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Cucamonga Vineyard Co., et al, Plaintiff

In the Superior Court

OF THE

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

DEPARTMENT ONE

Sucamonga Vineyard Co. et al.,

Plaintiff

vs.

San Antonio Water Co. et al.,

Defendant

No. Vol. 5.

HON. FRANK F. OSTER, Judge.

I. BENJAMIN, Official Reporter.

COUNSEL APPEARING:

For Plaintiff

For Defendant

In the Superior Court

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

TR

DEPARTMENT ONE C-89280

1907

v. 5

Guinness Vineyard Co. et al.,

Vol. 5.

No.

Plaintiff

Ben Antonio Vazquez Co. et al.,

Defendant.

HON FRANK F. OSTER, Judge.

I BENJAMIN L. ROBERTS

Left

2/23/56

COUNSEL APPEARING:

For Plaintiff

For Defendant

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Volume 5.

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A Profile of section of wells north of Base Line, 1.1 m., 1.5 m. (Trask)	2598	
L Diagram showing Harwood rainfall and elevations of water-plane at well No.3, San Antonio Water Co., Cucamonga Red Hills,	2600	
M Comparison of flow of water at well No.8 with Harwood rainfall record. Diagram by Trask,	2603	
N Profile (Trask) showing water levels in		

y

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Volume 5.

Offered by Defendants.

No.	Offered	Copy
O	Hydrograph (Trask) showing relation existing between Y Tunnel and Cucamonga Springs, and the pumping of Lone Star Tunnel, Well No. 9 of Cucamonga Water Company, based on Plaintiffs Exhibit 78,	2607
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Supplement to Director

Correction

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IN THE
Superior Court

OF THE
County of San Bernardino

State of California

Cucamonga Vineyard Co. et al.,

Plaintiff

vs.

San Antonio Water Co. et al.,

Defendant

Vol. 28.

Thursday, Mar 11 1909



Thursday, March 11th, 1909.

Twenty-eighth day.

F. E. TRASK.

F. E. Trask, previously sworn, recalled for further direct examination, testified as follows:

(Direct examination resumed).

By Mr. McKinley: Q You have measurements completing your other measurements of the Cucamonga wells?

A Yes. I stated yesterday when I passed in one of these tabulations that I would have to bring it down to date by reading from my note books, and I haven't had time to copy off those, and I will continue it this morning, with your permission.

Q Very well, do that.

((The witness reads to the reporter the following):

Continuation of Tabulation of Cucamonga Well Record.

January 1st, 1881.

My dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst. in relation to the matter of the

above mentioned case, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours very truly,
J. H. [Signature]

Very respectfully,
J. H. [Signature]

CONTINUATION OF TABULATION.

Life QUANDO SA 201' TUNNEL - BY T. A. TRAIL.

Date	25	27	28
Jan. 1	57.77"	70.00"	56.97"
" 9	53.05	70.00	56.97
" 10	No pumping record till Apr. 13		
Feb. 19			60.4
" 29			66.73
Feb. 10			59.04
" 20			48.95
" 30			49.71
Apr. 13	45.58	2.8	50.2
May 11	49.43	73.30	51.73
" 27	57.41	46.30	47.50
June 9	42.72	44.85	40.33
" 20	38.12	44.85	40.33
July 2	42.72	43.66	43.40
" 17	52.75	46.64	40.53
" 28	43.29	39.81	43.40
Aug. 7	45.48	72.90	40.16
" 29	49.73	61.21	38.19
Sept. 5	46.75	62.52	34.73
Oct. 6	Not pumping		31.77
" 19	45.73	60.55	35.14
" 28	45.03	46.65	32.10
Nov. 22	47.45	49.11	33.75
Dec. 6		3.5	32.04
" 26	Not pumping		33.16
Jan. 10	Depth to water 99.6'		35.08
" 29	Not pumping		
" 29	Depth to water 95.1'		

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1 A. I have now given to the reporter the measurements for
2 the year 1908 and such measurements as I have taken thus
3 far in 1909 on Cucamonga weirs Nos. 5, 7 and 8, completing
4 my record of measurements of those weirs which inadvertently
5 I left uncompleted yesterday. The only thing there besides
6 the actual measurements in inches are one or two notes in
7 my book to the effect that the pumping was not going on at
8 weir No. 5 or that water was not flowing from the Lone
9 Star tunnel which is measured over weir No. 7.

10 Mr. McKinley: I suppose it is satisfactory to have that
11 as part of the record.

12 Mr. Britt: We have no objection.

13 Q. Have you some other measurements?

14 A. I have already put into the record my personal meas-
15 urements at Box C. We had during a part of the years 1904
16 and 1905 an automatic registering device which supplied
17 us with certain data as to pumped water, and I have tabu-
18 lations here showing the results of the computations made
19 from this register record. I will state that the nature
20 of this registering device is that of recording the depth
21 of water continuously that is flowing over the weir. The
22 method of control is as follows: The registering device
23 is placed over the box and the float kept in the water, and
24 by a clock arrangement --

25 Mr. Britt: I think we would be content if you will vouch
26 for the accuracy of those measurements without describing
27 the mechanism of it.

28 A. I will cut it short then by saying that the sheet is
29 a sheet of paper kept under a pencil and the heights are

1 recorded thereon, and from time to time I have personally
2 checked with a rule the depth of the water and compared it
3 with the depths on the recorded automatic register sheet,
4 and in that way I have familiarized myself with the accuracy
5 of the work. And these figures that I have put in are
6 very accurate.

7 Mr. McKinley: And the device registers accurately?

8 A: Yes, sir. The first sheet which I have here is of Box
9 C, 16th Street, Cucamonga, California, for the year 1904.
10 The first column gives the day of the month; the second
11 column gives the number of average inches during the
12 date opposite which the number of inches are placed, for the
13 month written over the head of the column. I have records
14 for four months. They are not complete in all of the months.
15 Wherever blanks occur it was by reason of the register not
16 operating properly, and it was not regarded as sufficiently
17 correct to justify its use.

18 In 1904 this record covers the months in part or in whole
19 for ~~the~~ October, November, December, and January of 1905.
20 That is, the irrigation season extended over into January,
21 '05. The pumps were closed down as has already appeared in
22 the record on January 9, 1905, thus closing the irrigating
23 season of 1904 on that date. Under each month wherein the
24 daily averages are given I have made a monthly average, and
25 the facts and figures are all on this sheet and are self
26 explanatory.

27 Mr. McKinley: To offer it in evidence?

28 Mr. Britt: This commenced with October, 1904. There
29 were no similar sheets compiled of the previous months in the t

1 year?

2 A No. There were some parts of record, but they were
3 so fragmentary that they were of no value. They had some
4 trouble in the control of the new register which they were
5 experimenting with, and I finally threw it out and put on
6 another apparatus which worked satisfactorily.

7 In conjunction with the sheet already presented, I have
8 the registration records of the same weir and under the
9 same conditions for a portion of this season of 1905. The
10 record begins here with August 20th, and closes with a
11 statement that on November 5th the pumps were shutdown at
12 4 p.m. The amounts given are the daily averages, and have
13 been averaged for the total run, and the figures are given
14 on the sheet and are self explanatory. I have also placed
15 on the bottom of this sheet two explanatory notes covering
16 the time of actual pumping that year and showing the total
17 volume of water pumped, which in themselves are self
18 explanatory.

19 Mr. McKinley: To offer this sheet.

20 The following are copies of the two tabulations last of-
21 fered:

BOX C. - 16th STREET.

Cucamonga, Cal. 1904 (Taken from records from Register)

Day. Daily Average. Daily average. Daily average. Daily Average

October, '04 November. December. January, '05

OFFICIAL REPORTER
SUPERIOR COURT

1.		325.51	284.18	269.39
2.	316.00	300.41	277.53	250.00
3.	312.31	314.59	274.19	248.76
4.	317.25	300.84	292.00	237.09
5.	334.40	304.07	277.32	244.72
6.	334.21	325.30	277.06	230.32
7.	339.30	321.72	312.79	240.95
8.	344.41	315.06	303.04	271.38
9.	352.87	313.56	274.11	226.73
10.	344.12	313.04	280.52	
11.	344.22	317.47	280.09	
12.	340.59	298.19	301.26	
13.	333.88	327.42	264.70	
14.	315.12	320.55	311.63	
15.	308.09	313.06	295.53	
16.	346.87	313.69	295.44	
17.	293.70	321.64	298.27	
18.	291.88	313.63	307.73	
19.	301.93	316.59	312.50	
20.	307.17	326.73	301.19	
21.	304.04	320.63	331.97	
22.	307.41	311.29	305.84	
23.	307.45	315.32	307.81	
24.	313.31	325.16	307.93	
25.	308.72	322.36	285.40	
26.	316.27	317.37	269.70	
27.	307.39	310.15		
28.	308.30	303.77		
29.	308.08	201.97	335.43	
30.	319.52	306.72	333.70	
31.	320.41		273.91	
20	9619.26	9413.14	8352.39	2245.34

9619.26 ÷ 30 = 320.606 9413.14 ÷ 30 = 313.77 8352.39 ÷ 29 = 288.013 2245.34 ÷ 9 = 249.48

Monthly average. Monthly Average. Monthly Average. Monthly Average.

Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

EXHIBIT 105.

FLOW AT BOX C. CUCAMONGA RILL HILL for season of 1905

By Automatic Register

Aug.	28	195.60	Oct.	1	302.68
"	29	188.15	"	2	333.25
"	30	194.19	"	3	330.32
"	31	179.14	"	4	327.11
Sept.	1	189.27	"	5	330.01
"	2	189.27	"	6	325.72
"	3	189.27	"	7	352.40
"	4	191.21	"	8	342.70
"	5	205.96	"	9	343.55
"	6	205.09	"	10	346.47
"	7	199.89	"	11	341.08
"	8	199.80	"	12	340.56
"	9	199.01	"	13	333.01
"	10	199.66	"	14	334.21
"	11	199.87	"	15	343.61
"	12	200.66	"	16	342.72
"	13	240.26	"	17	337.19
"	14	247.26	"	18	336.13
"	15	227.72	"	19	334.24
"	16	302.44	"	20	334.93
"	17	317.64	"	21	345.66
"	18	305.15	"	22	342.40
"	19	311.98	"	23	336.62
"	20	307.01	"	24	334.32
"	21	319.01	"	25	337.25
"	22	341.86	"	26	330.21
"	23	323.42	"	27	335.64
"	24	337.14	"	28	299.62
"	25	339.82	"	29	292.55
"	26	298.42	"	30	306.45
"	27	337.37	"	31	300.12
"	28	291.34	Nov.	1	299.34
"	29	342.43	"	2	290.42
"	30	339.96	"	3	293.75
			"	4	287.31
			"	5	

Shut down pumps
at 4 P.M. 11-5-05

8663.11

11440.25

69 : 20,103.34 : 291.35 Average
for 69 days

Prior to Aug. 28- Well #1 pumped 10 days - with average
discharge of 66 inches:- and Well #2 pumped 15 days with an
average of 54 inches.

Total output for whole time - or 84 days is equivalent to
daily average of 296.11 inches, or 50" for year.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Section	Subsection	Area	Volume	Value
1	1	100	100	100
1	2	100	100	100
1	3	100	100	100
1	4	100	100	100
1	5	100	100	100
1	6	100	100	100
1	7	100	100	100
1	8	100	100	100
1	9	100	100	100
1	10	100	100	100
1	11	100	100	100
1	12	100	100	100
1	13	100	100	100
1	14	100	100	100
1	15	100	100	100
1	16	100	100	100
1	17	100	100	100
1	18	100	100	100
1	19	100	100	100
1	20	100	100	100
1	21	100	100	100
1	22	100	100	100
1	23	100	100	100
1	24	100	100	100
1	25	100	100	100
1	26	100	100	100
1	27	100	100	100
1	28	100	100	100
1	29	100	100	100
1	30	100	100	100
1	31	100	100	100
1	32	100	100	100
1	33	100	100	100
1	34	100	100	100
1	35	100	100	100
1	36	100	100	100
1	37	100	100	100
1	38	100	100	100
1	39	100	100	100
1	40	100	100	100
1	41	100	100	100
1	42	100	100	100
1	43	100	100	100
1	44	100	100	100
1	45	100	100	100
1	46	100	100	100
1	47	100	100	100
1	48	100	100	100
1	49	100	100	100
1	50	100	100	100
1	51	100	100	100
1	52	100	100	100
1	53	100	100	100
1	54	100	100	100
1	55	100	100	100
1	56	100	100	100
1	57	100	100	100
1	58	100	100	100
1	59	100	100	100
1	60	100	100	100
1	61	100	100	100
1	62	100	100	100
1	63	100	100	100
1	64	100	100	100
1	65	100	100	100
1	66	100	100	100
1	67	100	100	100
1	68	100	100	100
1	69	100	100	100
1	70	100	100	100
1	71	100	100	100
1	72	100	100	100
1	73	100	100	100
1	74	100	100	100
1	75	100	100	100
1	76	100	100	100
1	77	100	100	100
1	78	100	100	100
1	79	100	100	100
1	80	100	100	100
1	81	100	100	100
1	82	100	100	100
1	83	100	100	100
1	84	100	100	100
1	85	100	100	100
1	86	100	100	100
1	87	100	100	100
1	88	100	100	100
1	89	100	100	100
1	90	100	100	100
1	91	100	100	100
1	92	100	100	100
1	93	100	100	100
1	94	100	100	100
1	95	100	100	100
1	96	100	100	100
1	97	100	100	100
1	98	100	100	100
1	99	100	100	100
1	100	100	100	100

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

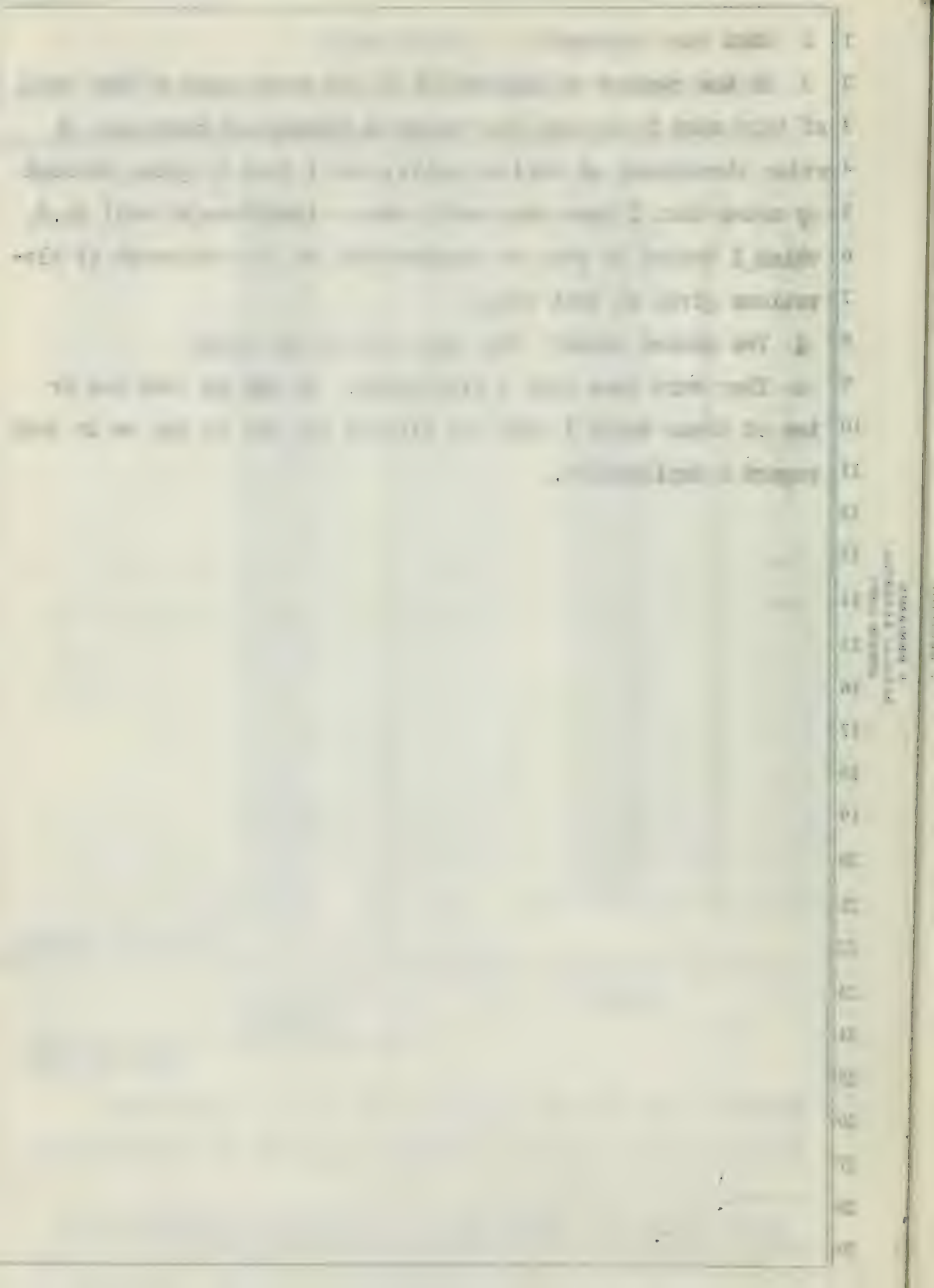
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

OFFICIAL REPORTER
SUPERIOR COURT

1 Q What have you next?
2 A At the request of plaintiffs in the early part of the trial
3 of this case I put into the record a voluminous statement of
4 water elevations at various wells, and I find by going through
5 my notes that I have some early water elevations at well No.3,
6 which I desire to read as supplemental to the statement of ele-
7 vations given at that time.
8 Q You missed those? They were not in the list?
9 A They were some that I overlooked. It may be that one or
10 two of these which I read are already in, and it may be in that
11 regard a duplication.



TABULATION OF ADDITIONAL ELEVATIONS OF WATER IN WELLS

Omitted by Witness, Trask, from his Statement
heretofore Given in Plaintiffs' Case.

Jan., 1900, (early part)	1402.9' Above sea level.
Feb. 12 "	1401.2'
Apr. 3 "	1401.2'
May 8 "	1395.6'
June 5 "	1390.2'
July 3 "	1383.0'
Aug. 6 "	1379.6'

That is the elevation of water in Well No. 3, elevation being based on sea level, the same as figures heretofore presented.

1 A Now, the tabulation which I have heretofore referred to
2 was brought down to some time in January, and I have here a
3 continuation of that record up to February 20 of the present
4 year. This tabulation gives the dates, the number of the well
5 and shows the elevation above sea level in feet and tenths in
6 the same manner as the original tabulation, and is a completion
7 of my record.

8 Q And covers what wells?

9 A The wells heretofore enumerated, wells 1 to 5 inclusive,
10 and wells Nos. 7 and 8 and 9,, well No. 8 and well No.B.
11 These numbers are all in the original tabulations.

12 Q What is well No.B?

13 A Well No.B is the well in cienega D. on the west side of the
14 Red Hill and in the 90-acre tract near the center of the north
15 line as shown on defendant's exhibit E, and is marked on plaintiff's
16 exhibit No.1 as Well No.2, or has been designated Artesian
17 Well No.2 in some of the exhibits in the case. I wish
18 to state that on examining the record of my testimony put in
19 at the request of plaintiffs, that I made a mistake in locating
20 wells S & B. Wherever in that transcript it says Well S,
21 it should be Well B. I simply shifted them around. Well S
22 is my number of the well in the branch of the Y Tunnel.

23 Mr.Britt: That is the true S?

24 A The true S is the well in the west branch of the Y Tunnel,
25 at the head of the tunnel. On Plaintiffs' exhibit 1 I believe
26 it is called Wellman Well No.2. Now, well No.B which I have
27 just referred to in that early testimony, I have referred to
28 it as Well S, and the same correction applies to it.

29 Mr. McKinley: They are just interchanged?

The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. The letter is addressed to the Senate and the House of Representatives, and is signed by James Buchanan. The letter is a formal communication, and it is written in a very formal and dignified style. The President begins by addressing the Congress, and then he goes on to discuss the state of the Union. He talks about the progress of the country, and he talks about the challenges that the country is facing. He also talks about the role of the President, and he talks about the responsibilities that he has. The letter is a very important document, and it is a very interesting read. It gives us a glimpse into the mind of a President, and it gives us a glimpse into the history of the United States. The letter is a very well-written document, and it is a very important part of the history of the United States. It is a document that we should all read, and it is a document that we should all cherish.

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A They are interchanged. This is a continuation of these well records down to date, showing water elevation of each well as numbered. The figures are all mine with one exception. On February 2, 1908, the record which I have here was made by Mr. Finkle, and my stenographer made a mistake by copying it in with my own records, although there was a foot note that it was Mr. Finkle's, and I will put a foot note opposite this, on this record, and Mr. Finkle will supplement this. With that exception these figures are all mine.

Mr. McKinley: We offer this tabulation.
The following is a copy of the tabulation offered:

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038
2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044
2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050
2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056
2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062
2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068
2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074
2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080
2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086
2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092
2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098
2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104
2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110
2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116
2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122
2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128
2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134
2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140
2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146
2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152
2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158
2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164
2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170
2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176
2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182
2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188
2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194
2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200
2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206
2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212
2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218
2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224
2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230
2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236
2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242
2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248
2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254
2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260
2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266
2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272
2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278
2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284
2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290
2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296
2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302
2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308
2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314
2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320
2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326
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2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362
2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368
2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374
2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380
2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386
2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392
2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398
2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404
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2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458
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2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572
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2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590
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2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638
2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644
2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650
2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656
2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662
2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668
2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674
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2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752
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2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788
2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794
2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800
2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806
2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812
2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818
2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824
2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830
2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836
2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842
2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848
2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854
2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860
2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866
2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872
2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878
2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884
2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890
2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896
2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902
2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908
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2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950
2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956
2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962
2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968
2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974
2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980
2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986
2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992
2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998
2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004
3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010
3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016
3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022
3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028
3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034
3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040
3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046
3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052
3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058
3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064
3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070
3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076
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3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088
3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094
3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100
3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106
3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112
3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118
3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124

1	1908	Well #1	Well #2	Well #3	Well #4	Well #5	Well #6
2	Feb. 22	1397.8	1380.7	1378.6	1375.0	1373.8	By Finkle.
3	" 19	1405.2	1382.7	1380.3	1377.2	1376.1	
4	" 29	1408.6	1383.7	1381.2	1378.2	1377.0	
5	Mar. 10	1410.7	1384.1	1381.9	1378.8		
6	" 20	1412.8	1385.0	1382.6	1379.7	1378.6	
7	" 30	1414.4	1385.1	1382.9	1379.9	1378.7	
8	Apr. 13	1415.9	1385.7	1383.2	1380.3	1379.2	
9	" 27	1417.0	1386.4	1384.0	1380.7	1379.7	
10	May 11	1419.5	1386.7	1384.1	1381.4	1380.0	
11	" 27	1419.6	1386.8	1384.4	1381.4	1380.0	
12	Jun. 8	1419.8	1386.8	1384.6	1381.8	1380.0	
13	" 20	1373.1	1381.5	1366.1	1377.8	1377.7	
14	July 2	1370.2	1379.8	1364.2	1375.9	1376.1	
15	" 17						
16	" 28	1368.4	1374.8	1359.4	1360.0	1371.4	
17	Aug. 7	1367.7	1373.9	1358.9	1357.3	1370.4	
18	" 29	1362.4	1349.6	1355.0	1353.9	1367.4	
19	Sept. 5	1364.0	1351.3	1358.3	1355.0	1366.5	
20	Oct. 6	1371.0	1348.0	1339.4	1346.5	1362.7	
21	" 19	1376.4	1367.5	1342.2	1364.2	1363.4	
22	" 28	1378.3	1367.9	1341.5	1364.8	1364.5	
23	Nov. 8		1366.3	1341.9		1362.5	
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							

1	1908	Well 7.	Well 8.	Well 9.	Well 13.	Well 14.	Well 15.
2	Feb. 2	1368.8	1368.1	1348.1	1363.8	1364.0	By Finkle.
3	" 19	1370.7	1370.7	1350.8	1364.7	1366.7	
4	" 19	1371.5	1371.5	1351.6	1364.6	1367.7	
5	Mar. 10	1372.1	1371.9	1352.1		1368.5	
6	" 20	1373.0	1373.3	1353.0		1369.3	1297.1
7	" 30	1373.4	1373.8	1353.5		1369.9	1298.4
8	Apr. 13	1374.3	1374.0	1345.7		1369.4	
9	" 27	1374.5	1364.3	1345.4		1369.6	
10	May 11	1374.7	1374.8	1345.7		1370.0	1298.2
11	" 17	1375.0	1374.9	1345.1		1370.0	
12	June 8	1375.5	1361.0	1345.3		1369.9	
13	" 20	1375.6	1373.8	1331.1		1367.9	
14	July 2	1375.6	1372.8	1337.1		1369.5	
15	" 17			1334.5			
16	" 23	1370.3	1370.0	1332.1		1361.7	
17	Aug. 7	1367.6	1357.8	1322.0		1360.8	
18	" 23	1366.8	1366.9	1311.6		1357.3	
19	Sept. 5	1365.5	1358.4	1309.1		1356.0	
20	Oct. 6	1364.0	1356.5	1302.2		1352.0	
21	" 19	1362.7	1362.9	1303.5		1351.4	
22	" 28	1360.1	1363.0	1303.5		1352.3	
23	Nov. 8	1358.5	1362.0				
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							

1	1908	well #1	well #2	well #3	well #4	well #5	well #6
2	Nov. 22	1354.0	1344.8	1338.4	1344.7	1360.4	
3	Dec. 6	1348.3	1367.8	1365.1	1363.3	1367.4	
4	Dec. 13	1382.5	1375.9	1369.2	1366.4	1365.4	
5	Dec. 26	1386.6	1374.7	1371.8	1369.8	1366.4	
6							
7	1909						
8	Jan. 10	1381.9	1352.9	1341.4	1367.1	1367.0	
9	" 29	1392.3	1378.8	1375.7	1373.7	1372.3	
10	Feb. 20	1398.4	1381.0	1378.8	1376.8	1375.8	
11							
12							
13	1908	well #7	well #8	well #9	well #10	well #11	
14	Nov. 22		1348.0	1296.7	1359.6	1350.0	
15	Dec. 6	1359.7	1360.6	1296.5	1357.9	1349.5	
16	Dec. 13	1367.4	1362.2				
17	Dec. 26	1364.1	1364.0	1335.5	1360.9	1357.8	
18							
19	1909						
20	Jan. 10	1364.7	1364.8				
21	" 29	1368.1	1368.0	1345.7	1363.1	1362.9	
22	Feb. 20	1370.8	1371.0	1349.0		1366.5	
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
3	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
4	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
5	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
6	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
7	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
8	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
9	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
10	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

1 Q Have you another, Mr. Trask?

2 A I have here a card upon which I have written "S. A. Canyon
3 Creek water."

4 Q "S. A." stands for San Antonio?

5 A Yes, sir. And this represents the water received from
6 said canyon by the San Antonio Water Company on the different
7 dates that these measurements are recorded.

8 Q And that includes the creek and tunnel both?

9 A No, sir; only the creek. The surface waters -- the
10 creek water. And in this record -- I have been through a
11 mass of record and extracted two measurements, aiming to get
12 a July 15 and an October 15 measurement each year when I could
13 for many years there were official measurements made of the ca-
14 yon on those particular dates, and I selected those two dates
15 as being representative of the flow from that canyon.

16 Mr. Britt: Q Now July 15 and October 15 --

17 A For each irrigation season; yes, sir. And this record
18 is continuous from July 15, 1888 with the exception of the year
19 1901. In that year I have no measurements of the San Antonio
20 Canyon water. And it is brought down to October 9, 1908.
21 The flow is given in miners' inches.

22 Mr. McKinley: Q Are these the total measurements of the creek
23 or the portion received by the San Antonio Water Company?

24 A The total measurements of the water received by the San
25 Antonio Water Company -- that they have received from year
26 to year under the different conditions of apportionment, de-
27 pending on the title which I explained yesterday. On the
28 reverse side of this card for as nearly the same dates as it
29 was possible to secure them, I have a record of the water flow-

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has not yet decided whether
 it will accept the offer of the
 Japanese Government to purchase the
 surplus of the Government's
 cotton. The second is the fact
 that the Japanese Government has
 not yet decided whether it will
 accept the offer of the Government
 to purchase the surplus of the
 Government's cotton. The third
 is the fact that the Japanese
 Government has not yet decided
 whether it will accept the offer
 of the Government to purchase
 the surplus of the Government's
 cotton. The fourth is the fact
 that the Japanese Government
 has not yet decided whether it
 will accept the offer of the
 Government to purchase the
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 cotton. The fifth is the fact
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 has not yet decided whether it
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 Government to purchase the
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 that the Japanese Government
 has not yet decided whether it
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 has not yet decided whether it
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 cotton. The eighth is the fact
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 Government to purchase the
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 cotton. The ninth is the fact
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 has not yet decided whether it
 will accept the offer of the
 Government to purchase the
 surplus of the Government's
 cotton. The tenth is the fact
 that the Japanese Government
 has not yet decided whether it
 will accept the offer of the
 Government to purchase the
 surplus of the Government's
 cotton.

1 ing from the San Antonio tunnel, which waters are the property
2 of the San Antonio Water Company.

3 Q And all of which are received by the San Antonio Water Com-
4 pany?

5 A That is true of both of the tabulations that I have here,
6 covering the creek and the tunnel. This is not all they are re-
7 ceiving during those years, but all they received from these
8 two particular sources on the dates given.

9 Mr. Britt: Q Would those figures of Canyon flow and Creek
10 flow show the entire flow of the creek or one-half, or the pro-
11 portionate part which the San Antonio Company received?

12 A In each particular year the figures show the proportionate
13 part going to Ontario, and do not take into account the part
14 going westerly to the consumers on the west side or the Romona
15 interests.

16 Mr. McKinley: I offer this in evidence.

17 Mr. Waters: It might shorten cross examination if we knew
18 if this represents nearly what is going into the San Antonio
19 Company's pipe and system or whether it embraces all of their
20 half, some of which may have been going down the wash.

21 A During the irrigation season there is very little water
22 but what is taken into the pipe line, with the possible excep-
23 tion of a very few flush years. Those measurements might in-
24 dicateduring some years/flowing past the division dam. There
25 may be one or two measurements taken in July when a part of
26 the water may not have been going into the pipe line. At all
27 other times the water measured there as creek water was flow-
28 ing into the pipe lines of the San Antonio Water Company into
29

1 The first of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
2 In the same year the city of Boston was founded.
3 The second of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
4 The third of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
5 The fourth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
6 The fifth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
7 The sixth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
8 The seventh of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
9 The eighth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
10 The ninth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
11 The tenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
12 The eleventh of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
13 The twelfth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
14 The thirteenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
15 The fourteenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
16 The fifteenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
17 The sixteenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
18 The seventeenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
19 The eighteenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
20 The nineteenth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
21 The twentieth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
22 The twenty-first of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
23 The twenty-second of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
24 The twenty-third of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
25 The twenty-fourth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
26 The twenty-fifth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
27 The twenty-sixth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
28 The twenty-seventh of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
29 The twenty-eighth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
30 The twenty-ninth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
31 The thirtieth of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.

1 their general system for beneficial purposes.

2 Mr. McKinley: Q While we are on that subject, what waste
3 is there in the operation of the San Antonio plant and has
4 there been during the time you have been in charge of it?

5 A There is in the handling and distribution and delivery of
6 water, more or less wastage. In early years, I made measure-
7 ments showing that in some of the pipe lines the loss was as
8 high as 22 or 23 per cent. in some of the laterals. The Company
9 upon learning the causes of loss, immediately set about and
10 they remodeled and rebuilt part of their system and did the
11 work in a much better way. Their conduits at the present time
12 I estimate are in such a condition, and their methods of hand-
13 ling water so systematic, that I estimate the loss of water on
14 the basis of about ten per cent.

15 Q State whether in your opinion that is an economical manage-
16 ment and distribution in handling water.

17 A I consider it so yes. It is a well recognized fact by all
18 water superintendents that there is a large loss even in the
19 handling of water through metal pipes, and these pipe lines
20 are of concrete and vitrified pipe, and we would naturally ex-
21 pect a considerable loss. In fact, it is impossible to elimi-
22 nate all losses. I regard the percentage I have named con-
23 servative and reasonable.

24 The following is a copy of the tabulation referred to:
25
26
27
28
29

The following is a summary of the Council's findings:

1. The Council has found that the current system of

taxation is not equitable and that it is necessary to

reform the system in order to achieve a more equitable

and efficient system of taxation.

2. The Council has found that the current system of

taxation is not efficient and that it is necessary to

reform the system in order to achieve a more efficient

and equitable system of taxation.

3. The Council has found that the current system of

taxation is not equitable and that it is necessary to

reform the system in order to achieve a more equitable

and efficient system of taxation.

4. The Council has found that the current system of

taxation is not efficient and that it is necessary to

reform the system in order to achieve a more efficient

and equitable system of taxation.

5. The Council has found that the current system of

taxation is not equitable and that it is necessary to

reform the system in order to achieve a more equitable

and efficient system of taxation.

S. A. CANYON WATER. GROSS DATA OF S.A.H.CO.

	Date	Inches
3	July 15, -88	535.2"
4	Oct. 10 - "	269.2
5	July 15 -89	514.3
6	Oct. 1 - "	333.2
7	July 15 -90	942.7
8	Sept. 15 - "	472.1
9	July 15 -91	502.6
10	Sept. 15 - "	306.5
11	July 15 -92	312.4
12	Sept. 15 - "	204.1
13	July 15 -93	512.3
14	Oct. 2 - "	327.2
15	July 15 -94	150.0
16	July 15 -95	462.0
17	Sept. 7 - "	355.2
18	July 15 -96	144.9
19	Sept. 15 - "	129.47
20	July 19 -97	410.9
21	Oct. 4 - "	241.3
22	July 5 -98	157.8
23	Oct. 2 - "	13.0
24	July 3 -99	91.0
25	Oct. 2 - "	102.2
26	July 1 -00	130.3
27	Oct. 3 - "	88.1
28	July 5 -02	193.3
29	Oct. 4 - "	116.3

	Date	Inches
1		
2	July 29 -03	303.1
3	Oct. 6 - "	203.5
4	July 8 -04	259.9
5	Oct. 7 - "	167.2
6	July 15 -05	754.7
7	Oct. 11 - "	331.8
8	July 10 -06	430.9
9	Oct. 5 - "	582.5
10	July 10 -07	1618.2
11	Oct. 5 - "	722.0
12	Aug. 6 -08	447.4
13	Oct. 19 - "	303.0
14	" 22-04	187.8
15	" 12-08	201.6
16	July 11-08	72.3
17	July 11-08	19.8
18	Aug. 12-07	19.2
19	July 11-08	115.2
20	July 18-07	18.7
21	Aug. 2-08	14.3
22	July 11-08	19.3
23	July 11-08	19.8
24	July 11-08	18.7
25	July 11-08	19.8
26	July 11-08	19.0
27	July 11-08	18.1
28	July 11-08	18.6
29	July 11-08	18.1

1. 1871	100 - 10000
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14. 1884	100 - 10000

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S. A. Tunnel Water. Water S. A. Co.

Date	Inches
July 15-88	116.0"
Oct. 10-88	36.5
July 15-89	45.7
Oct. 1- "	28.6
July 15-90	124.7
Sept. 15- "	68.2
July 15-91	246.7
Sept. 15- "	136.8
July 15-92	174.3
Sept. 15-92	148.9
July 15-93	251.4
" 15-94	137.4
" 15-95	89.3
Sept. 17- "	72.7
July 15-96	75.9
Sept. 15- "	59.4
July 19-97	104.2
Oct. 14- "	59.4
July 5-98	61.3
Oct. 12- "	48.4
July 3-99	48.3
Oct. 2- "	46.0
July 1-00	50.0
Oct. 8- "	50.0
July 5-02	66.1
Oct. 4- "	53.9
July 29-03	75.3

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Date

Inches

Oct. 6-03

49.6

July 8-04

35.0

Oct. 7- "

21.7

July 15-05

199.0

Oct. 11- "

60.5

July 10-06

225.1

Oct. 5- "

117.4

July 10-07

375.0

Oct. 5- "

248.2

Aug. 6-08

67.1

Oct. 9- "

50.2

1 Q You have some more tabulations?

2 A I have a tabulation which is made up from the various
3 records in the case - various water measurements - and
4 data that have appeared from time to time in the case. This
5 tabulation is headed "Water out-put of Cucamonga Red Hill
6 district," and it includes the two general subdivisions of
7 east side and west side. The west side is the Radie tunnel
8 and in the early years the cienegas and springs which were
9 supplemental sources. The east side includes the big springs
10 and the developments that have been made in the Red Hill for-
11 mation. This tabulation begins with the year 1885. The first
12 column gives the year, the second column gives the east side
13 total, the third column gives the west side total, the fourth
14 column gives the total of the entire out-put of the Red Hill
15 district, and the fifth column gives the annual rainfall in
16 inches taken from the tabulation of the record made here
17 in San Bernardino. There are a few blanks in this tabulation
18 and I have made a foot note as follows: "Where blanks oc-
19 cur, record is omitted because data is incomplete." This
20 record is a compilation and combination of the facts that are
21 already in the transcript.

22 Mr. Waters: Q Might I be allowed to ask what factors con-
23 stitute the development on the west side, to-wit, whether you
24 have got in the 10th Street wells or not?

25 A The 10th Street wells are outside the Red Hill formation
26 and are not included.

27 Q On the east side you have included everything, have you?

28 A I put in on the east side the creek division water,
29

1 the Big Springs, the Y Tunnel, the China Springs, Lone Star
2 pumping, Lone Star gravity water.

3 Q And Rubio well?

4 A I think Old Settlers water and possibly Sunset water.

5 Q The Haskell wells?

6 A The Haskell wells, and the Rubio wells are not included.

7 Mr. Britt: We will request Mr. Trask, that you preserve,
8 if you have them, the memoranda from which you made this
9 compilation.

10 Mr. McKinley: Yes. Mr. Trask will do that. We offer
11 this in evidence.

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the subject, and then proceeds to a chapter on the development of the subject. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the subject. It begins with a chapter on the theory of the subject, and then proceeds to a chapter on the practice of the subject. The third part of the book is devoted to a study of the literature of the subject. It begins with a chapter on the history of the literature, and then proceeds to a chapter on the current literature. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a study of the future of the subject. It begins with a chapter on the problems of the future, and then proceeds to a chapter on the solutions of the future.

WATER CATCH OF CUCAMONCA RIVER HILL DISTRICT.

Year	East Side	West Side	Total	San Bernardino rainfall
1885	277 inches	112 inches	389 inches	10.81 inches
6	337 "	134 "	471 "	21.83 "
7	327 "	73 "	400 "	14.50 "
8	357 "	99 "	456 "	17.76 "
9	361 "	150 "	511 "	20.97 "
1890	520 "	218 "	738 "	25.45 "
1				18.08 "
2				14.35 "
3				19.82 "
4	356 "			8.13 "
5	374 "			20.98 "
6	281 "	64 "	345 "	8.11 "
7	235 "	89 "	324 "	16.74 "
8	180 "	27 (?) "	207 "	8.24 "
9	210 "	123 "	333 "	7.49 "
1900	200 "	146 "	346 "	8.64 "
1	188 "	165 "	353 "	17.36 "
2				11.15 "
3				17.42 "
4	223 "	230 "	453 "	9.36 "
5	229 "	199 "	428 "	19.64 "
6	219 "	240 "	419 "	19.80 "
7	246 "	260 "	506 "	23.17 "
1908	261 "	300 "	561 "	15.62 "

(Where blanks occur record is omitted because data is incomplete).

Year	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

1 Q What have you next, Mr. Trask?

2 A I have here a sheet headed "Total San Antonio Water Com-
3 pany Supply of Water, and I may add that it is a combination
4 of the figures now in the record, showing each source and the
5 amount received from each source during the irrigation season,
6 and in most years two dates have been taken.

7 Q The sheet shows the dates?

8 A Yes, sir. The object being to show what the San Antonio
9 Company was receiving from year to year for its stockholders.
10 The first column gives the date; the second column gives the
11 San Antonio Creek supply; the third column gives the San
12 Antonio tunnel supply; the fourth column gives the Frankish
13 and Stamm supply; the fifth column gives the 16th Street
14 wells supply; the sixth column gives the Radie tunnel supply;
15 the seventh column gives the total. I will add that it was
16 not possible to get the exact date for measurements of the
17 different sources, but they varied in most cases just a few
18 days. For instance, I might have taken measurements up in
19 the canyon on the 7th day of the month, and it may have been
20 the 8th or 10th before I took them at the other sources. But
21 they represent practically the same period in the year.
22 They are substantially the same. These figures are the num-
23 ber of miners' inches as recorded opposite the dates, and I
24 correctly represent the amount of water the San Antonio Wa-
25 ter Company has used during the irrigation seasons.

26 Q Does it include waters received by the Ontario Power Com-
27 pany?

28 A In that connection, I will state that I have not made any
29 ~~segregation~~

and in some cases the same result is obtained by the use of the same method.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

[illegible]

1 segregation of the Ontario Power Company and San Antonio
2 Water Company water.

3 Q It does include that water then?

4 A I have run it altogether without any effort to segregate
5 it.

6 Mr. Britt: It is understood that these figures are a com
7 pilation from other sources and that the witness is not testi-
8 fying to the accuracy of any of those from personal knowledge,
9 or, at any rate, not generally testifying to their general
10 accuracy.

11 A Many of them are my own measurements. I have been putting
12 them in here all morning.

13 Q But many of them are not?

14 A That is true. They have been taken from exhibits which
15 I have in my possession.

16 Mr. Stephens: That is all it purports to be - a compi-
17 lation?

18 A Yes, sir; from the records.

19 Mr. McKinley: You have the memoranda from which you made it?

20 A Yes, sir; I have the records, or copies of the records.

21 Mr. McKinley: We offer this in evidence.

22 The following is a copy of said compilation:

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1	TOTAL S. A. & CO. SUPPLY.						
2	Date	S.A. & Co.	S.A. & Co.	F & S	Wells & Co.	Wells & Co.	Total
3	-----						
4	July 15, 1888	555.2	116.0				651.2
5	Oct. 10, "	269.2	336.5				305.7
6	July 15, 1889	514.3	45.7				560.0
7	Oct. 1 " "	333.2	28.6				361.8
8	July 15, 1890	942.7	124.7				1067.4
9	Sept 15 "	473.1	63.2				541.3
10	July 15, 1891	502.6	246.7				749.3
11	Sept. 15, "	306.5	136.8				443.3
12	July 15, 1892	312.4	174.3				486.7
13	Sept. 15 "	204.1	148.9				353.0
14	July 15, 1893	512.3	251.4				763.7
15	Oct. 2, "	327.2					
16	July 16, 1894	150.0	137.4				287.4
17	July 15, 1895	462.0	89.3		30.0		581.3
18	Sept. 7 "	355.2	72.7	26.6			454.5
19	July 15, 1896	144.9	75.9	14.4	30.0		265.2
20	Sept. 15 "	129.7	59.4	10.5			229.6
21	July 19, 1897	410.9	104.2	12.7			427.8
22	Oct. 11, "	241.3	59.4	7.5			308.2
23	July 5, 1898	157.8	61.3	4.4			278.5
24	Oct. 2, "	150.0	48.4	2.3	25.0	30.0	235.7
25	July 3, 1899	91.0	43.3	1.7		124.6	215.6
26	Oct. 2 "	102.2	46.0	1.4	50.0	120.3	319.9
27	July 1, 1900	130.3	50.0	2.0	183.1	78.4	443.8
28	Oct. 8, "	88.1	50.0	1.6	138.5	100.0	378.2
29	July 1901				198.0	102.2	

[illegible]

1	Date	S.A. Ok.	S.A. Tun. S. & S.	10th St. Ldy Tun.	Total.	
2				Tun. Wells.		
3	Oct. 4, 1901	185.5	71.0	279.0	116.5	
4	July 5, 1902	193.3	66.1	140.5	142.0	541.9
5	Oct. 4 "	116.3	52.9			
6	July 29, 1903	363.1	75.3	152.0	227.8	758.2
7	Oct. 6 "	208.5	49.6	<u>152.0</u>	207.0	617.1
8	July 8, 1904	259.9	35.0	21.0	170.4	166.7
9	Oct. 7 "	167.2	21.7	2.6	342.3	137.8
10	July 15, 1905	754.7	199.0	70.0		152.7
11	Oct. 11 "	331.8	60.5	16.3	306.9	116.5
12	July 10, 1906	430.9	225.0	90.0		156.5
13	Oct. 5 "	582.5	117.4	23.4		151.6
14	July 10, 1907	1618.2	375.0	91.7		150.1
15	Oct. 5 "	722.0	246.2	48.1	202.3	181.3
16	Aug. 6, 1908	447.4	67.1	12.1	230.0	190.7
17	Oct. 9 "2	365.0	50.2	4.0	251.5	200.5
18	In record, the first record I saw in my book was dated					
19	in September, 1908, that 1888 March 1901, was found at the					
20	the point of the first hole. The first hole was not very					
21	much of the length of the hole at the end, from the point					
22	beginning with 1887, the distance was 10 to 15 miles.					
23	For several days, the walking was in the water. The					
24	last, there is no record of any other years. The first was 18					
25	1887 was a record in the record of 22 miles. The first					
26	is 1887. The first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the					
27	first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the					
28	first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the					
29	first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the first 22 miles, the					

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1911	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	2	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	3	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	4	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	5	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	6	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	7	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	9	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	10	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	11	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	12	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	13	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	14	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	15	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	16	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	17	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	18	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	19	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	20	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	21	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	22	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	23	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	24	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	26	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	27	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	28	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	29	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1911	Jan	30	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1911	Jan	31	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York

1 Q What have you next?

2 A I have here a statement of the amount of water pumped from
3 the 16th Street wells and received into the general supply of
4 the San Antonio Water Company from year to year. The object
5 has been in this, in so far as it is possible, to give the a~~o~~
6 mount of water in annual inches. That is, the amount of ~~wa~~ water
7 which would represent the flow per annum. In the early years
8 this has been impossible. This tabulation is made up from
9 data already in the record. I find by looking at one of my
10 note books a note that well --

11 Mr. Britt: I understood you to say that this tabulation is
12 the discharge from the 16th Street wells received by the San
13 Antonio Water Company. Received where? At the wells, or some
14 point else?

15 A Received in its pipe lines at or near the wells. That is,
16 as measured through the box. The point of measurement has been
17 changed at different times during this period. As I was about
18 to remark, the first record I have in my books indicates that
19 in September, 1894, that 16th Street well, now known as No. 3,
20 was pumped for a short time; but my note does not give any
21 mention of the length of time it was pumped. From the record
22 beginning with 1895, the testimony shows 30 to 40 inches.
23 For the year 1896, the testimony shows 30 to 40 inches. For
24 1897, there is no showing of any pumped water. For the year 18
25 '98 there is a showing in the record of 25 inches. For '99,
26 50 inches; for 1900, 220 inches; for 1901, 262 inches; for
27 1902, 360 inches; and for 1903, 152 inches. Those figures a-
28 bove represent the flow taken at different dates, and are not
29 annual inches. They are simply amounts shown by fragmentary

1 records, in the transcript. In the year 1904, the pumping
2 was equivalent to 149 inches continuous flow for the year.
3 In 1905, the pumping was equivalent to 59 inches continuous
4 flow. In 1906 there was no pumping. In 1907, the pumping
5 was equivalent to a continuous flow of 31 inches. In 1908
6 the pumping was equivalent to a continuous flow of 74.7 inches.
7 I have read in all I have from this paper. This is merely my
8 scratch notes.

9 I have another tabulation showing the amount of water re-
10 ceived by the San Antonio Water Company from the Ady Tunnel
11 expressed in continuous annual inches, in so far as I have
12 been able to do so, from the records in the case. Also in-
13 cludes whatever water was taken from the tunnel belonging to
14 the Ontario Power Company:

15 (The witness reads the tabulation into the reporter's notes
16 and the same are as follows:)

TABULATION SHOWING AMOUNT OF WATER RECEIVED BY SAN ANTONIO
WATER COMPANY FROM LADY TUNNEL EXPRESSED IN ANNUAL INCHES.

1898	30"
1899	120"
1900	104"
1901	118"
1902	195" — 173 1/2"
1903	229"
1904	180"
1905	139"
1906	155"
1907	119"
1908	155"

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The last part of the report contains a summary of the results of the work and a list of the names of the persons who have taken part in it.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The last part of the report contains a summary of the results of the work and a list of the names of the persons who have taken part in it.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is followed by a detailed account of the work done during the year. The last part of the report contains a summary of the results of the work and a list of the names of the persons who have taken part in it.

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1 In this tabulation I have taken the nearest inch and have
2 made a computation each year to show what the average was,
3 based on the deductions made from the fragmentary measurements
4 These are in annual inches.

5 Now, I have made some figures here as to the probable amount
6 of flood waters or as to the probable amount of waters which
7 have been turned from the San Antonio Company's pipe lines
8 easterly on 19th Street into the westerly part of the surface
9 debris cone of the Cucamonga Canyon.

10 Mr. Britt: We object to this testimony because we think
11 it is immaterial and of no value in the case. It appears
12 that what water was turned from the San Antonio Creek at
13 19th Street and Euclid Avenue, or at any other place, was
14 discharged through a ditch into the westerly washes,-- the
15 most westerly wash of Cucamonga Creek, -- and there is cer@
16 tainly no evidence as yet that the discharge of water at that
17 point in any quantity would affect or tend to affect the
18 water flowing from the ground on the east side of the Red
19 Hill or the west side of the Red Hill. It has appeared in
20 evidence here that there is a wash of Cucamonga Creek a-
21 bout half way between the Edy Tunnel and the city of Ontario
22 three-quarters of a mile or a mile farther west than any of
23 the washes in the neighborhood of the Red Hill. Certainly
24 that water was discharged a long way to the west, and there
25 isn't anything in the evidence to indicate that a drop of it
26 would ever approach the stream at the Red Hill.

27 The Court: I suppose this evidence is put in as a basis for
28 expert opinion to be given later.
29

1 Mr. McKinley: Yes. It was in a little earlier -- I was
2 not expecting it yet. I am going to withdraw the offer, and
3 ask the witness some questions about this storm water matter,
4 and the Court can determine whether it is competent.

5 The Court: Your mere statement would be sufficient to leave
6 it in for the time being.

7 Mr. Haskell: It is further objected to on the ground that
8 the witness says it is the probable amount without saying
9 that it is any amount. We object to it as indefinite and un-
10 certain.

11 Mr. Britt: And there is another consideration: There has
12 been no testimony of any definite amount of water; and I re-
13 call that the first witness who testified about it said that
14 the water was turned in some times from a hundred to three
15 hundred inches. There has been no evidence of any definite
16 amount of water turned in at any time.

17 The Court: I think that is true, and to that extent it is
18 objectionable. There is nothing before the Court yet to that
19 effect.

20 Mr. McKinley: I will withdraw the offer and lay the founda-
21 tion.

22 Mr. McKinley: Q. What do you know of your own knowledge with
23 reference to the distribution of the storm waters from the
24 San Antonio Canyon and the Sacramento Canyon? State fully
25 your knowledge in regard to it and what connection you have
26 had with it, -- and excess waters as well as storm waters
27 of the San Antonio Canyon?

28 As engineer of the San Antonio Water Company for many
29

1 years I had supervision, either in a directory way or an
2 advisory way, of the control of the water supply of that
3 company. And many years ago they began the systematic spread-
4 ing of the waters in the San Antonio Canyon on the gravel
5 beds there, and ascertained that it was very beneficial, and
6 during the winter seasons, generally --

7 Mr. Stephens: It seems to me that that statement ought to
8 be stricken out.

9 Mr. McKinley: That may be stricken out.

10 The Court: The question merely calls for the statement of
11 fact.

12 A That was a statement of fact.

13 Mr. Stephens: That is a statement of your opinion, which
14 may not always be a fact -- with all due deference to you,
15 Mr. Trask.

16 A Following the spreading of the waters in the Canyon, the
17 same practice was indulged in in the debris cones, outside of
18 the canyon. The San Antonio Power Company has required a
19 considerable amount of water right through the non-irrigating
20 season and all the surplus waters that have not been needed
21 by the stockholders of the San Antonio Water Company at all
22 times during the non-irrigating season have been spread out
23 within the watershed of the Cucamonga drainage area. The
24 waters, as I explained yesterday, have been spread out below
25 the power house in the gravels, and a considerable portion
26 of them taken into the pipe lines and delivered into the drain-
27 age ditch on 19th Street, and taken easterly into the wester-
28 ly part of the Cucamonga debris cone. The amount of water
29 taken over there has varied from time to time. The pipes

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1 and ditches are of sufficient capacity so that in all times
2 since that ditch on 19th Street was constructed (and my rec-
3 ollection is that that ditch was built in the year '90, or
4 the season of '89-'90) and at all times since then the pipe
5 lines of the San Antonio Water Company have been sufficient
6 to discharge flood waters to the amount of two or three hundred
7 inches and not interfere with the domestic needs lower down,
8 that is, the small amount of water taken south for domestic
9 purposes, and the lateral lines. Within the last few years
10 the pipe lines have been enlarged and their capacity is con-
11 siderably in excess of what it was in early days, and at the
12 present time four or five hundred inches can be delivered
13 to 19th Street. I have one actual measurement only, I am
14 not sure whether I have it in Court or in the hotel. But I
15 had such a measurement some time within the past sixty days,
16 of water going easterly through that ditch, and I can give
17 you the definite amount. The record is over at the hotel.
18 But I have seen various volumes of water there. I have seen
19 two or three hundred inches -- not in time of rainfall but
20 at other times.

21 Q Will you describe the debris cone?

22 Mr. Britt: The witness stated he had a topographical map
23 of that region which I think would be better for the purposes
24 of explanation.

25 Q I just want a general description. I will get around
26 to the topographical map after awhile.

27 A The debris cone of Cucamonga Canyon spreads out over the
28 plain south of the canyon. It is a north and south distance
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1 of approximately three miles and possibly more than that --
2 possibly four; and an east and west dimension of probably
3 three or four miles, possibly more. It is a large mass of
4 detritus material that has been eroded and transported from
5 the mountains to the north. It is composed principally of
6 boulders, gravels, sands and some silts, and some clay. It
7 is quite porous, and readily absorbs water from rainfall
8 even in the heaviest storms, and rarely creates any flood
9 discharge.

10 Q What in your opinion is the course of water after it is
11 diverted and poured out on that debris cone as you have de-
12 scribed it.

13 A Mr. Britt: At what part of the debris cone?

14 A Mr. McKinley: Right where he describes it.

15 A Mr. Stephens: Do you mean that one particular point?

16 A Mr. McKinley: No, sir; all of those waters.

17 A Mr. Stephens: I submit that that is extremely indefinite.

18 The Court: The objection is overruled. Plaintiffs except.

19 A The waters from 19th Street are poured out upon the debris
20 cone at a point something like a quarter of a mile east of
21 Euclid Avenue on 19th Street, and in years past those waters
22 have passed into the drainage channel at that point, and have
23 run south or southeasterly; and as a rule, when there had
24 been 150 or 200 inches of water, they have rarely run as far
25 south as the Tenth Street road, but have gone into the grav-
26 els. In fact, it is rarely the case that water runs over
27 the 16th Street road which would be only three-quarters of
28 a mile from where the waters are poured into the gravel bed.
29

[illegible]

1 The first action is by the course of gravity to percolate down
2 to the water plane underneath, and all those waters absorbed
3 by the gravels, or a great percentage of it, does so percolate
4 into that gravel bed of the Cucamonga debris cone and joins
5 the saturated mass underlying the surface and contributes to
6 the support and supply of the waters contained in that basin.

7 That same thing would apply to the waters coming from the
8 Cucamonga drainage area. All that run-off taken into the
9 gravel would first pass down and then would add to the satu-
10 rated mass and in that way build up the volume of it, and that
11 would be true of all waters ^{the} ~~is a~~ ^{of rain} ~~shape~~ ~~xxxxx~~ on the debris
12 cone itself, as well as the small canyons and tributaries
13 between the San Antonio Canyon and the Cucamonga Canyon. The
14 waters from those would be thrown upon the gravels and absorbed

15 The Court: Q Am I to understand that it is your opinion
16 that water turned on to any part of the debris cone would
17 tend to build up the water under that cone?

18 A Yes, sir. That is the tendency of all waters that get
19 in under ground. The tendency is, and they do build up the
20 saturated mass. Of course, in the course of reaching the
21 saturated mass some of the waters are withdrawn by plant life
22 and evaporation, so that the total does not go down; and
23 some parts of the water may be withdrawn in other ways.

24 Mr. McKinley: Q State whether in your ~~xx~~ opinion those
25 waters in any way affect the production of water from any of
26 the wells, tunnels, or springs, which have been described in
27 this case.

28 Mr. Britt: We object ~~xx~~ on the ground that there are no suf-
29 ficient data in the case upon which to predicate such an o-

1 The first of these was the establishment of the city of Boston in 1630.
2 The second was the establishment of the city of New York in 1624.
3 The third was the establishment of the city of Philadelphia in 1682.
4 The fourth was the establishment of the city of London in 1666.
5 The fifth was the establishment of the city of Paris in 1660.
6 The sixth was the establishment of the city of Rome in 1644.
7 The seventh was the establishment of the city of Madrid in 1629.
8 The eighth was the establishment of the city of Vienna in 1685.
9 The ninth was the establishment of the city of Constantinople in 1453.
10 The tenth was the establishment of the city of Mexico in 1519.
11 The eleventh was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
12 The twelfth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
13 The thirteenth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
14 The fourteenth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
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17 The seventeenth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
18 The eighteenth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
19 The nineteenth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.
20 The twentieth was the establishment of the city of Lima in 1532.

1 pinion.

2 The Court: The question is a little vague and uncertain.

3 Mr. McKinley: I am only asking for yes and no. I want to
4 know whether they affect any of these things, and then I
5 will ask more particularly.

6 The Court: The objection is overruled. Plaintiffs except.

7 A Yes.

8 Q ~~xxxxxxx~~ What ones do they affect?

9 Mr. Stephens: We make the same objection; there is no suf-
10 ficient foundation laid, and no sufficient data upon which
11 to base an opinion.

12 The Court: The objection is overruled. (Plaintiffs except).

13 I am going to proceed in regard to these expert opinions on
14 a very liberal theory. As suggested the other day, the ex-
15 perts are merely advisory to the Court, and their opinions
16 are valuable or otherwise, according to the reasoning upon
17 which they are based, and I am going to let the bars down also
18 generally on cross examination. When you get to dealing
19 with expert testimony, you are theorizing to a large extent.
20 We want all the theories we can get, and then regard them or
21 disregard them according ~~that~~ to their apparent worth.

22 A Taking the waters from the San Antonio Water Company's
23 pipe lines that are poured in on 19th Street, those waters
24 or a percentage of them, pass down into the debris cone and
25 increase the volume of the saturated mass of that debris cone
26 and in that way build up the elevation of water under the
27 debris cone on the westerly side of the 16th Street wells.
28 In building up the saturated mass in the debris cone, they
29 increase the depth of water at the wells and increase the a-

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1 available supply at the wells which may later be pumped out.

2 Q The question is, what wells and tunnels they affect in
3 your opinion.

4 A The 16th Street wells. All those wells in the reservoir.
5 Now, if you take the water ~~from~~ from the Cucamonga Canyon, it
6 performs a double service in that it --

7 Mr. Britt: That is not responsive to the question. It is
8 on a different subject.

9 Mr. McKinley: The question calls for all these waters.

10 Mr. Britt: All right. Go ahead.

11 A To answer that question, I take the San Antonio Canyon
12 water as that does not perform the same service that the Cucamonga
13 water does.

14 Q Proceed and state about the other.

15 A The waters from the Cucamonga Canyon will saturate and
16 supply and build up the gravel beds of the debris cone, and it
17 add directly to the volume of water available for pumping
18 purposes by any of the wells put down in that debris cone,
19 the 16th Street wells; and by building up the saturated mass
20 they increase the available supply, and the same may be pumped
21 out in greater quantity than would be the case if the satu-
22 ation had not taken place. Likewise the waters of Cucamonga
23 Canyon first flow over and for a greater length of time sat-
24 urate the upper strata and the upper ends of the strata of
25 the older aluvium, which pass under this gravel bed, and come
26 in ~~contact~~ contact with the mountains. This old aluvium ab-
27 sorbs the water that is later carried on down through the
28 channel, and its semiporous stratum to the Red Hill wells and
29 tunnels. So that waters coming in off of the mountains will

1 saturate all of this supply and fill up the supply of all
2 of these wells and tunnels which you first put in your ques-
3 tion.

4 Q State whether you are acquainted and know the area of the
5 watershed from which these storm waters are produced?

6 A I am acquainted with the watersheds and have made plani-
7 meter measurements of the actual areas, taken from the top-
8 ographical maps.

9 Q And ^{have you} ~~making~~ observed the discharge of storm water from
10 the watersheds during the years you have been acquainted?

11 A From time to time I have observed the run-off and the char-
12 acteristics of the flood run-off.

13 Q We all know you have had the opportunity, but have you
14 done so?

15 A I have done so.

16 Q Have you made an estimate of the amount of storm waters
17 which have been spread over in this way -- You are acquainted
18 with the manner of spreading the storm waters?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q State whether you have made an estimate of the amount of
21 water which can be spread in this way, taking into considera-
22 tion all of the facts within your knowledge.

23 A I can make such an estimate.

24 Q What is your estimate as to that?

25 Mr. Britt: We object to that on the ground that there is
26 no sufficient data to enable anybody to make such an estimate.

27 The Court: The objection is overruled. Plaintiff excepts.

28 Mr. Stephens: Q Are you making this estimate upon the
29 statements made to you by different people, or is it within

[illegible]

1 your own knowledge and observation?

2 Mr. McKinley: I withdraw the question. State whether you
3 have made an estimate, taking into consideration the testi-
4 mony that has been given here with reference to the spreading
5 of the storm waters and your knowledge with reference to the
6 watershed as testified to by you here, and your observation
7 of the amount of storm waters during these years, that you
8 have been observing them.

9 Mr. Stephens: We object to the question on the ground that
10 it is incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial and that no
11 sufficient foundation has been laid, or the means of infor-
12 mation of the witness upon which it is proposed to predicate
13 the estimate shown.

14 The Court: The objection is overruled.

15 Mr. Stephens: Before the question is answered I would like
16 to interrogate the witness.

17 Mr. McKinley: We object to that. It is a hypothesis to
18 which he is confined.

19 The Court: If you want to cross examine the witness for
20 the purpose of testing his expert qualifications, you may.
21 But so far as cross-examining him on his theory in this matter
22 you had better wait till the cross-examination.

23 Plaintiff excepts.

24 A I have.

25 Q Give us your estimate.

26 Mr. Stephens: The same objection as was made before, and we
27 ask permission to interrogate the witness as we did before.

28 Mr. Haskell: The further objection that it is immaterial
29 how much they spread the storm waters unless they show that

[illegible]

1 it had any effect in increasing the amount that would sink
2 that would not otherwise sink into the debris cone if they
3 would let it alone.

4 The Court: I expect you will get plenty of theories to cov-
5 er that ground. Overruled. Plaintiffs except.

6 A I have made several estimates. First, I will read as
7 an estimate I have made of the waters from the San Antonio
8 Water Company's pipe line that has been spilled out into the
9 westerly part of the Cucamonga debris cone at 19th Street,
10 and from the data and facts--

11 The Court: Before you go into that, I would like to know
12 what data you base that estimate on?

13 A I base this estimate upon the testimony that has been
14 given here about the waters of the San Antonio Water Company
15 flowing ~~into~~ through that ditch into the debris cone a quar-
16 ter of a mile east of Euclid Avenue; on the examination
17 which I have made of the rainfall records during the particu-
18 lar years during which I am making this estimate; and the
19 deduction which I made as to the probable length of time of
20 the non-irrigating season during the particular year; and I
21 have coupled with that my own observations and knowledge and
22 memory of what I have seen from time to time in the nature of
23 water flowing at that point.

24 The Court: Q I don't care so much about where you get
25 your information, whether from your own knowledge, or from
26 other witnesses, but what basis do you assume for the dis-
27 tribution of the water?

28 A I have taken for the year 1905, and I have by examining
29

It has been observed, in the preceding chapter, that the
 human mind is not a tabula rasa, but is furnished with
 ideas from birth. These ideas are of two kinds: some are
 innate, and some are acquired. Innate ideas are those
 which are present in the mind from birth, and are
 not derived from any external object. Acquired ideas
 are those which are derived from external objects, and
 are not present in the mind from birth. Innate ideas
 are of two kinds: some are necessary, and some are
 contingent. Necessary ideas are those which are
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 ideas are those which are not necessary to the
 existence of the mind, and are derived from external
 objects. Innate ideas are of two kinds: some are
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 ideas are those which are necessary to the
 existence of the mind, and are not derived from
 any external object. Contingent ideas are those
 which are not necessary to the existence of the
 mind, and are derived from external objects.

1 the rainfall tables, estimated that there were one hundred
2 and ten days when there would have been surplus water not
3 needed for irrigation purposes by the San Antonio Water Com-
4 pany stockholders. I have taken the year 1906 and estimated
5 that there would be 120 days; the year 1907, 170 days; and
6 the year 1908 I estimated that there would have been 60 days
7 making a total for the four years 460 days above enumerated,
8 or an average of 115 days for each of the years. Then, by
9 inspection of the testimony, and my own knowledge, I have
10 assumed that there were 200 inches per day being poured out
11 of the ditch into that debris cone.

12 The Court: Q By "day" you mean 24 hours?

13 A Yes, sir. Or, that would be equivalent to 23,000 day-
14 inches, or it would be equivalent to a continuous flow of
15 63 inches for that total period -- the four years. That is
16 the only estimate I have made of the probable beneficial use
17 of the San Antonio Canyon waters taken from the irrigation
18 pipe system of the San Antonio Water Company and delivered
19 into the Cucamonga debris cone.

20 The Court: Q You have so far assumed the estimate by you
21 as to the amount of water in the San Antonio system for the
22 four years, and also the rainfall leading up to that conclu-
23 sion. What elements do you have for the calculation? The
24 area of the debris cone? Have you figured on that?

25 A I have not figured on the area of the debris cone.
26 I have figured on the total amount poured into this basin,
27 assuming that it is substantially a reservoir into which I
28 am pouring water.
29

1 Q Dealing with the whole basin?

2 A Yes, sir, dealing with the basin as a unit.

3 Q How have you calculated the extent of the basin? Have you
4 any figures on that?

5 A That is a problem I have not worked out, as to the volume
6 of the basin. As far as those figures are concerned, it rep-
7 resents the number of inches continuous ~~in~~ flow for four
8 years, as the equivalent of what has been poured in there
9 during the number of days I have specified for each year, but
10 I have made it an average for the period of four years,
11 showing that during that period we were pouring into that ba-
12 sin that amount.

13 Mr. Stephens: That opinion which has been given in response
14 to the Court's question, although the Court did not ask for
15 the estimate itself -- the testimony which we have objected
16 to ~~has~~ gone in in that way, and we would like our objection
17 and exception and motion to strike out so that the point may
18 be saved.

19 The Court: Undoubtedly you have that right. I do not think
20 the Court has any superior prerogatives to ask improper ~~quest~~
21 questions.

22 Mr. Stephens: The questions were proper, except that it
23 resulted in the estimate being given which should not have
24 been given in response to the original question, and we want
25 an exception.

26 The Court: That is all right. My purpose was to get at the
27 data so as to understand the ultimate proposition he was
28 working on.

29 A I have worked out the artificial recharge of the debris

[Faint, illegible text]

and was returned to Japan and detained very well.

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From the 1980s, the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry* has published a series of articles on the topic of "The Child and Adolescent with a Mental Disorder." These articles have been written by leading experts in the field and have provided a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge on the topic. The articles have been published in the following years: 1980, 1982, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020. The articles have been published in the following volumes: 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1

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1 cone, based on measurements and data in the case. For the
2 season of 1905-6 --

3 The Court: Q Can't you tell us what measurements and data
4 in the case you have reference to, so that we can understand?

5 A I will do so. This is the recharge --

6 Mr. McKinley: Q The Court has asked you for the data on
7 which it is based.

8 A I will get there after a little bit. I may be a little
9 laborious in reaching it. This is based on the flood run-
10 off measurements from the Jucamonga Canyon, and the figures
11 of those measurements are in one of the tabulations which I
12 put out in here I think yesterday, known as the Jucamonga Canyon
13 waters, which represented the Creek flow at the point of
14 measurement ~~by~~ up in the canyon. These figures have also
15 been made up from a study of the rainfall record. Now, for
16 the season of 1905-6, I took the month of March, and from
17 those measurements I estimated that for 31 days there were
18 flowing 1400 inches of flood water. For the month of April,
19 I estimated that there were 1100 inches for 30 days.

20 Mr. Stephens: May we have the same objection and the same
21 ruling?

22 Mr. McKinley: Yes. And let it be understood that a motion
23 to strike out is applicable to all of this.

24 Q What year was that?

25 A The season of 1905-6. In May I estimate two periods,
26 one of 25 days when there was 400 inches of flood water, and
27 another for 6 days when there was 1200 inches of flood water.
28 In June there was 700 inches for 30 days. In February I es-
29 timated that there were 300 inches for 28 days. And in Jan-

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1 uary 360 inches for 31 days, or that there were 35,840 day
2 inches. That would be equivalent to 372 annual inches.
3 Now, I have estimated that 20% of that flood water, if there
4 had been no artificial interference, would have gone into the
5 gravel beds, and that the difference of 298 inches represents
6 an artificial recharge of the Cucamonga debris cone for the
7 season of 1905-6. In the same manner I have taken the sea-
8 son of 1906-7. In July I estimate 110 inches for 31 days.
9 December, 1534 inches for 20 days. In January 1500 inches
10 for 31 days. In February, 1128 inches for 28 days. In March
11 1540 inches for 31 days. In April and May, 1385 inches for
12 61 days. In June, 360 inches for 30 days. Making a total of
13 255,199 inches per day, or day inches, which is equivalent
14 ~~in~~ to 700 annual inches. Making the same twenty per cent.
15 deduction for waters that would have fed the gravel bed with-
16 out any artificial interference, I find that the recharge as
17 the result of this artificial work amounted to 560 inches for
18 the season of 1906-7 -- continuous inches for the year.
19 Taking the season of 1907-8, I estimate that in July there
20 were 310 inches for 31 days. In August, 260 inches for 31
21 days. In September, 210 inches for 30 days. In October,
22 210 inches for 31 days. In November, 100 inches for 30 days.
23 In December 150 inches for 31 days. In January, 400 inches
24 for 31 days. In February, 385 inches for 28 days. March,
25 100 inches for 31 days. April, 50 inches for 30 days? Making
26 a total of 65,910 day inches, equivalent to 180 inches --
27 annual inches. Making a twenty per cent. deduction that would
28 leave 144 inches.
29 Here the Court takes a recess until half past one.

Afternoon Session.

Mr. McKinley: Q Proceed with your answer, Mr. Trask.

A For the season of 1904-5, I get 198 inches, or deducting twenty per cent., I get 158.4 inches, for the recharge.

Or, averaging the four years, from the Cucamonga supply, I get an average continuous artificial recharge of 290 inches. These figures are based as I stated, on the rainfall data in the case, and the personal measurements of my own made of the flood waters; and this recharge water was poured into the gravel bed or into the debris cone by the efforts of employees of the San Antonio Water Company.

Q That is hardly an answer, Mr. Trask.

A That covers the computation I have made upon the recharge based upon the measurements of flood water.

Q Did you check that up by another method?

A I checked that up by using the precipitation records.

Q Explain how you have done that and give your estimate.

A I have made
From the precipitation record ~~and of the~~ computations as to the mean average rainfall, taking the Harwood record, which is complete for seventeen seasons, and find the mean average precipitation to be 20.61 inches. For the same period the San Bernardino record gives a mean annual fall of 14.54 inches. The San Bernardino record for 38 years gives a mean precipitation of 15.93, or a deficiency during those 17 seasons that the Harwood rain record was kept, of 9.6 per cent. Or, increasing the Harwood record to make it correspond to the period that the San Bernardino record would cover, I add the 9.6 per cent., bringing the mean record to 22.59 inches. That is on the theory that we had the rainfall for the whole

1 38 years' period at the Harwood station, and that it would
2 show a mean precipitation of 22.59 inches. The elevation of
3 the Harwood gauging station is practically 1700 feet. and
4 at that elevation the mean for the 38 years period was 22.59
5 inches. I have used that 22.59 inches for the 38 year period
6 in estimating the precipitation upon that part of the water-
7 shed lying below the 2,000 foot contour, and then I have di-
8 vided the areas of the watershed into parcels, the next above
9 being that area between 2,000 and 3,000 feet elevation, and
10 I have taken the mean as 2500 feet, and corrected the precipi-
11 tation on the basis of .6 of an inch increase in precipi-
12 tation for each one hundred feet in elevation.

13 Q Is that in accordance with the recognized rule?

14 A It is. It is the Government rule, and accepted as the
15 nearest and best method that we have at this time. In that
16 way I have estimated the mean annual precipitation of each one
17 of these elevations, based on the 38 year record, as follows:
18 At the elevation of 2500 feet, 27.39 inches; 3500 feet,
19 33.39 inches; 4500 feet, 39.39 inches; 5500 feet, 45.39
20 inches. Our knowledge of rainfall above 6,000 feet is not
21 very extensive, but the method that has been most commonly
22 adopted is to drop down by the same ratio that we have in-
23 creased by up to the elevation of 6,000 feet. So that, at
24 6500 feet we have a precipitation of 39.39 inches, and at the
25 mean elevation of 7500 feet a precipitation of 33.39 inches
26 and at the mean elevation of 8500 feet we have a precipitation
27 of 27.39 inches. Those are inches in depth of rainfall.

28 Mr. Haskell: Q Is that on the assumption that some of this
29 watershed that comes into this Tucumanaga basin is 8500 feet

6r, a total area in that shed north of Base Line, 22.30 square miles.

Now, I have combined those areas as I have explained heretofore, and I have the following tabulation as the one I used in my computations:

Below 2,000 feet, 8.65 square miles, combining the area between 2,000 and 3,000 and between 8,000 and 9,000, I have 3.80 square miles.

Combining the area between 3,000 and 4,000 and between 7,000 and 8,000 feet, 3.95 square miles.

Combining the area between 4,000 and 5,000 and between 6,000 and 7,000, I have 3.90 square miles.

And for the area between 5,000 and 6,000 I have two square miles.

My first computation is for the season of 1906-'7. In this computation I make an estimate of this run-off of this watershed for that year, based on the precipitation for that year, which at the Harwood station was 30.7, and for each one of these elevations I have made the correction as I have heretofore explained. For the first area I have 30.7 inches.

For the second area, 35.5 inches. For the third area, 41.5 inches. For the fourth area, 47.5 inches. For the fifth area, 53.5 inches,--as the number of inches that ~~runned~~ in each that I used as the average precipitation.

In estimating the run-off, I have used a curve which is the result of the combination of a large series of measurements made in this state, and the curve is published in the American Society of Civil Engineers -- in one of their transactions -- and it is in terms of total precipitation. It

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1 gives the total precipitation and makes a comparison of the
2 run-off based on measurements, Using this curve and the
3 rainfall of 30.7 inches, I find for the first area that the
4 run-off would be .656-second-feet per square mile.

5 Q Per square mile?

6 A Yes, sir. That is one of the factors. .656. Multiply-
7 ing the area of that first section, 8.65, I get for that area
8 5.67. In the same way I ascertain the run-off per square mile
9 for the next area where the rainfall was 35.5, to be .906
10 of a second foot, or a run-off for that area of 3.44 second-
11 feet.

12 For the next area, I ascertained from this curve that the
13 run-off per square mile with a rainfall of 41.5 inches will
14 be 1.209 second-feet per mile. By multiplying by 3.95 square
15 miles, it gives a total run-off for that area of 4.77 second-
16 feet. In the fourth area, I ascertain that the run-off per
17 square mile with a rainfall of 44.5 inches will be 1.570
18 second-feet, and from that area, 3.90, the total run-off would
19 be 6.12 second-feet.

20 For the last area, with a rainfall of 53.5 inches, I find
21 the run-off per square mile would be 1.938 second-feet, or
22 for the total of two square miles 3.87 second-feet. That
23 gives a total run-off for the season of 1906-07 of the Guca-
24 monga Canyon of 25.37 feet, or its equivalent 1133.5 inches.
25 I estimate that of that amount sixty per cent. would be flood
26 and the balance, 477.4, would be retained in the basin to
27 supply the plant life, and would naturally charge the gravel
28 beds, and the sixty per cent. or 710.1 would be flood run-
29 off in the sense that the greater part of it would get out

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1 of the basin if it was not interfered with artificially. I
2 estimate that of that flood run-off 20 per cent. of it, in
3 case there was no interference would go into the gravels;
4 and deducting that 20 per cent. which would naturally go ~~in~~
5 into the gravels, I find that there are 573 inches that are
6 artificially put into the gravels. That amount represents for
7 that season the salvage.

8 I have next taken the season of 1907-08, using the same areas
9 but taking the rainfall of that season which at the Harwood
10 station was 18.24 inches. For each different mean elevation
11 I have made the correction in accordance with the rule that
12 I have mentioned, and I get the following results from this
13 curve which I have heretofore mentioned, and find that for
14 the rainfall of 18.24 inches there will be a run-off of .295
15 ~~second-foot~~ second-feet per square mile. Multiplying that by
16 the area of the lowest section, 8.65, I get a total run-off
17 of 2.55 second-feet.

18 The rainfall for the next division or area would be 23 inches.
19 The run-off per square mile for that rainfall would be
20 .427 of a second-foot or for the area of 3.80 square miles
21 it would be a total run-off of 1.62 second-feet.

22 For the next area the rainfall would be 29 inches. The curve
23 would give a run-off per square mile .656 second-feet. The
24 area is 3.95 square miles, and the total run-off would be
25 2.59 second-feet.

26 The next area would have a precipitation of 35 inches, and
27 the run-off per square mile for that precipitation would be
28 .899 second-feet. The area is 3.90. The total run-off for
29 that area would be 3.51 second-feet.

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1 The last area has a precipitation of 41 inches, and the run-
2 off per square mile would be 1.164 second-feet, or for
3 two square miles twice that, or ~~two~~ 2.33 second-feet.

4 The total for the season would be 12.60 second-feet or its
5 equivalent 630 inches. This is much less than my estimate
6 of the amount of flood waters. My estimate of the flood run-
7 off is one-third the normal run-off of 420 inches going to
8 supply the sources -- from the 210 inches of flood run-off
9 I deduct 20 per cent. that would naturally be expected to get
10 into the gravels, leaving 168 inches that would be saved by
11 artificial means on the debris cone, and would represent
12 the salvage for the season of 1907-08.

13 I next made an estimate on what this basin would furnish
14 in the shape of mean salvage of flood water for the period of
15 38 years, using the same area and based on the precipitation
16 records of 38 years as extended by the comparison with the
17 San Bernardino record. I take the nearest tenth of an inch.
18 The rainfall at the Barwood station estimated for 38 years
19 would be 22.6 inches, and with that precipitation I ascertain
20 from the curve that the run-off per square mile would be .405
21 second-feet or a total of 8.65 square miles would give
22 ~~two~~ 3.52 second-feet.

23 The next area, the 27.4 would be the precipitation, and I
24 ascertain the run-off per square mile to be .562 second-
25 feet, or for the 3.80 square miles 2.21 second-feet.

26 The next area would have a precipitation of 33.4 inches.
27 The run-off per square mile would be .677 second-feet. The
28 area of 3.95 square miles would give a total run-off of
29 3.47 second-feet. The next area would have the precipitation

1 The first of these was the establishment of a public library in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
2 The second was the establishment of a public school in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
3 The third was the establishment of a public hospital in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
4 The fourth was the establishment of a public workhouse in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
5 The fifth was the establishment of a public prison in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
6 The sixth was the establishment of a public almshouse in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
7 The seventh was the establishment of a public bathhouse in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
8 The eighth was the establishment of a public theatre in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
9 The ninth was the establishment of a public market in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
10 The tenth was the establishment of a public fair in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
11 The eleventh was the establishment of a public festival in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
12 The twelfth was the establishment of a public game in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
13 The thirteenth was the establishment of a public sport in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
14 The fourteenth was the establishment of a public pastime in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
15 The fifteenth was the establishment of a public recreation in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
16 The sixteenth was the establishment of a public amusement in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
17 The seventeenth was the establishment of a public diversion in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
18 The eighteenth was the establishment of a public entertainment in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
19 The nineteenth was the establishment of a public pleasure in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.
20 The twentieth was the establishment of a public enjoyment in 1630, which was the first of its kind in the world.

1 of 39.4 inches, and I ascertain the run-off per square mile
2 to be 1.120 second-feet. The area being 3.90 square miles
3 gives a total run-off of 4.37 second-feet.

4 The next area would have a precipitation of 45.4 inches, and
5 I ascertain the run-off per square mile to be 1.474 second-
6 feet. The area of two square miles gives a run-off of 2.94
7 second-feet, or a total of 16.50 second-feet, or its equiv-
8 alent 825 inches.

9 In this computation I estimate that one-third of the total
10 run-off would be flood run-off, and the other two-thirds or
11 550 inches, would go into the normal sources. 33 per cent. ~~gi~~
12 gives 235 inches flood run-off. From this I deduct the 20
13 per cent. which would naturally go into the gravel beds, and
14 I have left 220 inches as the salvage flood waters extending
15 over that whole period of 38 years.

16 I next made an estimate showing the mean run-off for the
17 years 1904 to 1908 inclusive. The mean rainfall for these
18 years at the Harwood Station would be 27.4 inches. I ascer-
19 tain that the run-off per square mile for that precipitation
20 would be .575 second-feet. That multiplied by the area 8.65
21 square miles, gives a run-off of 4.97 second-feet. The next
22 area has a precipitation of 32.2 inches. Run-off per square
23 mile is .759 second-feet. The total for the area of 3.80
24 square miles is 2.88 second-feet.

25 Q You may give the total result, the total at the end, with-
26 out showing the factors.

27 A In that same way I worked it out for each combination,
28 and I get a total of 20.83 second-feet, or its equivalent
29

1 The first of these is the fact that the
2 number of cases of this disease has
3 been increasing steadily for some
4 years. The second is the fact that
5 the disease is now being found in
6 many parts of the world which
7 were formerly free from it. The
8 third is the fact that the disease
9 is now being found in many parts
10 of the world which were formerly
11 free from it. The fourth is the
12 fact that the disease is now being
13 found in many parts of the world
14 which were formerly free from it.
15 The fifth is the fact that the
16 disease is now being found in many
17 parts of the world which were
18 formerly free from it. The sixth
19 is the fact that the disease is
20 now being found in many parts
21 of the world which were formerly
22 free from it. The seventh is the
23 fact that the disease is now being
24 found in many parts of the world
25 which were formerly free from it.

1 1041.5 inches. For this four-year average I estimated forty
2 per cent. to be flood water, and that the balance or 624.9
3 would have been normal water supplying the debris cone and
4 water sources; and that 416.6 inches less the 20 per cent.,
5 or 333.4 inches, would have been the average salvage water
6 that would have artificially gone in the gravel beds during
7 that four years.

8 This method of working from the rainfall gives, as compared
9 with the method of making a deduction based on the measure-
10 ments actually made on the debris cone, the following:

11 That is, the average for the four years based upon my measure-
12 ments and already in the record, was 290 inches as continu-
13 ously going into the gravel bed as recharge, while this meth-
14 od gives 333.4 inches. The Tucanonga gravel beds received --

15 Mr. Haskell: Q I understand that you produce this result
16 by using the curve: What is that curve?

17 A That curve is the platting of records of rainfall and
18 run-off in a manner so that the average can be taken, and the
19 curve can be found.

20 Mr. McKinley: Q Just explain that to counsel. He wants to
21 get on to your curves.

22 A You will find that in volume 61, page 12, Transactions
23 of the American Society of Civil Engineers. That curve is
24 made up from run-off records in twelve different watersheds
25 in California on the Pacific Coast side of the mountains,
26 where the conditions are substantially what we have here. We
27 have mountains facing toward the ocean. It is made up of the
28 run-off records and the precipitation records in those partic-
29 ular watersheds and is plotted ~~then~~ so that the precipitation

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1 is one axis of the curve, and the percentage of the precip-
2 itation is the average run-off of the curve. And I have made
3 my deduction as to the run-off per square mile from that curve

4 Mr. Baskell: Is that a full explanation of the curve?

5 A I have not in my mind the details that went to make up
6 any particular point of it.

7 Mr. Baskell: I move to strike out the testimony of the wit-
8 ness in regard to the rainfall and run-off of the Tucuman
9 watershed as being unintelligible, indefinite and uncertain.

10 The Court: The motion is denied. If you did that with all
11 the testimony we have, we would get rid of too much of it.

12 Plaintiffs except.

13 A I might amplify that a little this way --

14 Mr. Schinley: The Court disposed of the motion, and there
15 is no question here.

16 A In relation to this curve I will state that the curve is
17 the platting of the point of each measurement, for a large
18 number of measurements, and that point represents the amount
19 of water, or percentage of water for the particular measure-
20 ments that will run off ~~as floodwater~~ from a given watershed
21 for a known rainfall for that particular year; and the draw-
22 ing of the curve through a series of those points gives --
23 that is, drawing a line which is a mean through a series of
24 those points, gives the curve, which is an average theoreti-
25 cally of the percentage of the rainfall that actually runs
26 out of the watershed, and it is obtained by obtaining the
27 rainfall record and the discharge water and plotting the re-
28 sult.

29 Mr. Baskell: We renew the motion to strike out the testimony

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as being unintelligible.

The Court: It seems that the more explanation you get the worse off you are, Mr. Haskell. The motion is denied. Plaintiffs except.

A An examination of the topographical map shows that Deer Canyon and Day Canyon and San Antonio Canyon supplies some water to this gravel basin. That is, these debris cones at the mouth of these canyons are interlapped and intermixed and a study of the topographical map demonstrates the fact that the reservoir water in these debris cones must be intermixed. I have made some estimates of the run-off of these canyons which will be more or less pertinent to this subject. I have based these three measurements, one on each canyon, on the Marwood rainfall record as extended by comparison with the San Bernardino rainfall record over the period of 38 years.

Mr. Britt: Q Would not the Cucamonga Canyon swap some water with these other channels so as to balance up about what it gives and what it receives at the place of contact with the debris cones of Deer Canyon and Day Canyon?

Mr. McKinley: That seems to be general cross-examination. I haven't any objection to questions as to matters as they come in, by way of explanation, but I object to general cross examination.

A I can give it in detail or in total results.

Mr. McKinley: Q Give it in total results.

A I will state in each canyon I have broken the areas up in the same way, planimetered the areas and combined them and used the same precipitation, and I have worked out the

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1 run-off per square mile to the different precipitations by
2 the same methods, and got these results: Deer Canyon has an
3 area to Base Line of 20.40 square miles, and I have ascer-
4 tained that for this period above described, 38 years, the
5 run-off would be an average of 13.51 second-feet, equivalent
6 to 675.5 inches. In the same manner, I have computed Day
7 Canyon and ascertained that it has an area of 11.80 square
8 miles and that its run-off for this period of 38 years would
9 be equivalent to 8.58 second-feet.

10 Q When you say the Canyon has that area, you mean the water-
11 shed?

12 A If I said Canyon, I should have said watershed. I have
13 carried the watershed down to Base Line. That is equivalent
14 to 429 miners' inches. San Antonio watershed to Base Line,
15 has an area of 36.10 square miles, and in the same way I have
16 ascertained the run-off and found it to be an average for the
17 38 years of 31.13 second-feet, or its equivalent of 1556.5
18 inches. The topographical conditions are such that I be-
19 lieve more or less of the waters next adjacent to Cucamonga
20 supply waters to the gravel reservoirs from which we are draw-
21 ing for the 18th Street wells.

22 Mr. Haskell: Q Are those calculations based on the curve?

23 A All of these run-offs per square mile are based on the
24 same curve that I have referred to.

25 Mr. Haskell: I move to strike it out as being unintelligi-
26 ble.

27 The Court: The motion is denied. Exception.

28 A That completes the computation I have on the recharge.

29 Mr. McKinley: Q In your opinion what portion of this Day

1 Canyon and Deer Canyon contribute to this watershed, or
2 have you formed an opinion?

3 A A little later I could analyze that better when we have
4 the topographical sheet on the board.

5 Q Have you any other tabulations?

6 A I have. I have a tabulation of the water elevations at
7 wells nos 3 and 9, and the discharge from the Ledy tunnel.
8 This tabulation has four columns. The first gives the date,
9 the second the elevation of well no. 3, the third the eleva-
10 tion of well no. 9, and the fourth the discharge of the Ledy
11 tunnel. These figures are all in the record, but this com-
12 bination of them is new.

13 Mr. Haskell: Q This word "disch" means discharge?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Mr. McKinley: It has no reference to curves?

16 Mr. Britt: We have no other suggestion to make except that
17 this right-hand column should be headed "Ledy T Discharge"
18 instead of Jucamonga T Discharge.

19 Mr. McKinley: Change that, Mr. Trask.

20 Mr. Britt: Those observations were made last year?

21 A The date is on the tabulation for each measurement.

22 Mr. McKinley: We now offer this.

23 The following is a copy of said tabulation:
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2000 年 12 月 20 日 星期三 11:00 第 111 页

14. *Responsible agent and the child* (1988) 33 *Journal of Law and Education* 111.

CALCULATION OF WATER ELEVATIONS WELLS #3 & 9

and DISCH From Eady Tunnel.

Date	Well #3	Well #9	Eady T Disch.
Jan. 9-08	1376.2	1330.1	230.0
Feb. 2-"	1378.6	1348.1	68.0
Mar. 20-"	1382.6	1353.0	107.0
Mar. 30-"	1382.9	1352.5	192.0
Apr. 13-"	1383.8	1346.7	178.0
Apr. 27-"	1384.0	1352.4	143.0
May 11-"	1384.1	1345.7	198.0
June 89"	1384.6	1345.3	197.0

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

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1 Q What have you next?

2 A I have a few combinations of figures with relation to
3 the hydraulic head controlling the discharge of the springs
4 as compared with the water elevations in the basin north of
5 the Red Hill.

6 Q Just explain what that is.

7 A On August 6th, 1900, the elevation of well No. 3 was
8 1379.6 feet.

9 Q You needn't read the table, but explain what it is.

10 A I am going to read this into the record. On February 20
11 1909, the elevation of well No. 3 was 1373.8 feet. On Au-
12 gust 7, 1900 the Y tunnel division box weir and the creek
13 division box weir together discharged 152.2 miners' inches.
14 On February 21, 1909, the Y Tunnel division box weir and the
15 creek division box weir combined discharged 35.38 inches.
16 The hydraulic head was the same, or practically the same.
17 The elevation of water levels at well No. 3 between the two
18 different dates were within .8 of a foot of the same level.
19 The ratio of discharge in the two wells was about as five to
20 one.

21 On January 17, 1909, well No. 3 had an elevation of 1371.8
22 feet. On January 17, 1909, the Y Tunnel division box and
23 creek division box combined, had a discharge of 40.23 inches.
24 On that date the water level at well No. 3 was 7.3 feet lower
25 than in the year 1900. The discharge of the springs was
26 33.1 inches. In the latter date, as against 152.2 in the
27 earlier date. These figures show the Hydraulic head does
28 not seem to have much effect on the discharge of those wells.

29 Q Have you any other tabulation?

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1 A The Colony lands upon which orchards are growing and
2 which require water for irrigation have been estimated by
3 the zanjeros, and the record shows that there were 4667
4 acres; on a basis of one inch to four acres the require-
5 ments would be 1166 inches - I am using the nearest inch
6 in this computation - for irrigation purposes. I don't
7 know what the population of the Colony is, and it seems
8 to be rather indefinite in the record here; I have assumed
9 that it has a population of 7000 people, and they should
10 use 400 gallons per capita, and the amount needed for domes-
11 tic use would approximate 280 inches.

12 Q Where do you get that amount of 400 gallons per capita?

13 A That is taken arbitrarily.

14 Q From scientific sources?

15 A From records we know that in small communities, where
16 they have out-buildings and gardens and lawns and fruit
17 trees, they will consume that amount if they are permitted
18 to do so; you can meter them and hold them down to less,
19 but when you do that you cut down the beautifying of the
20 grounds and the building of pleasant homes; where the wa-
21 ter can be had it is usually secured if it is possible to
22 do so; that is in excess of the present consumption there
23 in Ontario for domestic purposes, and the people are very
24 anxious to add to what they have already have and are se-
25 curing water wherever they can; that was their practice
26 during my time when I was engineer for them. Now, to this
27 I have added approximately ten percent for wastage and
28 loss in the transporting of the water, in the segregation
29 and distribution and delivery of it; I have added approxi-

1 nately ten percent or 137 inches; on this basis I find the
2 needs of the Colony to be 1503 inches.

3 I have made another estimate based on using one inch
4 to five acres; the requirements for irrigation purposes
5 would be 933 inches; using the same domestic needs, 200
6 inches, and adding to the sum approximately 10 percent or
7 113 inches, I get a required need of 1246 miners' inches.

8 Q Any other tabulation?

9 A That is the last.

10 Q One matter connected with that water matter; You said
11 this morning that you would furnish a measurement that you
12 had made, and I believe you have that; I will put that in
13 now; that is excess water, - it is a measurement of San An-
14 tonio water I think.

15 A On February 20th I made a measurement of the San An-
16 tonio water flowing in the gutter or in the ditch at
17 the 13th street - -

18 Q What year was that?

19 A February 20th, 1909, the present year; I made a meter
20 measurement of the water in the ditch at the point where it
21 was passing into a pipe line from the end of this ditch
22 I believe some 1100 or 1200 feet constructed southeasterly
23 with a capacity of 1500 inches; this pipe line connects
24 this rock ditch with an earth ditch and transmits the water
25 from the rock ditch to the earth ditch, and in the earth
26 ditch the water passes easterly into the debris cone. This
27 measurement made February 20th, 1909, gave 354.5 inches en-
28 tering the pipe line at that point; that is the only accu-
29 rate measurement I have ever made of the San Antonio flood

1 waters going into the debris cone; but I have seen many
2 times the same volume and less flowing there at that point.
3 Well, you may proceed with your profiles, now that
4 you have prepared and explain them. You may explain this
5 profile, and its significance.

6 A This profile bears the title "profile of section of
7 wells north of base line, Township 1 north, range 6 west,
8 San Bernardino Meridian, Scale, vertical, 60 feet to one
9 inch; horizontal 200 feet to one inch." The log of the
10 wells, in so far as I was able to approximate it, has been
11 shown and diagramed at each well; and the classifications
12 consist of two, and there is a key to the classification;
13 the horizontal hatching represents close or impervious for-
14 mation; the area that is indicated by dashes and dots,
15 represents open or porous formation. The profile extends on
16 the left hand or westerly part of the area covered from well
17 number 1 of the San Antonio Water Company, easterly through
18 wells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, and through to well L.
19 Well L is the second well in the Lone Star tunnel, from
20 the heading; then the well passes easterly through well K;
21 still further east to the Sunset well, covering a distance
22 of some 10,000 feet, along the base line. These wells are
23 not all in the same east and west line, but are approxi-
24 mately so; the elevation of the water-level is shown in
25 these wells at different dates, and the figures on the left
26 hand side of the top of the profile, beginning at the bot-
27 tom, 500, 600 and 700, represent the number of feet above
28 the mean sea-level, and are the figures used in the record
29 of well elevations which has been made in this case.

1 In January, 1900, I took water-levels, some of which
2 are in the record of the case; from those water-levels
3 I have platted the elevation of the water-plane at these
4 wells. This line as platted extends from well number 3
5 easterly on the profile through to well K; the line is lo-
6 cated by platting points at the wells, and drawing straight
7 lines from the platted points at each well.

8 In May, 1904 I took elevations of water levels at the
9 different wells and have platted on this chart the elevation
10 of the water-plane at that date.

11 The first elevation that I described was of January,
12 1900 and is marked water elevation, January 1900, on the
13 blue line. the second is marked water elevation of May,
14 1904, and extends from well number 1 through to the Sunset
15 well, the entire length of the profile.

16 On February 20th, 1909, I took elevations of the water-
17 plane at various wells, and I have platted a line showing the
18 elevation of the water-plane at that date; it extends from
19 well number 1 easterly to well number 8; it is in pencil,
20 and is marked water elevation February 20th, 1909.

21 The record of water elevations in wells L, K, and the
22 Sunset well is fragmentary and incomplete. Since the date
23 May 4th, 1904 I have not attempted to plat the elevation of
24 the water-plane east of well number 8.

25 This chart shows that the water-plane dropped down from
26 January, 1900, to May 1904, about 54 feet at well number 3,
27 and the elevation or drop is shown at the other wells by
28 noticing the scale at the lefthand of the map. From May, 1904
29 to February 20th, 1909, the water level has raised at well

number 3, a total of about 71 feet. This profile shows that the water-plane or saturated mass is a little higher in the western part of the basin than it is in the eastern part; that is doubtless due to the pouring in of additional waters in the western part of the basin.

Mr Haskell: I move to strike out that expression that it is doubtless due to the pouring in of the water, upon the ground that there is no statement or foundation upon which such conclusion is drawn.

The Court: The motion is denied.

Mr Haskell: Exception.

Q What conclusions do you draw from that exhibit, as to the relationship of the different wells shown upon it?

A I draw the conclusion that wells 1 to 8 inclusive are in the gravel basin of the Cucamonga wash, and are in sympathy; and that the wells easterly from well number 8 are in the old alluvium formation and are not in sympathy with the wells in the gravel basin.

Q Explain why you draw that conclusion?

A The lines connecting up the points of water elevation of the different wells indicate that they are broken - they break rapidly after you pass east from the Haskell wells or well number 8. Further, the record put into the case by different parties who have bored the different wells is to the effect that all wells that are east of the Haskell well have shown artesian conditions. When tapped it has been found that the water rises and they are artesian wells; the wells in the basin have shown no artesian conditions; and they do show a sympathy whenever the pumping operations are

1. The Earth is a sphere of about 8000 miles in diameter.
2. The surface of the Earth is not perfectly smooth.
3. The surface of the Earth is covered by water and land.
4. The surface of the Earth is divided into continents and oceans.
5. The surface of the Earth is divided into mountains and valleys.
6. The surface of the Earth is divided into rivers and lakes.
7. The surface of the Earth is divided into forests and fields.
8. The surface of the Earth is divided into cities and towns.
9. The surface of the Earth is divided into roads and bridges.
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30. The surface of the Earth is divided into cars and bicycles.

1 carried on within that basin.

2 The Court, Q. What do you mean by being in sympathy?

3 A Well, when well number 1 is pumped for a few hours, the
4 effect will be felt and noticed at the next adjacent well,
5 and at a greater length of time it will be felt at the next
6 well, if there is only one well pumped; that will apply to
7 well number 5 and to the Haskell well; after the pumping
8 of the Haskell well, after a lapse of time, depending on the
9 distance there is a noticeable reduction of the water
10 plane in the adjacent wells; and that is not true as of a
11 well outside of the basin if the wells in the basin are
12 pumped.

13 Mr. C. Vinley: That is an illustration of what you mean
14 by the wells being in sympathy, but the question of the Court
15 was what you meant by sympathy?

16 A The strict definition is when one is interfered with
17 the other responds - is sensitive - sufficiently so to be
18 noticeable - responds in like manner.

19 Mr. C. Vinley: I will offer the profile in evidence and
20 ask that it be marked "Defendants' Exhibit E."

21 Profile admitted in evidence and marked

22 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT E.

23 Q Now, you may proceed with the next profile.

24 A This Exhibit is entitled "Diagram showing Harwood rain-
25 fall, and elevations of water-plane at well number 3, San
26 Antonio Water Company, Cucamonga and Hills." There are
27 two diagrams here; one of a blue color represents a chart-
28 ing of the rainfall; the figures at the bottom of the map
29 are the years covering the period of this map or diagram.

1 It begins at the lefthand corner, with the year 1890; then
2 each year has a distance of about one inch on this plat,
3 and I have indicated here '91 and '92 and so on, up to and
4 including 1908, and the early part of the year 1909. The
5 rainfall is platted as a seasonal rainfall, running from
6 the middle of one year to the middle of the next, as indi-
7 cated, the same as shown on the Harwood chart; the figures
8 on the left hand side of the map beginning with 0 at the
9 base of the rain-fall chart, represent 0 inches of rainfall
10 at that point; the next large space is for 10 inches, 20
11 inches, 30 inches and so on.

12 The profile below the rainfall chart is the elevation of
13 San Antonio well number 3; the elevation is written at the
14 left hand corner of the map; the word or abbreviation "El"
15 for elevation, and "1300 feet" is at the bottom line of the
16 map; the next line above is 1400 feet; the small spaces in-
17 tervening are 10 feet each; this profile shows the elevation
18 of that well from year to year as platted on the map.

19 Q. Taken from what?

20 A. The elevations are in the record, water elevations
21 heretofore put in.

22 Q. Commencing in 1904?

23 A. Commencing in 1890; in 1890 there are one or two records
24 of elevation; from 1900 on there are a good many records; the
25 profile between 1890 and 1900 I think would show only two
26 elevations, possibly three. This chart shows the relation-
27 ship of the rainfall to the rise and fall, fluctuations,
28 of the water elevation at well number 3. It will be noted
29 that in the year 1890, the water elevation was about 1450

1 feet,- approximately that; and that in ten years it drop-
2 ped down to about 1400 feet; and that during that period of
3 time the records will show very little pumping from that
4 gravel bed. The rainfall record covering that same period
5 of time was for about half the season above the normal, and
6 about half below; the latter part, with the exception of
7 two years, the season of '94-'95 and the season of '96-'97,
8 was below the average, and the water plane receded rapidly;
9 beginning with the season of '97-'98, up to and including
10 the season 1903-1904, the rainfall was below the average,
11 with the exception of two seasons, that is the season of
12 1900-1901 and the season of 1902-1903; and all the others
13 the rainfall was below the average, and the water elevation
14 of the well receded. Beginning with the season of 1904-
15 1905, the rainfall has been excessive, away above the aver-
16 age, and the water plane at these wells has been rapidly
17 rising; it has raised from the elevation of about 1330
18 feet in the latter part of the year 1904, up to at the pres-
19 ent time about 1390 feet.

20 Q What deduction do you draw from that profile as to the
21 effect of the seasons upon the supply of water at the
22 various places around the Red Hill?

23 A I draw the conclusion that the rainfall is largely res-
24 ponsible for the large fluctuations; that is markedly so
25 in the gravel basin north of the Red Hills, and from other
26 profiles I will show the same conditions in connection with
27 the other sources.

28 Mr. Kinley: We offer this in evidence and ask that it
29 be marked Defendants' Exhibit L.

Diagram admitted in evidence marked

DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT L

Q State what this profile is and explain its significance.

A This profile bears the title "Comparison of flow of water at well number 8 with the rainfall records in the case"; These are the Harwood rainfall records and they are platted here on a larger scale; each year is presented here by months; each month is written in and represents about one inch in horizontal scale of this map, the inches of rainfall beginning at the bottom of the map, and the scale reads from 0 up to 14 .

Q Which is well number 8?

A That is the well at the creek division box, sometimes called the 30-inch pipe line weir; it is the weir that the big spring discharges its water over into the distributing system of the ~~San Antonio Water Company~~; the rainfall ~~here~~ here is shown by months in its proper place in each month, in each year. On the top of the chart the discharge over weir number 8 is recorded; and this record of the flow over weir number 8 is the averages of the measurements for the months as shown by the chart, that is, the month immediately under the particular point in the chart that we are looking at is the month for which that chart is a record of; on the left hand side the words "miners' inches" and the scale of 0 inches, 10 inches, 20 inches, 30 inches and 40 inches, written at proper intervals and corresponds with the plating of the water upon this chart. In the year 1906 from July on to March, 1907, there was no record kept at this weir, and a dotted line has been placed on the map, joining

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1 the two nearest recorded measurements, and that space so
2 indicated is simply a bridging over of the blank.

3 Now, in the year 1904 in January, there was something
4 like 12 or 13 inches of water running over this weir; during
5 the rainy season, the months of January, February and March,
6 the amount increased slightly, and dropped off during the
7 summer of 1904; the amount in January, 1905 going over that
8 weir was approximately, an average amount, approximately
9 four inches; from that time on it increased with the rain-
10 fall; and the rainfall for that season of 1904-1905 was
11 sufficient so that there was no large decrease during the
12 summer months of the year 1905. In the season of 1905-
13 1906, the rainfall was high; the season of 1906-1907 the
14 rainfall was high; the combined effect resulted in a large
15 increase in the flow over weir number 8, so that in May,
16 1907, there were between 30 and 40 inches flowing over the
17 weir; during the season of 1907-1908, the rainfall was much
18 less, but the combined effect of the preceding three years
19 of heavy rainfall continued to carry the volume of water
20 discharged from these springs to a higher point, and I find
21 in March, 1908, that there were over 60 inches of water
22 flowing over that weir; and the combined effect of the rain-
23 fall of those preceding wet years was such that the shrink-
24 age was not ~~much~~ large at weir number 8 during the summer
25 of 1908; the month of October 1908 records the lowest aver-
26 age flow, and in that month it was at an average of over
27 30 inches. And the conclusion I draw from these figures is
28 that the rainfall has been the influencing factor in the
29 control of the volume of water flowing over that weir.

1 Mr McKinley: We offer the profile in evidence, and ask
2 that it be marked "Defendants' Exhibit A".

3 Diagram admitted in evidence and marked

4 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT A.

5 Q Now, proceed to the next one.

6 A This profile bears the title "Profile showing water-
7 levels in Hellman well No. 2, and daily rainfall record"
8 taken from the records of the transcript in the case,
9 January, 1908".

10 I will say this map was prepared last year, during the
11 time the court was in session, and from records put in at
12 that time; the record of the Hellman well water eleva-
13 tion was taken from the top of the casing, on the same bench
14 mark, and reads down; the 0 mark on this plat being at the
15 top, and the elevation of the water is shown in feet; and
16 the scale reads at the top, 0; one inch down 10; two
17 inches down 20, and three, thirty, and so on; any point on
18 the same horizontal line, or intermediate between the fig-
19 ures of this scale, by reference to this map the elevation
20 can be determined; this chart covers the years beginning
21 with January, 1904 and continuing through to January, 1907;
22 and through the middle of the map the years have been writ-
23 ten in the center of the year, over the month near the cen-
24 ter of the year, and each month written in by abbreviation,
25 as Jan. and Feb. and so forth; and one inch on the map
26 represents about 10 days in time, so that one of the small
27 spaces on the map would be one day in time; the rainfall for
28 each day is given in inches and fractions of an inch below
29 the record of the well elevation; this record is shown in

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1 red on the particular day that the rainfall occurred; the
2 amount of the rainfall is shown by the index at the left
3 hand side of the chart marked inches; the line from which
4 all the measurements start at the base is called 0, and each
5 inch up is marked 1, 2, 3, 4, meaning inches of rainfall.
6 The comparison is of the fluctuations of the water-plane at
7 this Hellman number 2 well, with the rainfall; beginning th
8 1904 in January, the water elevation at this well, as shown
9 by the upper line, increased somewhat from the rainfall in
10 the months of February and March, March especially; the
11 heaviest rainfall was in March, and the elevation of water
12 in that well increased up to about the 5th of May; from the
13 5th of May there was no rainfall, and the elevation in the
14 well continued to drop through each month of that year, to
15 about the first of January, 1905; January 3, 1905, there was
16 a rainfall in excess of two inches, and during the balance
17 of the month of January, February and March there was con-
18 siderable rainfall, as shown on the chart, and during these
19 months the water level in the Hellman well number 2 was con-
20 stantly rising and following the rainfall, during the summer
21 season of 1905, the water elevation of the well dropped down,
22 and reached its lowest point in October, or the early part
23 of November; from that time on it gradually raised, con-
24 forming to the effects of rainfall; though the year 1906, the
25 heavy rainfalls of the season of 1905-1906 were sufficient
26 to maintain the elevation of water in that well quite nor-
27 mal during the summer of 1906; and the heavy rainfalls of the
28 season of 1906-1907 further caused the rise of water in
29 that well, and it continued to rise during that season, and

up to May, 1907, the terminus or end of this profile, and
the end of the record that I made at the time I plotted it.

Mr Britt: I ask that the statement made by the witness
that the rainfall of 1906 was sufficient to maintain the
water level in that well quite normal be stricken out,
on the ground that it is attempting to state his conclusion
and deduction as to what the normal level of that well is.

Mr Mc Kinley: I am willing that the words "quite normal"
be stricken out; I have no objection to that.

Q What conclusion do you deduce from that map as to the
conditions there?

A I draw the conclusion that the fluctuations in eleva-
tions in Hellman well number 2 are directly responsive to
the effects of rainfall.

Mr McKinley: We will offer in evidence this profile and
ask that it be marked Defendants' Exhibit M.

The Diagram is admitted in evidence and marked

Defendants' Exhibit M.

Q Describe this next profile.

A This profile bears the title "Hydrograph, showing rela-
tions existing between Y tunnel and Cucamonga Springs, and
the pumping of Lone Star tunnel, well number 3 of Cucamonga
Water Company, based on Plaintiffs' Exhibit number 70" -
that is a tabulation of the water measure as made by
plaintiffs during the adjournment of court.

Q The one Mr Britt testified to since we have resumed?

A Yes, sir. The data on this chart is prepared from
data on that exhibit; and that heavy black line near the
top under which I find these words "pumping record, well

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work of the Commission. It then goes on to discuss the various aspects of the problem, and finally makes some suggestions for the future.

The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed examination of the various aspects of the problem. It begins with a discussion of the economic situation, and then goes on to discuss the social and cultural aspects of the problem. Finally, it makes some suggestions for the future.

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The ninth part of the report is devoted to a detailed examination of the various aspects of the problem. It begins with a discussion of the economic situation, and then goes on to discuss the social and cultural aspects of the problem. Finally, it makes some suggestions for the future.

The tenth part of the report is devoted to a detailed examination of the various aspects of the problem. It begins with a discussion of the economic situation, and then goes on to discuss the social and cultural aspects of the problem. Finally, it makes some suggestions for the future.

number 9" - etc. represents the time during which that well was being pumped; it began in May and continued through to the latter part of November; the profile immediately under the pumping record as platted is marked "Discharge Y tunnel"; it begins in February at a date when there was no water in the Y tunnel; the tabulation of inches on the left-hand border begins with 0 and is marked 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 inches; that means the number of miners' inches on the particular horizontal line on which that is written, and from this tabulation or index on the left hand corner the number of inches can be ascertained, and also the date when the record of inches was made, the number of inches having been written in red over the point where they have been placed on the profile. Beginning in February with 0, the water in the Y tunnel increased, until the discharge reached its maximum about the 10th to the 18th of May; the pumping began on the 9th or 10th of May, and from this date on the discharge over that weir continually decreased, until about September this record shows that there was no water flowing from this Y tunnel.

The lower profile represents and is marked "Discharge at Cucamonga weir number 8" which is the weir in the creek division box, or at the 30 inch pipe line.

Q Cucamonga Springs?

A Cucamonga Springs weir. Likewise on the left hand of the profile are found in red an index to the curve, showing the number of inches; it begins with 30 inches on the first coarse line above the base, and then the index runs 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55 inches. The discharge over this weir in

number 97 - old, represents the first survey made 1882

well was being worked; it began to get very shallow

on the latter part of November; the profile immediately

under the pumping record as plotted is called "Bismarck"

"Bismarck"; it begins in February at a high water level

water on the 1st of March; the position of index on the left-

hand border begins with 0 and is marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

index; that means the number of inches' index on the profile

also horizontal line on which that is written, and from this

calculation or index on the left hand corner the number of

inches can be ascertained, and also the date when the record

of inches was made, the number of inches being from either

in feet over the point where they have been placed on the

profile. Beginning in February with 0, the value is the 1

hundredth of an inch, until the discharge reaches the surface

about the 1st of May; the profile begins on the

1st of May of May, and from this date on the discharge

over that year continually increases, until about September

the record shows that there was no water flowing from the

1st of May.

The lower profile represents what is called "Bismarck"

"Bismarck" well number 57 which is the well in the west di-

vision box, or at the 57 inch line.

1. "Bismarck" Spring?

A "Bismarck" Spring well. Located on the left hand of the

profile line found in red on the left hand of the profile, showing

the number of inches; it begins with 00 inches on the first

section line above the line, and then the index runs 10, 20, 30,

40, 50, and 60 inches. The discharge was made with in

1 February, or about the first of March, was in excess of
2 50 inches, and it continued to rise up to about the 3rd or
3 4th of May, when there was little change for some two or
4 three weeks, until about the 10th of June, it began to de-
5 cline, and declined considerably throughout the season,
6 dropping from 54.55 inches about the second of May, to
7 32.8 inches the 29th day of November. This record is all
8 for the year 1908.

9 Q What deduction do you draw from that as to the effect of
10 well number 9 upon the Y tunnel and the springs?

11 A I draw the conclusion that the pumping of the Lone Star
12 well was responsible for some or all of the decline in the
13 discharge of the Y tunnel and the Cucamonga Springs, and
14 bears a direct relation.

15 Q Have you examined 78 to determine whether it might be
16 ascribed to the influence of other wells, the depletion of
17 the Y tunnel?

18 A I have.

19 Q What is your opinion as to whether it can be or not?

20 A My opinion is that it cannot be ascribed to the pumping
21 of other wells.

22 Q Upon what do you base that opinion, considering Exhibit
23 number 78?

24 A The wells were not pumped at the time when the decrease
25 began in the Y tunnel; they were pumping at a very much
26 later date; the decrease in the discharge of the Y tunnel
27 began immediately with the pumping of that well number 9,
28 or within a few days.

29 A R Mc Kinley; We offer that profile in evidence and ask

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1 that it be marked Defendants' Exhibit O.

2 Diagram admitted in evidence and marked

3 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT O .

4 Q What have we here, Mr Trask? You may tell what the
5 map is on the board and explain it.

6 A I took the Geologic Survey plat, known as the Cucamonga
7 sheet, and the sheet known as the San Antonio sheet, and
8 pasted them together, for the purpose of securing a topo-
9 graphical map that would present to the Court somewhat more
10 completely a detailed knowledge of the topography of the
11 mountains and of the mesa in and about the red hills; and
12 I had this map enlarged by a photographic process to twice
13 the scale of the original Government map or sheets; the
14 map is a contour map, and the interval between contours is
15 50 feet.

16 Q Are there any markings on that map that are yours?

17 A Yes, sir; there are a number of them. I first outlined
18 the watershed of the San Antonio Canyon, carrying the water-
19 shed lines down to the Base Line; also the watershed line
20 of the Cucamonga Canyon, of Deer Canyon, and of Day Canyon.
21 I had the draughtsman go over the 1000 feet contour line
22 and make it somewhat heavier than the intermediate lines,
23 for the purpose of easily tracing the contour; and I have
24 marked in upon each of these watersheds the areas which I
25 gave in my tabulations today: that is, the area of the San
26 Antonio watershed, the most westerly of the four is 36.1 square
27 square miles, and is so marked; the next is the Cucamonga
28 water shed 22.3 square miles, and is so marked; Deer Can-
29 yon watershed 20.4 square miles; and the Day Canyon watershed

1 11.8 square miles; all areas going to the Base line. I
2 will state that the highest point in Deer and Day Canyon
3 is the summit common to the two, and is 8911 feet, as shown
4 by this map; I am unable to read the highest point in the
5 Cucamonga shed, but it is about 9000 feet; the highest
6 point I find recorded is 8990; I think there is another one
7 a little higher than that which I am unable to read. The
8 highest point in the San Antonio watershed is 10,060 feet,
9 which is the summit of Old Baldy or Mount San Antonio.

10 I have outlined on this plat the Ontario Colony lands,
11 to which I have added the accretions that they have made
12 from time to time from the Cucamonga Company, and I have
13 shown the same in green; it was green originally, but this
14 photograph of that is somewhat dim, and it hardly shows
15 green here. The lands of the Cucamonga Vineyard Company,
16 the Cucamonga Land and Irrigation Company, and of the Cucamonga Water Company are shown, the 35 acre tract and the 90
17 acre tract, - they are shown and outlined, and the name of
18 the corporation owning the same is written therein; and
19 I have also shown on this map the approximate location of
20 the different tunnels and wells that have been testified to
21 in the case, so as to show their relative location, one with
22 another, and their relationship to the two geologic formations that are to be found in that section. I have outlined on this map the Red Hill formation by a large black
23 dashed line, and have written the words "red alluvium"
24 through the area enclosed, and I have colored this formation
25 a heavy red for the easterly side, and written the words
26 "east side" to designate it from the west side of the Red

1 Hill; the west side I have colored a much lighter or paler
2 red; I have done this in order to distinguish the two parts
3 of the Red Hill formation, to connect and correspond with
4 the measurements and classification of the waters that
5 we have made in the case.

6 Q It does not indicate any difference in the character of
7 the formation?

8 A No, sir; it is distinguished purely for the purpose of
9 separating the area from which we take the east side wa-
10 ters from the area from which we take the west side waters;
11 that classification was made in the measurements, and I
12 chose to assert it here on this plat.

13 Q How did you determine the limits of that.

14 A Those are sketched in from my knowledge of the ground
15 and of the exhibits, both plaintiffs' and defendants' ,
16 here in court, showing the contouring of the red hill and
17 the formation, and in so far as I was able this delineation
18 represents the limit of the Red Hill formation as it is ex-
19 posed.

20 The Court, Q That thing that looks like a wooden shoe
21 painted red, what is the significance of the square gouge
22 in the upper or northwesterly part of it? Why do you take
23 that square out there? Is that intended to indicate the ex-
24 act line of demarcation between the two characters of soil?

25 A Why, approximately; that in many places cannot be de-
26 termined within several hundred feet, and at some places it
27 can be determined within 10 feet.

28 Mr Mc Kinley: I had intended to cover that by further
29 questions.

1 The first of these is the fact that the American people
2 were not a homogeneous group. They were made up of
3 many different races and nationalities. This was true
4 from the very beginning. The first people to live in
5 the Americas were the Indians. They were of many
6 different races and nationalities. Some were of the
7 same race as the people of Europe. Some were of
8 the same race as the people of Africa. Some were
9 of the same race as the people of Asia. Some were
10 of the same race as the people of Australia. Some
11 were of the same race as the people of the Pacific
12 Islands. Some were of the same race as the people
13 of the Arctic regions. Some were of the same race
14 as the people of the South Sea Islands. Some were
15 of the same race as the people of the Malay Archipelago.
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99 people of the East Indies. Some were of the same
100 race as the people of the South Pacific. Some were
of the same race as the people of the North Pacific.

19
1 A The contact between the red hill, which is of the old or
2 ancient alluvium, with the recent alluvium, which represents
3 the recent and modern gravels which are exposed on the sur-
4 face is well defined in places, especially on the west side
5 of the Red Hill, there is a small Red Hill, which I have
6 referred to, and which is shown on Plaintiffs' Exhibit 1,
7 westerly from the southern portion of this alluvium which I
8 have colored red on this plat; and between the two on the
9 surface of the ground we find the recent silts which have
10 washed in from the floods above; I am of the impression from
11 the facts I know of the underground conditions, that the
12 ancient alluvium extends between the two hills; the hills
13 are simply outcrops of the same formation.

14 Mr Haskell, Q If that small Red Hill was indicated on
15 the map on this board, where would it be?

16 A The Government contour lines don't seem to recognize
17 the small hill or take any notice of it; if it were shown on
18 this map it would be in the southwest quarter of section 5,
19 township 1 south, range 7 west, and the western part of the
20 jog of the 90 acre tract would run out to and on to the
21 southeasterly part of the hill.

22 The Court, Q It is within the red area?

23 A Yes, sir; it is within the red area, in the south-
24 easterly corner of section 5; it is included within that red
25 area.

26 Mr McKinley, Q State whether you have taken into consider-
27 ation in determining this formation the logs of the differ-
28 ent wells that you obtained, and the character of the wells?

29 A I have done so.

100

1 Q Explain how, and in what way that indicates anything
2 about it?

3 A The 16th street wells of the San Antonio Water Company
4 from 1 to 8 inclusive have been bored into surface waters;
5 waters which have not raised when they have been tapped into;
6 they have been surface basin reservoir waters - waters not
7 under pressure; the character of the material that has been
8 exposed by the operations of excavating or digging or bor-
9 ing the wells has indicated that the recent alluvium exten-
10 ded to a depth greater than the depth of the wells; the mater-
11 ial brought to the surface was of the recent alluvium and not
12 of the ancient alluvium classification. On the other hand,
13 the wells put down in the Radie tunnel, the Stowell wells
14 at or near the Radie tunnel, the wells of the Cucamonga Water
15 Company, at the Y tunnel; the wells of the Cucamonga Water
16 Company at the Lone Star tunnel, the Old Settlers' well, the
17 Sunset wells, according to the testimony of record have all
18 been artesian wells; they have had conditions which indicate
19 that their water supplied to them is under pressure, and the
20 location of those wells is in that general formation which I
21 refer to as the ancient alluviums.

22 Q It has been stated here that the reason for artesian
23 wells is the greater porosity of the material: what is your
24 opinion as to that?

25 A Well, that would not be the controlling physical condi-
26 tion that would give an artesian well.

27 Q What in your opinion is the vital condition?

28 A The controlling condition for an artesian well is that
29 the waters should be confined between practically compara-

1 The first of these was the establishment of the
2 city of Boston in 1630. The second was the
3 establishment of the city of New York in 1624.
4 The third was the establishment of the city of
5 Philadelphia in 1682. The fourth was the
6 establishment of the city of London in 1666.
7 The fifth was the establishment of the city of
8 Paris in 1660. The sixth was the
9 establishment of the city of Rome in 1644.
10 The seventh was the establishment of the city of
11 Constantinople in 1639. The eighth was the
12 establishment of the city of Moscow in 1635.
13 The ninth was the establishment of the city of
14 St. Petersburg in 1703. The tenth was the
15 establishment of the city of Berlin in 1688.
16 The eleventh was the establishment of the city of
17 Vienna in 1683. The twelfth was the
18 establishment of the city of Prague in 1621.
19 The thirteenth was the establishment of the city of
20 Amsterdam in 1602. The fourteenth was the
21 establishment of the city of Antwerp in 1565.
22 The fifteenth was the establishment of the city of
23 Bruges in 1500. The sixteenth was the
24 establishment of the city of Ghent in 1479.
25 The seventeenth was the establishment of the city of
26 Liege in 1463. The eighteenth was the
27 establishment of the city of Cologne in 1462.
28 The nineteenth was the establishment of the city of
29 Bonn in 1461. The twentieth was the
30 establishment of the city of Aachen in 1455.

21
20
1 tively impervious strata, and that it should have a source
2 higher than its output, so that when the stratum which
3 lies between the impervious strata is tapped into that the
4 waters will rise above the point they are reached; in other
5 words it is absolutely necessary for the water to have per-
6 vious material for the water to pass through, but it is like-
7 wise absolutely necessary to have impervious material to
8 control that water.

9 Q What was the determining proposition in drawing this line
10 here which is a straight line, just below the 16th street
11 wells, between the 16th street wells and the Stowell wells?

12 A On the surface at the Base Line, and for some distance
13 south, and above, the material is all recent; the Stowell
14 wells and well number 9 in the upper end of the tunnel, and
15 the detritus and the muck that have been taken from that
16 tunnel all indicate that the tunnel and the wells are in
17 the ancient alluviums; so that some point near about 16th
18 street must be the location of the contact between the two
19 formations; the wells above 16th street, 700 or 800 feet
20 north of 16th street have not penetrated that formation;
21 they have secured no artesian supply; whereas, the wells half
22 a mile or more south that supply the Radie tunnel have been
23 in the old formation, and each and all of them possess the
24 peculiar characteristics of artesian wells; so that in de-
25 termining the location of that line, I can draw it only in a
26 general way, and I assume it to be at some point interme-
27 diate between, and so far as I can determine 16th street
28 is approximately that point.

29 Q 16th street and Base Line are the same thing?

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1 A Yes, sir. And the scale of the map is such, that any
2 closer location of that point would not possess any special
3 quality or character.

4 Q As I understand it, the straight line as indicated here
5 is an arbitrary line, but your opinion is that the line does
6 run between the 16th street wells ~~and the well known~~, inclu-
7 ding the Haskell wells, and the other developments below?

8 A Yes, sir; somewhere between those two developments that
9 contact or separation of the two alluviums must exist; and
10 the same applies to the line east of the Haskell wells; the
11 Haskell wells are in that gravel basin; they are subject to
12 the same natural physical conditions; whereas the wells in
13 the Lone Star tunnel, and the Sourwine well as testified to
14 in Court, ~~and~~ the Upland Water Company well, show by their
15 records that they were supplied from artesian sources; for
16 that reason I drew the line so as to pass between those dif-
17 ferent developments, throwing the Haskell wells into the
18 gravel basin where they seem from their record to belong,
19 and classifying the others as in the red alluvium; the lim-
20 its of that red alluvium to the east I have not marked out;
21 I simply went far enough to cover those wells, because the
22 records of the wells themselves indicated that they were in
23 that formation; it may go further than I have outlined for
24 miles; I have not the knowledge sufficient to say that it
25 does not.

26 Q Well, you may go on and explain the map; I will leave
27 this subject for further explanation in cross examination
28 by counsel on the other side when they come to it.

29 A I aim to show graphically the swing or area of the fans

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, when it was found to be destructive of the ends for which it was established. This principle was the foundation of the American Revolution, and it was the first principle of the American Republic.

The second principle of the American Revolution was the principle of the separation of powers. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first principle of the American Republic.

The third principle of the American Revolution was the principle of the right of the people to elect their representatives. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first principle of the American Republic.

The fourth principle of the American Revolution was the principle of the right of the people to elect their representatives. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first principle of the American Republic.

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The tenth principle of the American Revolution was the principle of the right of the people to elect their representatives. This principle was the foundation of the American Republic, and it was the first principle of the American Republic.

or debris cones of each canyon, and I represented this swing
or area by red lines converging at the mouth of each canyon,
and diverging over an area which seemed to be a reasonable
area for the detritus material of that particular canyon
to have some influence, more or less. Take the debris cone
at the mouth of San Antonio Canyon: I have drawn the debris
cones so that they have an angle of $112^{\circ} 30'$, showing that
the flood waters during the building up of that debris cone
may have oscillated back and forth over that arc of $112^{\circ} 30'$
and probably did so oscillate back and forth in the build-
ing up of the debris cone. Likewise at the mouth of the
Cuernavaca Canyon, I have plotted the probable line or area
over which the detritus material from the Cuernavaca Canyon
would have been carried, and I find the area over which
that probably did swing to be an arc of 118° ; in the same
way I have applied the same reasoning to Leer and Day Can-
yons, and I find have indicated Leer Canyon as 114° and
Day Canyon as 107° . The platting of these lines on the
map indicates graphically what the influence may have been
of one watershed upon the other in supplying material to
build up the debris cones, and in like manner supplying
water to saturate those debris cones; for instance the line
of oscillation of the flood waters from the San Antonio
Canyon, by this graphical presentation of the swing over the
area of the foot-hills adjacent, would show that the detri-
tus material and waters from the San Antonio Canyon, might
and could have passed into the influence of the supply of
material, both water and detritus, from Day Canyon on the
west, for at least an area covered by a distance of some

1 two miles on the Base Line, and extending three-quarters to
2 seven-eighths of a mile north of the Base Line; that is an
3 extreme case. Taking the influence of the detritus mater-
4 ial that would emerge from the Cucamonga Canyon, and the
5 San Antonio Canyon, and analyzing them together, it will
6 be noted that the two canyons could have swung, the one
7 over the other's debris cone, sufficiently to have covered
8 30 to 40 percent of the area; the physical laws controll-
9 ing the building up of these cones are such that undoubtedly
10 that was the method of the unbuilding of them; they inter-
11 lapped and intersized and intermingled from time to time
12 during geological periods, and one would thus overlap the
13 other in ~~any~~ ~~places~~ many places. The result of that would
14 be on the hydrographic conditions there that there would be
15 an intermingling necessarily of the underground waters in
16 the basin north of the red hills.

17 Q Will you point out on the map what lands are within the
18 watershed of the Cucamonga?

19 A Part of the lands of both plaintiff and defendant are
20 within the watershed of the Cucamonga drainage area; this
21 line represents the watershed between the San Antonio drain-
22 age area and the Cucamonga drainage area; I have represen-
23 ted there a line in black and marked it "Divide between San
24 Antonio and Cucamonga Creeks"; "Creeks" should have been
25 "Drainage areas"; this drainage area includes nearly all
26 of the Ontario Colony lands; it comes very close to the east
27 wash of the San Antonio Canyon; it includes all of the till-
28 able land in the Ontario Colony north of the Santa Fe rail-
29 way, and all of the land south of the railway, within the

1 Cucamonga watershed, excepting an area of between two and
2 three square miles in the southwesterly part of the Colony.
3 The entire area of the old Cucamonga rancho, in so far as
4 that area is within the Ontario Colony lands is within the
5 ~~drainage~~ watershed of the Cucamonga drainage basin,
6 excepting possibly a half a square mile in the northwester-
7 ly corner of said rancho.

8 I have outlined on the plat an area, which in a general
9 way covers the area of the gravel beds; I have marked this
10 area "gravel basin"; it is the basin in which the 16th
11 street wells are located, and from which they pump their
12 supply of water; it is also the gravel basin ^{into} ~~from~~ which the
13 Cucamonga drainage basin discharges its waters; and the
14 estimates I made this morning were based on this area lying
15 north of 16th street as shown herein, and the waters which
16 I estimated as the salvage waters were waters that were being
17 distributed over the debris cone, which is a part of the
18 area included within the lines of the area I have marked
19 "Gravel Basin". I have continued the southerly limit of
20 this gravel basin some at south of the base line, and I
21 have marked the word "outlet" in the southerly part of
22 section 6, township 1 south, range 7 west, as indicative of
23 approximately the point where the west lip or western weir
24 of this gravel basin might be expected to exist; deep shafts
25 have been sunk in the alluvium west of the Red Hill, to
26 depths of 160 or 180 feet, demonstrating that the waterplane
27 had dropped off very materially at that point; the facts
28 developed by this shaft, the sinking of it, indicate that
29 somewhere west of the Red Hill the lip or overflow weir of

20
1 that basin exists; the length of this overflow or the
2 extent of it is unknown; so far as I know, the Red Hill
3 formation appears above the ground at Indian Hill, and
4 shows on this map, in sections 3 and 4, Township 1 South,
5 Range 8 West, and is so marked; that is the only visible
6 area immediately west that is apparently a part of that
7 same formation; intermediate between these two points, in
8 the easterly part of section 2, or the western part of sec-
9 tion 1, township 1 south, range 8 west, the Sycamore Water
10 Company have developed a supply of water, and their under-
11 ground workings develop the fact that the Red Hill formation
12 at that point is within a very feet of the surface; I think
13 some 10 or 12 as I remember it, showing that it is continu-
14 ous between those two surface hills.

15 Q Mr Stevens, do you mean between Cucamonga and the Indian
16 Hill?

17 A Yes, sir; that is my inference; further on towards Los
18 Angeles, at varying points, this red formation crops out
19 in the shape of subsidiary or secondary hills to the main
20 range of mountains.

21 Mr. Mc Kinley: I offer in evidence the map on the board.
22 And ask that it be marked "Defendants' Exhibit F"

23 Map admitted in evidence and marked

24 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT F.

25 Q You have a profile illustrating the geological condi-
26 tions: Explain this profile.

27 A On the map, Exhibit F, I have drawn a line in green, be-
28 ginning, at the summit of the Cucamonga Red Hill, in sec-
29 tion 4, Township 1 south, range 7 west, north toward the top

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second is the fact that the
3. third is the fact that the
4. fourth is the fact that the
5. fifth is the fact that the
6. sixth is the fact that the
7. seventh is the fact that the
8. eighth is the fact that the
9. ninth is the fact that the
10. tenth is the fact that the

1 of the map, to the north line of the township, and written
2 in green the words "Geological Section"; and I have made a
3 plat showing a section along the line as referred to on
4 Exhibit P, and platted the same upon a profile, which I have
5 marked "Geologic sections, from Cucamonga Red Hill north
6 five miles, illustrating history of formation of these hills
7 and storage basin above" .

8 This geologic section represents the geology of that
9 section of country and the sequence of conditions that
10 resulted there during the construction thereof; and three
11 formations or characteristic rocks are shown in the diagram;
12 and the key to them is found on the lefthand corner of this
13 chart; section A is typical of a condition that existed
14 before the silting up of the valley; it is theoretical in
15 that it represents a flat valley, with the valley line ap-
16 proaching the mountain range, having a precipitous gradient;
17 and at the time that section is supposed to exist the rock
18 formation was igneous, and at the surface at all points; in
19 other words I made a theoretical section with the assump-
20 tion that disintegration and the transportation of silts
21 had not begun at that time, which is somewhat theoretical ,
22 and probably stretching the actual condition; section B is
23 intended to show a period covering the geological period
24 following that shown by section A; section B shows as the
25 lowest stratification, or the lower formation, igneous
26 rocks, and is so marked by the designation; overlying this
27 material there is shown a heavy or thick stratum of silts
28 and detritus material , which is placed there to represent
29 the built-up detritus material known as ancient alluviums;

1 at the time this section is supposed to have covered the
2 conditions there had been no warping of the earth's crust ,
3 but the stratification of silted material is the result
4 of disintegration of the mountains and the bringing down
5 and distribution of the materials of disintegration by the
6 elements, and the building up of a stratification. The
7 next section, C, is shown subsequent, indicative of a condi-
8 tion which existed after the folding or uplift of the pres-
9 ent Red Hills had obtained; there had been a readjustment
10 of the earth's crust, and the alluviums which had been laid
11 down prior to that convulsion had been raised up by a
12 warping of the earth's surface, and the Red Hills were the
13 product of the physical readjustment of the earth's crust;
14 and while that process was going on,- of course it was not
15 instantaneous,- long in our time,- the detritus material
16 was still washing in, and we have a third factor in the ma-
17 terial; we have the recent alluviums shown in section 3 in
18 small quantity; a small amount had been washed down during
19 the period of this uplift; and these hills had formed a
20 basin back of them, lying between the main range and the
21 subsidiary range, of which the Indian Hill and the Cucamonga
22 Red Hill are summits; following the geological period of
23 the uplift, the filling up of the basin was continuous
24 from the disintegration and washing down of materials from
25 the mountains, and that process obtained until this sub-
26 sidiary range paralleling the mountain was covered up in
27 great part except at points where the summits were consi-
28 derably higher than the main axis of the subsidiary range;
29 and the Indian Hill and the Cucamonga Red Hill are the

1 summits which have been left above the recent detrital
2 material which has been washed and transported about them;
3 so at the present time we have a section which is typically
4 represented by section D; we have the igneous rocks as the
5 lower formation, over which the ancient alluviums were spread
6 and distributed, and then the hills were thrown up and the
7 ancient alluviums were bended, and the dike formed south of
8 the main range behind which we have the recent alluviums,
9 the gravels, rocks, boulders, sands and silts, which we see
10 on the surface today; and in this section behind the hills
11 we have the reservoir; a reservoir formed by the gravel
12 basin, and the lower rim of the basin being the subsidiary
13 range which parallels the main range. I have represented
14 the 16th street wells as perforating the recent alluviums
15 and not penetrating the ancient alluviums; I have represented
16 the other wells, such as the Stowell well - wells which I
17 have marked wells numbers 9 to 15, - as penetrating the al-
18 luvium of the ancient formation. I have marked over the
19 summit of the hill in this section the words "Red Hill";
20 and I have written over the wells which I have shown as
21 existing in the recent alluvium, wells numbers 1 to 8; and
22 I have indicated at a point in the section, near the center
23 of the basin, and at the surface of the alluviums, the
24 location of 19th street, and so on. This section typifies
25 and illustrates the segregation and separation of the wa-
26 ters of the two alluvial formations. Water falling on a
27 greater part of the gravel basin itself percolates into
28 the gravel basin, down into the saturated mass of the gravel
29 within the basin; waters falling on the mountain to the north

[illegible]

1 and on a portion or some portions of the detritus material
2 in contact with the mountains on the north, will supply
3 first the ancient alluviums, and whatever overflow there is
4 will pass over the saturated mass of the ancient alluviums
5 and pass into the gravels of the recent or modern formations
6 and at that point separate distinctly and permanently. The
7 Radie tunnel is run into the ancient alluvium; the shafts
8 and wells in and about it are in the ancient alluvium; and the
9 waters pass from their source up near the mountains through
10 the semi-stratified material of the ancient alluvium and
11 feed the wells and tunnel which are located within that area
12 on Exhibit P and marked in red, and designated ancient allu-
13 viums. The folding of this section had the effect of com-
14 pressing the surface of the material of the ancient alluv-
15 iums and making it very compact and tight; in other words, the
16 bottom of the reservoir by virtue of the mechanical results
17 of the folding has been consolidated thoroughly; the old ma-
18 terial itself was of an ancient clay and was of finer water-
19 ial than the present, and has had a longer time to decom-
20 pose, and a good part of it, or many strata in it have been
21 found to be impervious; the boring of the Radie tunnel and
22 the sinking of the wells have demonstrated that it was built
23 up of layers of coarse material, and layers of fine silts
24 and clayey materials which were highly impervious and the
25 results obtained by drilling wells into this formation have
26 demonstrated that the waters in it possess an asian charac-
27 teristics that flow from some source higher up, and that
28 they have a hydraulic head, and that they are separate and
29 distinct from the waters found in the gravels overlying.

1 Q State whether in your opinion there is a waste from the
2 gravel bed reservoir?

3 A I think there is a waste.

4 Q Where does it occur?

5 A The facts so far as available indicate that the waters
6 in that reservoir pass southerly around the west point of the
7 red alluvium; all the facts that have been developed during
8 the period of water development in and about the Red Hill,
9 especially on the west side of the Red Hill, indicate that
10 there is a low place in the ancient alluvium dike, extend-
11 ing easterly and westerly, paralleling the mountain range;
12 there is a low place west of the Red Hills; the well known
13 as the Sourwine well sunk west of the Red Hills and south of
14 the Base Line sometime in 1900 or 1901, or possibly a year
15 earlier, it may have been sunk in 1899, along in those
16 early years, demonstrated that the silts west of the Red
17 Hill were of the recent formation, and that they had a depth
18 of 180 feet, I believe, at the point where he sunk the well;
19 that would indicate there was a low place in the formation
20 known as the ancient formation, and at that point or below
21 the point where that well penetrated, the overflow waters
22 from this basin passed south toward the Santa Ana River, the
23 natural drainage axis of the whole mountain range at this
24 point.

25 Mr Haskell, Q Where is that Sourwine well located?

26 A In section 5, township 1 south, range 7 west; it is in
27 the Ontario Colony lands, and it is not far from the center
28 of section 5; I think in the southwest quarter near the cen-
29 ter of said section.

[illegible]

1 The Court, Q How far from the Red Hill, as shown on this
2 Exhibit P?

3 A As the Red hill formation is delineated on Defendants'
4 Exhibit P, the well to which I have referred would be shown
5 somewhere from 500 to a thousand feet west, and near the
6 center of section 5 as above described?

7 Q West of the Red Hill?

8 A West of the Red Hill.

9 Mr Haskell, Q Was there any water obtained from that well

10 A No, sir; it was a dry well.

11 Q Well, there were some others put down in that locality ,
12 were there not?

13 A I think there were.

14 Q What made you think it was a drainage if it was dry?

15 A The fact that it was dry, and the fact that the material
16 taken out of it was of recent formation indicated that the
17 Red Hill was below the bottom of the well, and that the ma-
18 terial lying above the Red hill was open porous material, x
19 and that waters from the gravel basin had free discharge
20 through that material at some depth greater than the depth
21 of the well.

22 Q It might only indicate a barrier in there?

23 A On the contrary it indicated the absence of a barrier.

24 Mr McKinley: I offer in evidence the geological chart
25 last referred to by the witness.

26 Chart admitted in evidence and marked

27 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT Q.

28 A The Sourwine shaft which I have heretofore referred to
29 as having a depth of 180 feet, had an actual depth of 164 feet.

1 The Court, Q Is that north or south of the road leading
2 from Cucamonga to Upland?

3 A It is north of the County road, and north of the small
4 red hill; it was up nearer 16th street than the 10th
5 street road.

6 Mr McKinley Q Have you finished the explanation of the
7 profile and the description of the geology of that country?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q What have you to say with relation to the water level
10 of the 16th street wells and the amount of discharge from
11 the Y tunnel and the Cucamonga Springs, and their rela-
12 tion to each other?

13 A I don't think the pumping of the 16th street wells has
14 any influence on the discharge from the Y tunnel or the
15 Cucamonga Springs.

16 Q Do you think the discharge from the Y tunnel and the
17 Springs is dependent in any way on the elevation of the
18 water in the 16th street wells?

19 Mr Britt: Objected to as leading.

20 Q State what your opinion is in reference to the relation
21 ship between the elevation of the water at the 16th street
22 wells and the discharge of water by the Y tunnel, and in
23 the Cucamonga Springs?

24 A I think the Y tunnel and the Cucamonga Springs are in-
25 fluenced by the amount of rainfall, and derive their supply
26 from the older alluviums, and the older alluviums must
27 take that water in up near the mountains; I do not believe
28 from the data we have had in recent years, and from all the
29 information I have been able to gather, I do not believe

1 the waters in the basin itself down near the Red Hill
2 are sources of supply for any of those older developments
3 meaning the wells and tunnels, as well as the old springs
4 which were natural. I do believe that the rainfall has a
5 great deal to do and is the principal feature or factor con-
6 trolling the discharge of those older sources. Whenever a
7 series of dry years occurs the supply of the water is cut
8 off up at the foothills very materially; the time is re-
9 duced very very materially, in the mass of material next
10 to the igneous rocks, - the mass of material into which the
11 rainfall waters must pass to feed the sources of supply of
12 those older materials - the time is very much cut down or
13 shortened during periods of dry years when that water is
14 feeding in there; there is also to be taken into considera-
15 tion the fact that the surface streams during the summer
16 months, and during the winter months during dry years are
17 diverted in the canyons themselves; that is true of all our
18 surface streams along the foothills; and this drytime sup-
19 ply of water, - dry season supply of water, is water that if
20 not diverted would go almost in its entirety into the ol-
21 der alluviums; the developments in recent years have been
22 such that this source of supply has been completely cut off
23 and it has had its effect on the discharge of the springs
24 and wells and tunnels that have been run into the Red Hill
25 formation.

26 Q What in your opinion was the effect upon the moist
27 lands of plaintiffs and upon the springs occasioned by
28 the construction of the Y tunnel, and the trenching and
29 work of that kind that was done on those lands?

1 A The effect was to remove the resistance to the dis-
2 charge of water at those points, and reduce the point at
3 which the draft was made on those supplies; those deep
4 trenches simply drained out the surface lands, and they
5 reduced the area and volume of material or mass of mater-
6 ial lying in and about them that would be subject to reser-
7 voiring or reservoir conditions; in other words the condi-
8 tion developed there was similar to the running of a tunnel
9 into any of these debris cones: when you strike a pocket
10 of water you cut into it, and vent it, and the water is
11 discharged from it, and ever afterwards it will be of no
12 benefit as a storage reservoir, for the reason that there
13 is no longer any way of holding the water there; the running
14 of these tunnels and cuts by the Cucamonga Company and its
15 predecessors has had the effect of reducing the storage
16 area of that mass.

17 Q Have you some photographs showing what was done there?

18 A I have.

19 Q When was this photograph taken?

20 A This photograph was taken some two years ago; I can't
21 tell the exact date without going to my notes; but it was
22 taken since the commencement of this action, and taken
23 for the purpose of showing the conditions in the cienegas
24 in the Cucamonga Red Hill.

25 Q What does it illustrate?

26 A It illustrates the magnitude of the trenching that has
27 been indulged in there in the cienegas.

28 Q It is a correct photograph of the subject matter con-
29 tained thereon?

1 A X It is a correct photograph of the conditions there,
2 and there are several individuals shown here in the pho-
3 tograph; one of them is standing there in the trench.

4 The Court, Q Just where did you say that was? You said one
5 of the cienegas but you did not specify.

6 A It is taken in the cut leading up to the Y tunnel; there
7 is a burned stub of a tree which I suppose some of you will
8 recognize; it shows a deep trench over the line of the pipe
9 line leading from the Y tunnel.

10 Mr McKinley; we offer this in evidence and ask that it
11 be marked "Defendants' Exhibit R".

12 Photograph admitted in evidence and marked

13 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT R.

14 Mr Britt, Q Do you remember the length of the cut?

15 A I did not measure the cut but I would guess it to be
16 600 to 1000 feet in length and of varying depth.

17 Mr McKinley; I offer that in evidence, Exhibit R.

18 The Court, Q Isn't much of this excavation shown in this
19 photograph natural?

20 A No, sir; it is an artificial cut, a trench leading to
21 the Y tunnel; at the upper end it must be 20 feet in depth
22 below the natural surface of the ground.

23 Mr McKinley, Q How old a cut was it? I don't mean ex-
24 actly in years, but was it old or recent?

25 A It was an old cut made back in the 60's I suppose; a fire
26 had run through there and burned the weeds and brush off ,
27 so that it looked rather barren at the time the picture was
28 taken.

29 Q What is this photograph I now show you.

1 It is a common knowledge of the existence of
2 and there are several individuals known to be in the
3 country; one of them is standing near the station.
4 The theory of the matter is that they are not
5 of the same kind as the others.
6 It is known that the first of the party, that
7 is a person who is a little older than the others
8 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others
9 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others.
10 The theory of the matter is that they are not
11 of the same kind as the others.
12 It is known that the first of the party, that
13 is a person who is a little older than the others
14 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others
15 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others.
16 The theory of the matter is that they are not
17 of the same kind as the others.
18 It is known that the first of the party, that
19 is a person who is a little older than the others
20 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others
21 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others.
22 The theory of the matter is that they are not
23 of the same kind as the others.
24 It is known that the first of the party, that
25 is a person who is a little older than the others
26 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others
27 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others.
28 The theory of the matter is that they are not
29 of the same kind as the others.
30 It is known that the first of the party, that
31 is a person who is a little older than the others
32 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others
33 and that he is a person who is a little older than the others.
34 The theory of the matter is that they are not
35 of the same kind as the others.

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1 The photograph shown is taken of the upper cut of
2 the cut looking north towards the Y tunnel; and it is
3 rather a poor photograph in that the light was such that
4 the cut was in the shadow; there is an individual standing
5 down in the cut, and in the distance the mouth of the Y
6 tunnel should be seen, and is dimly outlined.
7 Whereabouts is the mouth of the Y tunnel on the photo-
8 graph? Mark it with a pencil if you can?
9 A I have marked on this photograph with my lead pen-
10 cil and I have marked that right on the side - i.e. of the
11 shaft which leads down into the securing air right at
12 the mouth of the tunnel; and there is a man shown in the
13 photograph standing beside it; you can't see the bottom
14 of the tunnel in this photograph.
15 Is this depression natural or artificial?
16 Artificial; at the point where the man is standing
17 it must be over 20 feet deep.
18 That is quite old is it and shows the appearance of age
19 by staining.
20 Mr. McKinley: The other two photographs in evidence and
21 ask that it be marked "Defendants' Exhibit 2"
22 This is admitted in evidence and marked that
23 that is two photographs, or tracks? and is filled with
24 A I will state that the photograph Exhibit 5, shows a
25 portion of the same cut shown on exhibit 1, Exhibit 3,
26 showing it further to the north.
27 The photograph last marked is a photograph of
28 the Cuckoo Creek at a point of reference marked

March 5th, 1907; a number of gentlemen in this case were along with me, and this photograph is of the flood waters on that date, which I measured and the record of which is in the case.

Q What is that opening there.

A This is the flood channel at the date of making the measurement and this point is up in the Canyon, and is one of the points where many measurements were made, measurements which I have already put in the record of the Cucamonga Creek waters.

Q How far up in the canyon is the scene of that picture?

A It is above any point of artificial distribution of water and charging of gravel beds that I have testified to; and it is probably within about 1000 feet, as near as I can guess the distance, of the Cucamonga Canyon tunnel; it is about 1000 feet below it. This is at a point above the Sontag house some little distance, and the Sontag house is on the east side of the Cucamonga wash, and north of the Cucamonga Rancho line some distance.

Q Is it up in the canyon above where the gravel deposit is and the gravel reservoir mass?

A It is up where the gravel reservoir is narrow; that extends up to the Falls and the Falls are above the tunnel; the gorge above is comparatively narrow and is filled with gravel and boulders and sand, and while it has a storage capacity it is limited from a point north of this point.

Mr McKinley: We will offer this in evidence and ask that it be marked 'Defendants' Exhibit 1'

39
1 Photograph admitted in evidence and marked

2 DEFENDANTS' EXHIBIT T.

3 Q Speaking of that tunnel, that is the tunnel taking the
4 water out for the Ioamosa tract?

5 A Yes, sir.

6 Q Where does it take it, with reference to the Falls you
7 speak of.

8 A It is below the Falls, may be four or five hundred
9 feet, possibly 1000 feet, and it is in the narrow part of
10 the Canyon.

11 Q Is it constructed so as to take all the water of the
12 Canyon during the irrigating season?

13 A Yes, sir. The tunnel is run through a spur of the bed-
14 rock or wall rock of the Canyon, and is run out into the
15 wash. The Ioamosa Water Company turn the creek water
16 during the irrigation season into a shaft, and whatever
17 surface water there is mingles with whatever water has ac-
18 cumulated in the tunnel; it is taken out through a pipe
19 line following a contour, out of the canyon, to the Sontag
20 place, where it is measured over a weir; and whenever the
21 water is measured in that box it includes both creek and
22 tunnel water.

23 Q Do you know about xxx what amount of water they take?

24 A I have not in late years found them taking over 219
25 inches; I believe that is my highest measurement; as a
26 rule they take less than that.

27 Q Did those diversions be in within your knowledge?

28 A They began prior to my knowledge of this country; one of
29 my measurements I think was in the eighties; I can tell by

1 looking at that installation.

2 Q Just look and see if you can.

3 A On August 16th, 1889, I made an official measurement
4 there for the directors of the company; at that time I went
5 to considerable trouble to ascertain so far as I could the
6 creek flow and the tunnel flow independently each of the
7 other; I succeeded fairly well I think; I found a total of
8 200.50 inches and that included the creek and tunnel; then
9 I went up into the Canyon, and turned the creek water into
10 the surface channel, - diverted it away from the entrance
11 shaft into the tunnel, and allowed it to run for some hours
12 and measured the water flowing from the tunnel and I got
13 47 inches.

14 Q Have you any measurements in later years showing whether
15 those diversions have increased or decreased?

16 A February 5, 1900, the combined flow was 100 inches.

17 Q That was in February?

18 A Yes, sir; February 5, 1900.

19 Q Were they diverting any of the creek at that time into
20 the tunnel?

21 A I think that was the total creek and total tunnel com-
22 bined.

23 Q And you don't know whether they were taking any con-
24 siderable quantity from the tunnel?

25 A They were taking all there was; the tunnel water al-
26 ways flowed out; the pipe line connected the tunnel with
27 the measuring box, and at all times the tunnel water was
28 flowing out of the Canyon; and at times they did not turn
29 the creek water into the tunnel.

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1 Q Were they turning the creek water in at that time?

2 A Yes, sir; they were taking everything in sight; they
3 needed it; that was February 5th, 1900.

4 Q That is the year they were irrigating all the year round

5 A That is my recollection of it.

6 Q And they were taking the whole creek?

7 A Yes, sir.

8 Q State whether in your opinion the diversion of water
9 there affects the amount of water in the red alluvium
10 region?

11 A It does.

12 Q In what way?

13 A If not diverted it would go into those gravel beds which
14 feed and supply the ancient alluviums, and a larger per-
15 centage of that water in that particular year, and at that
16 particular date if not artificially diverted, would have
17 been going down to the gravel beds, rather than supplying
18 the gravel basin overlying.

19 Q Then in your opinion a change in the amount of diver-
20 sions at that point from time to time, would tend to affect
21 the Cascade Springs and the Y tunnel and other develop-
22 ments on the lands of the plaintiffs?

23 A It would.

24 Q Have you any other measurements at any other time, with
25 regard to the diversions there?

26 A May 30, 1904, they were diverting 101.9 inches; and
27 there was between 50 and 60 inches that was sinking into
28 the gravel beds below the point of diversion.

29 Q Where was it coming from? The Creek?

1	the first of the month of January, 1776, the British
2	army, under the command of General Howe, arrived at
3	Philadelphia, and on the 26th of the same month
4	the Continental Congress fled to Lancaster, and
5	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
6	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
7	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
8	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
9	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
10	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
11	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
12	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
13	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
14	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
15	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
16	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
17	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
18	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
19	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
20	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
21	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
22	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
23	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
24	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
25	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
26	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
27	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
28	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and
29	then to York, where they remained until the 1st of
30	December, when they fled to Lancaster, and

1 Q Yes, sir.
2 Q Have you measurements at any other time?
3 A September 10th, 1904, the total output of that creek
4 and tunnel was 48.25 inches.
5 Q Where was the creek going to?
6 A Into the tunnel.
7 Q Not going to the gravel beds?
8 A No, sir; no wastage.

9 April 26, 1905, there was flow out of the tunnel
10 47.09 inches, and the creek below the point of diversion
11 below the tunnel, measured 348.4 inches.

12 Here the Court takes a recess until tomorrow, March
13 12, 1909, at ten o'clock a.m.

J. V. LECHE, JR.

IN THE

Superior Court

OF THE

County of San Bernardino

State of California

Cucamonga Vineyard Company, et al.,

Plaintiff S

vs.

San Antonio Water Company, et al.,

Defendant S

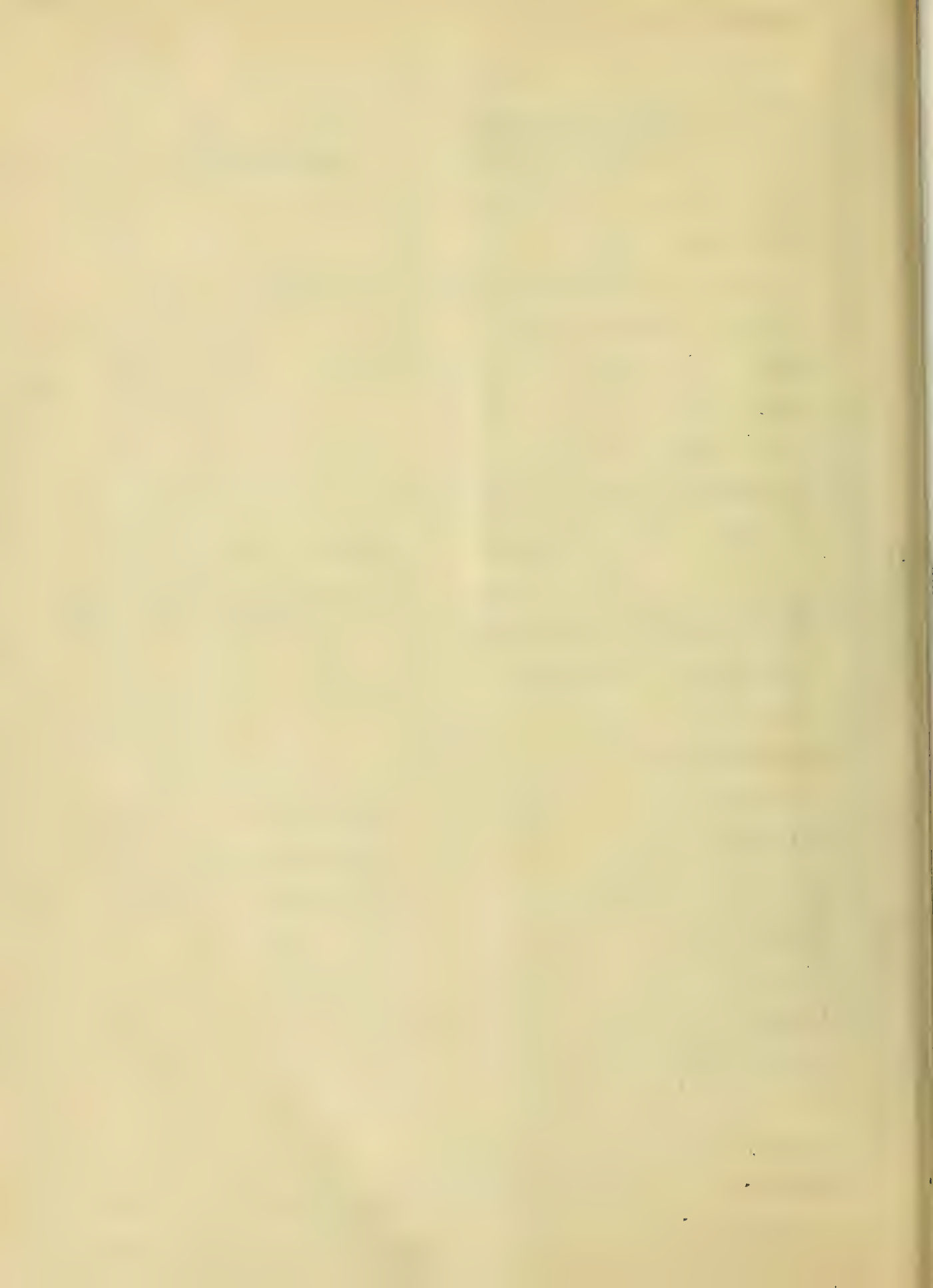
Vol. 29.

Friday, March 12, 1909

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I. BENJAMIN, Official Reporter



Friday, March 12, 1909.

Twenty-ninth Day.

F. E. TRASK.

(Direct examination resumed).

Mr. McKinley: Q Mr. Trask, that completes your measurements of Cucamonga Canyon, does it? The last you gave was April 26, 1905?

A No, I have a list of them coming down to date.

Q You have one of a ¹⁵37, one of August 15, 1905, one February 8, 1906, one of May 30, 1904, one of September 10, 1904, and one of April 26, 1905.

A I find my list here now.

Q If you have any others, give them.

A May 8, 1908, I measured the creek and found -- this is a measurement of Cucamonga Creek up in the canyon, at the point I have heretofore described as common to all these measurements. The amount of that measurement is 167.5.

The Court: Q I believe you said that point was below the Ioanosa Company?

A Yes. As near as I can remember at a guess, it is about a thousand feet. I didn't make any measurement of the tunnel output at that time. I didn't go to it even. This water was passing out on to the debris cone in the canyon.

A On June 3, 1905, I did measure the tunnel, and also the creek. The creek was discharging at the point above named 210.5 inches, and there was water that was not diverted. It was passing out on to the debris cone.

The next measurement was August 6, 1905, and it was of the tunnel and creek both. The creek water was only 15 inches at that time. The balance was diverted. My next measure-

My dear Sir,

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are interested in the subject.

I have been thinking of writing to you for some time.

Very truly yours,

A. N. S. (The name of the person to whom the letter is addressed)

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(The name of the person who wrote the letter)

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ment is October 23, 1905, and is of the tunnel. The next measurement of the creek is March 19, 1906, and is 1356. inches. On April 3, 1906, there were 1667.8 inches. On April 27, 1906, 538 inches.

Q Those were not being diverted?

A No, sir. Each of these measurements were of water that was passing. May 19th, creek water, 246.7 inches. May 20th, 1906, creek water 1225.7. July 7, 1906, creek water 219 inches. The next measurement of creek water was January 11, 1907, 1534.5 inches. The next was February 20, 1907, 721.5 inches. April 5, 1907, 2360 inches. June 1, 1907, 409.9 inches. October 21, 1907, 213.8 inches. February 19, 1908, 385 inches. October 20, 1908, 80 inches. January 29, 1909, 678.5 inches. That is the last measurement of the creek water I have up in the canyon.

Q How long have you been familiar with that tunnel and creek?

A The date of my first measurement was the date of my first trip up into Cucamonga Canyon.

Q Where is that water taken to, that is diverted there?

A That water is taken in the pipe line from a point near where the Sonntag place is, from the point where the measuring box is located. It is taken to the southeasterly into the Iowa Colony, and some of it ~~was~~ used on the Cucamonga Homestead Association property. It is used southeast from the mouth of the canyon and north of Base Line.

Q State whether you have observed generally whether the amount of water used has been increased since the time you

1 were first acquainted with that diversion.

2 A The purpose of my first visit up there was to ascertain
3 what water had been developed the year immediately preceding.
4 The tunnel work had been going on the preceding year. I
5 don't know but what they were working at that time. I won't
6 say. I don't know just when that tunnel work was done, but
7 I was there for the purpose of measuring and determining
8 the amount of water in the tunnel in order that it could be
9 apportioned between the people who had interest in that
10 development water, and at that time these people were making
11 every effort to gather not only the surface water of which
12 they had the use prior to that, but they were making efforts
13 to get the underflow of the streams. That was the object
14 of the tunnel at that time, and they succeeded, as my meas-
15 urement shows, in getting about 47 inches of the underflow
16 which prior to the construction of the tunnel would have
17 passed into the old alluviums and supplied the developments
18 and springs and wells and tunnels in the Red Hill.

19 Q State whether the diversions have been increased since
20 that time.

21 A At this particular point at this canyon --

22 Mr. Britt: Hasn't the witness a measurement?

23 Mr. McKinley: He has given all the measurements, and I am
24 asking from his general observation. You had general ob-
25 servations in addition to your measurements?

26 A Yes, sir. I understand your question refers to the Cu-
27 canonga Canyon only?

28 Q Yes, sir. Whether the diversions from there have been
29

1 increased since '89

2 A The diversions from this canyon have been increased to
3 this extent, that their maximum use of the canyon shows about
4 219 inches, as far as my measurement goes. On the date of
5 the first measurement they were getting 200.5 inches. At
6 all times thereafter, whenever they could get the 219 inches
7 they did so. That is, they took all the creek water, and
8 all the tunnel water, and from time to time did some repair-
9 ing on the tunnel to make it more productive. That is, in the
10 first few years I think they did. I don't know that they
11 did in recent years. In the latter part of the '80's and
12 early '90's I think they concluded that they had carried that
13 development to its maximum, and I don't know of any addition-
14 al development in the Cucamonga Canyon at this point since
15 '89 and '90.

16 Q Are you acquainted with the Deer Canyon?

17 A I have been in the Deer Canyon and I am acquainted with
18 it somewhat.

19 Q What is the formation of Deer Canyon, as compared with
20 these other formations?

21 A The canyons have the same general characteristics in the
22 foothills in the vicinity of the Red Hill. The rock forma-
23 tion is practically the same, and the canyons have been cut
24 out under practically the same conditions.

25 Q Have you observed the diversions of Deer Canyon?

26 A The Deer Canyon water -- yes, I have been at that point --
27 not in recent years but in early years.

28 Q When were you there first?

29 A I can't give you the date, but it must have been on or

1 about 1890. It was during the first years of my residence
2 in California.

3 Q When were you there last?

4 A It must have been one or two years prior to my moving
5 into Los Angeles. I left Ontario and went to Los Angeles
6 in the year 1900. It must have been '97 or '98. I can't
7 give you the date. I took no measurements of water at that
8 time.

9 Q Were you there at intermediate times?

10 A I recollect being in the mouth of that canyon at two
11 different times.

12 Q Do you know whether diversions of water from that canyon
13 had been increased between the time of your first and your
14 last visit.

15 Mr. Britt: Objected to as immaterial and irrelevant in
16 the present controversy. You might as well ask about the
17 diversions from Lytle Creek or from the Santa Ana River.

18 Mr. McKinley: The witness testified that Day Canyon water
19 intermingled more or less with this watershed.

20 Mr. Waters: Day Canyon or Deer?

21 Mr. McKinley: Deer Canyon.

22 The Court: The objection is overruled.

23 Q You are talking about Deer Canyon?

24 A That is the one I have in mind.

25 (The question, to which objection was made, is read).

26 A My observations are, that they have been. I have never
27 taken an official measurement of the water on either of my
28 trips there.

29 Q Now, with reference to Day Canyon, which is the next canyon

1 east of Deer Canyon: State what the formation there is with
2 reference to the formation you have described. Is it included
3 also within those formations?

4 A Yes, sir, it has the general characteristics of the can-
5 yons to the west.

6 Q When were you at that canyon first?

7 A It was prior to 1890, or '91. I haven't a record here
8 of my trip there, but I made an official measurement for the
9 Atiwanda people.

10 Mr. Waters: What kind of a measurement is that I wonder?
11 It is a new one on me.

12 Mr. McKinley: Q Tell counsel what an official measurement
13 is.

14 A We will cut the official out if it is rasping at all.
15 I made a measurement for them.

16 Q Have you got that measurement?

17 A I haven't got it here.

18 Q Did you make any other measurements?

19 A I never measured the water for the Directors of the com-
20 pany but once. I never reported on it but once.

21 Q Did you visit that canyon subsequently?

22 A Yes. I never was up that canyon any great distance. I
23 was to their point of diversion.

24 Q Up to what time have you observed the diversions there?

25 A Well, it was prior to 1900, probably two or three years.
26 I went there once with C. S. Smith, who had some developments
27 adjacent to that, and was doing some tunneling work and was
28 interfering with the supply as the Atiwanda people thought.

29 Q State whether the amount of the diversion has increased

100

1 since that time.

2 Mr. Britt: I object to the inquiry. It is entirely too far
3 from the real controversy, and is irrelevant and immaterial.

4 The Court: This refers to Day Canyon?

5 Mr. McKinley: Yes. Your honor will remember that Mr. Britt
6 wanted to know if the swapping of water was not sufficient
7 to balance any perceptible --

8 The Court: I think the map on the board showing the differ-
9 ent watersheds includes that canyon.

10 Mr. McKinley: Yes, sir.

11 The Court: Overruled. Plaintiffs except.

12 A It has been increased by the tunnel development.

13 Q And with reference to these increases in these two canyons,
14 you are not able to state the amounts as I understand you?

15 A I am not. I don't know the extent to which they have
16 been carried, but I have observed the developments -- the
17 tunnel and development works that have been constructed.

18 Q State whether the increase has been substantial or con-
19 siderable or inconsiderable.

20 Mr. Britt: If he does not know what the amount is, how can
21 he give an opinion?

22 Mr. McKinley: Oh no. He doesn't know the exact measure-
23 ments.

24 A I haven't the exact measurement, but I may illustrate by
25 saying --

26 Q I haven't asked you to illustrate. I want to know if it
27 is substantial or not.

28 A It has been substantial in that there has been an in-
29 crease.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. second is the fact that the
 3. third is the fact that the
 4. fourth is the fact that the
 5. fifth is the fact that the
 6. sixth is the fact that the
 7. seventh is the fact that the
 8. eighth is the fact that the
 9. ninth is the fact that the
 10. tenth is the fact that the

(continued)

1 Q Will you state very generally, Mr. Trask, in regard to
2 the mode of distributing this flood water over the debris
3 cone, which was done under your direction?

4 A Referring specifically to the distribution of the water
5 over the Cucamonga debris cone, I will state that the instruct-
6 ions given to the employees --

7 Q The instructions would not be competent, but just what
8 was done?

9 A The water has been thrown out of the channel as far up
10 in the canyon wash as it was practicable to throw it out.
11 This method of throwing the water out of the channel in which
12 it was flowing, has been by means of building temporary rock
13 dams, or dikes, in the channel, raising the elevation of the
14 water above its ordinary level, and cutting through the ad-
15 jacent banks above the dam, so as to permit the water to
16 spread out laterally into the other channels of the debris
17 cone. And beginning up near the points where I made my
18 measurements of the creek flow, up in the canyon, this has
19 been practised down each one of the flood channels. The
20 flood channel on the eastern side of the debris cone has
21 been the one that for a number of years the floods have passed
22 over or through. The method has been the same at various
23 points in this channel, probably for a mile below. That is,
24 at the upper part of the water would be taken out, as
25 such as could be spread out to advantage, and further down
26 another advantageous point would be selected where by build-
27 ing a slight obstruction in the channel the water could be
28 turned out ~~into~~ the channel east or west, and this has been
29 repeated a number of times down the channel for a mile or a

1 mile and a half, and in these channels in which the water
2 has been thrown out, the same method was practised. Going
3 down these channels a point would be selected where the water
4 could be thrown out in the channel in which it had been pre-
5 viously diverted, into other subsidiary channels. The method
6 has been a simple one of throwing rock into the channel or
7 subsidiary channel, and offering a restricting resistance to
8 the flow of the water, and the trenching of the banks. And
9 it is done so that the water would be carried into some ground
10 adjacent. That has been practised over the debris cone a-
11 bove 19th Street, and up into the canyon. A one little
12 work was done south of 19th Street during its large flow
13 from the canyons, but that was necessary only following very
14 heavy storms, and men in sufficient numbers have been sent
15 to that work to quickly spread the water after a heavy rain
16 and keep it from flowing off of the debris cone.

17 Q The closing of the bulkhead in the Edy tunnel has been
18 under your direction?

19 A Yes, sir. I drew the plans and supervised the installa-
20 tion of the bulkhead.

21 Q What in your opinion has been the result of closing the
22 bulkhead?

23 A It has largely conserved the artesian waters that were
24 flowing from that tunnel.

25 Q State whether in your opinion there is any sympathetic
26 connection between the wells above Base line and wells No.
27 4 and 14 flowing into the Edy tunnel.

28 A I have been unable to find facts that would indicate
29 that there is. My judgment is that there is no direct sympathy.

1 The first of these is the fact that the
2 population of the world is increasing
3 rapidly. This is due to a number of
4 factors, including improved medical
5 care, increased food production, and
6 a decline in the death rate. The
7 result is that the world population
8 is now over 6 billion, and is
9 expected to reach 9 billion by the
10 year 2050. This has a number of
11 implications for the future of the
12 world. One of the most serious
13 is the need for more food. The
14 world's population is now consuming
15 about 10 billion pounds of food
16 each year. By the year 2050, this
17 will have increased to 15 billion
18 pounds. This means that we will
19 need to produce 50% more food
20 than we are currently producing.
21 This is a huge task, and it will
22 require a number of changes in the
23 way we produce food. One of the
24 most important is the need for
25 more efficient farming methods.
26 This means that we need to find
27 ways to produce more food with
28 less land, less water, and less
29 fertilizer. This is a challenge, but
30 it is one that we must meet if we
31 are to feed the world's population
32 in the future.

1 Q Upon what do you base your opinion that there is no direct
2 sympathy?

3 A Upon the records that have been kept for the last four
4 years, showing the dates of pumping and the run-off, and the
5 elevations of the tunnel and the readjustment since the bulk-
6 head was established, and the control was made possible by the
7 closing of the gates placed in the bulkhead.

8 Q That is the data shown in this case?

9 A These are facts bearing directly on the conditions.

10 Q The testimony as to measurements and elevations and so on?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q In what way does that evidence demonstrate the matter?

13 A Take the Ady tunnel. An examination of the record shows
14 that the bulkhead gate was down, and the water in the tunnel
15 would rise. ~~xxxxxx~~ Shaft No. 9 is in the tunnel, and water
16 would continue to rise in that shaft. And the records show
17 during the same time the water in the 16th Street wells --
18 No. 3 for instance -- was rising during the winter season, and
19 after the bulkhead had been closed and while there was only
20 a small amount of water running around it and being taken
21 from the Ady tunnel, and the gates were open and a large
22 quantity of water removed sufficient to drop the waterplane
23 materially in shaft No. 9, and yet the water in well No. 3
24 (one of the 16th Street wells) kept on rising and continued
25 to rise, and the closing and opening of that gate can be
26 traced in the records that are in the court, and the result
27 I have named is observed. If there is a direct interference
28 the opening of the gates and drawing down the water in the
29 tunnel would have its effect on the water level of No. 3.

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1 The reverse being true, the conclusion I reach is, that there
2 is no interference.

3 Q What is your opinion as to sympathy existing between all
4 of the 16th Street wells?

5 A There is more or less sympathy between those wells. They
6 are in the common gravel basin. The sympathy will depend
7 upon the distance they are removed one from the other, and
8 upon the varying character of the material. It is not a homo-
9 genous mass, but a heterogeneous mass, filled up with lozenges,
10 and much less pervious material than the main body.

11 Q How does the material which the 16th Street wells pene-
12 trate compare with the material on the east side on the lands
13 of plaintiff?

14 A The material at the 16th Street wells is of a light col-
15 ored detritus character. The other material on the east
16 side, in so far as I have been able to examine it, is of a
17 reddish color, and the distinction is that the older formation
18 has oxidized more thoroughly than the recent. That is only
19 one of the factors determining the demarkation between the
20 gravel basin and the old aluvium formation.

21 Q How is that material on the east side as to compactness?

22 A It is more compact. There are more silts and more clays,
23 and more thoroughly decomposed.

24 Q What is your opinion as to the connection or sympathy
25 between the 16th Street wells and artesian well No. 2, and
26 Wellman well No. 2?

27 A I think they are independent.

28 Q On what do you base that opinion?

29 A I base it upon the location of the wells, and their char-
acteristics as to being artesian or non-artesian; on the

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car's interior. I shivered slightly, pulling my coat closer. The air was crisp and clear, a welcome change from the smog of the city. I took a deep breath, savoring the fresh scent of the morning. The sun was just beginning to rise, casting a soft, golden glow over the landscape. The trees were bare, their branches reaching out like skeletal fingers against the pale sky. The ground was covered in a thin layer of frost, glistening in the low light. I walked slowly, my boots crunching on the icy surface. The silence was profound, broken only by the occasional rustle of leaves or the distant call of a bird. I felt a sense of peace and solitude, a moment of quiet reflection in the midst of a busy world. The cold was not unpleasant; it was invigorating. It reminded me of the resilience of nature, of the quiet strength of the earth. I continued my walk, the cold air filling my lungs, the sun warming my face. The world was beautiful in its simplicity, in its raw, unadorned state. I smiled, feeling a sense of connection to the natural world. The cold was just another part of the cycle, another chapter in the story of life. I walked on, the cold air a constant companion, the sun a gentle guide. The world was perfect just as it was, in all its quiet, unassuming beauty.

1 fact that there is no data of record showing the interference.

2 Mr. Britt: The latter part of the statement we ask to be
3 stricken out -- that is, that there is no data of record
4 showing any interference. That is not a answer for the ex-
5 pression of an opinion.

6 The Court: I think that ought to be stricken out. It is
7 one of the matters that I would be glad to relegate to some-
8 body else, but I do not suppose I can.

9 Q What is your opinion as to a connection between wells
10 Nos. 4 and 14 and the discharge of the Cucamonga springs
11 and the waters, ~~and~~ the other east waters on the east side?

12 A My opinion is there is no sympathetic interference.

13 Q Upon what do you base that opinion?

14 A On the records in the case.

15 Q Will you point out ~~in~~ what way the records in the
16 case demonstrate that?

17 A The draft from the Cucamonga tunnel has apparently never
18 had any effect on the Cucamonga spring.

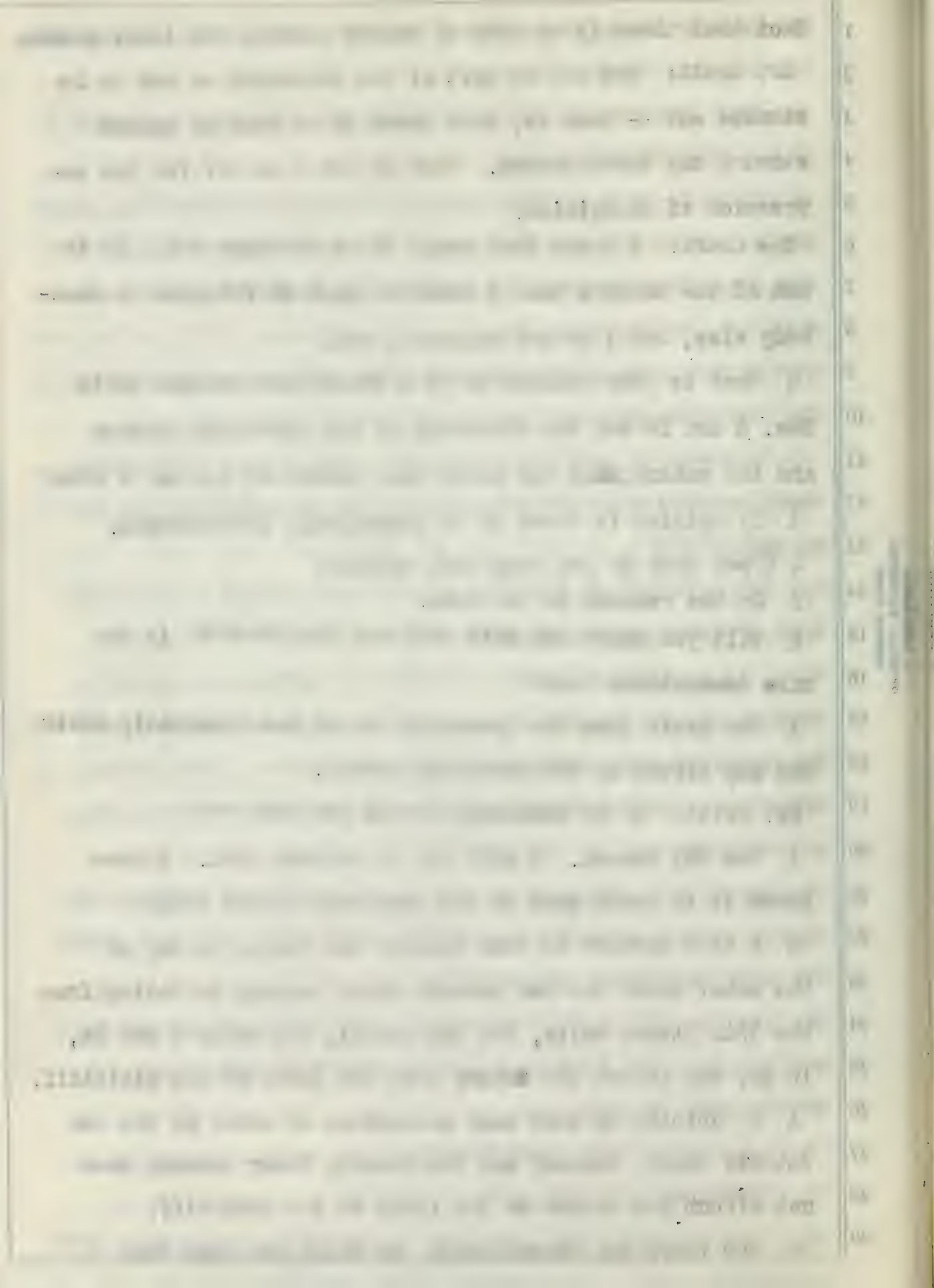
19 Mr. Britt: Q By Cucamonga tunnel you mean --

20 A The Idy tunnel. I will try to correct that. I have
21 known it in years past as the Cucamonga tunnel only.

22 Q I take whether in your opinion the taking of any of
23 the water which the San Antonio Water Company is taking from
24 the 16th Street wells, the Idy tunnel, the wells 4 and 14,
25 in any way affect the ~~waters~~ waters on the lands of the plaintiff.

26 A My opinion is that such extraction of water by the San
27 Antonio Water Company and the Ontario Power Company does
28 not affect the waters on the lands of the plaintiff.

29 Q Are there any measurements on which you base that



1 opinion?

2 A The records that I have put in the case show that the a-
3 mount of water taken from the east side from the lands of
4 the plaintiff and the adjacent lands in the same formation,
5 is as much now as it ever was. They simply changed their
6 points of diversion. The rainfall and run-off conditions of
7 the watersheds is such that there is ample water for these
8 supplies. The saturation of the gravel beds artificially
9 by the San Antonio Water Company has more than made up for
10 that it has pumped out.

11 Q State whether in your opinion the discharge of Cucamonga
12 springs varies with the hydraulic head or water elevations
13 in the gravel basin to which you have referred?

14 A It does not.

15 Q ~~xx~~ What does it depend upon?

16 A It depends upon the hydraulic head caused in the old
17 alluvium by the rainfall fluctuations. In other words, the
18 source of supply is the rainfall as it is poured into the
19 gravels near the mountains and in contact with the mountains.

20 Q When you say it was affected by the diversions you have
21 referred to, do you mean all of the diversions you have men-
22 tioned in these canyons?

23 A I am referring to all the diversions I have mentioned
24 and been asked about between San Antonio Canyon and Day Can-
25 yon and others that I have not been referred to at all, and
26 that I have knowledge of.

27 Q What other diversions do you think affect it?

28 A Beginning with Cucamonga Canyon --

29 Mr. Britt: One moment. May I inquire what is meant by the

1 question last put: "What other diversions affect it?"

2 Mr. McKinley: I will make that clear. What other diver-
3 sions affect, in your opinion, the discharge of the F tunnel,
4 the Cucamonga springs, and the other waters on plaintiffs'
5 land?

6 A The diversions of the surface water and such sub-flow of
7 water as has been taken by tunnels out of the foot-hills and
8 out of the canyons have had a direct and immediate effect upon
9 the supply going into the old aluviums, the main canyons I
10 have described. Their surface waters have been taken and
11 their sub-surface waters have been taken at the mouth of the
12 canyon by tunnels and other developments. There are numerous
13 little canyons between the larger ones where water has been
14 taken out. You can be in with the little canyon close to
15 the Cucamonga Canyon, not more than a mile or a mile and a
16 half east. Mr. Sommer has gone into the canyon and where a
17 little surface water (possibly an inch or two) was running,
18 he has driven tunnels and at times takes out as high as 20
19 or 25 inches of water.

20 Q When was that diversion begun?

21 A The greater part of his development work has been since
22 1900. I think it was begun in 1900. A little further east
23 there is another canyon where tunnels have been driven, and
24 the same is true there -- that they went into the points
25 where there was a cienega condition, where the plant growth
26 indicated moisture, and drove tunnels and took out two or
27 three or four or five, or six or ten inches of water,
28 depending on the season of the year. In other words, there
29 has been a concerted and strong effort to gather all the water

1 by tunnels and otherwise, not only in the main canyon, but
2 in all the canyons between the main canyons, and the result
3 is that the water they have taken out is the water that would
4 constantly supply the old alluviums.

5 The Court: What do you mean by concerted efforts? Did
6 they cooperate?

7 A No, but they worked at the same time, and for the same
8 purpose.

9 Mr. McKinley: Q I guess you didn't mean concerted.

10 A No. It is probably not the proper word to use. There
11 had been a simultaneous effort, and they have been successful,
12 in all those points. The orchards on the foothills are cov-
13 ered from these sources of supply.

14 Q What in your opinion has been the effect of the various
15 developments by the Cucamonga Water Company, the Sunset Water
16 Company, the Hemosa Water Company, the Johnson Well, upon
17 the water discharged at the Cucamonga Springs and the Y tun-
18 nel and the cienegas on plaintiffs' land.

19 A The abstraction of that water has been the abstraction
20 of whatever the volume was in the common supply. The records
21 introduced in the case show conclusively that the pumping of
22 the Lone Star well, driven as No. 9, by the Cucamonga Water
23 Company, has had an immediate and serious effect on the Y tun-
24 nel and the big-springs on plaintiffs' land. And it is not
25 unreasonable to presume that the extraction of water from
26 the 35-acre tract and the extraction of water by the Old
27 Settlers and Sunset people as made further east, has con-
28 tributed to the same cause. So far as we have been able to
29 get the facts, that seems to be the source from which the water

1 is supplied to the Y Tunnel.

2 Q Upon what factors is the sympathy between wells dependent?

3 A It is dependent a on the distance between the two devel-
4 opments, and also upon the character of the material. The
5 old alluviums transport their waters through more impervious
6 strata, and if a second or new development happens to be on
7 the line of one of these transporting strata, and cuts into
8 the material through which the water is passing, to the older
9 development, there will be a considerable interference.

10 That seems to be the case with the Lone Star developments,
11 as regards the older developments or sources of supply, the Y
12 Tunnel and the big springs.

13 Q What in your opinion was the effect upon the moist lands
14 of plaintiffs occasioned by the construction of the Y tun-
15 nel and the putting in of wells on plaint iffs lands?

16 A It was to remove the moisture and water from those moist
17 lands and make them dry and barren.

18 Q State whether in your opinion there is any relation be-
19 tween the Y Tunnel and wells 4 and 14 on the west side,
20 and the Cucamonga Springs on the east side?

21 A I think there is no interference/

22 Q What is the basis of that opinion?

23 A There are no records available to show interference.

24 There are records in the case to show that the material of
25 the Red Hill is very close and compact, and that wells and
26 developments right close together, within a few feet of each
27 other, are quite independent of each other. In the round
28 just north of the 90-acre tract, two wells that were drilled
29 by Stowell -- I think one of them was cut into the tunnel,

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general
2. description of the country and its resources.
3. It is followed by a detailed account of the
4. various industries and the progress of
5. agriculture. The third part of the report
6. deals with the state of the roads and
7. the condition of the ports. The fourth
8. part of the report is devoted to a
9. description of the state of the
10. education and the progress of
11. the various departments of the
12. government. The fifth part of the
13. report is devoted to a description of
14. the state of the public health and
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92. The twenty-first part of the report is
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96. departments of the government.
97. The twenty-second part of the report is
98. devoted to a description of the
99. state of the public health and
100. the progress of the various
101. departments of the government.

1 and the other 21 feet distant, was not cut into the tunnel --
2 and the water stood so ⁱⁿ standing like 37 feet higher ~~than~~/the
3 one not cut in the tunnel than in the one cut into the tun-
4 nel. That showed an independence^{nee} which was remarkable, and is
5 in line with other factors brought out by other wells that
6 have been testified to, -- that the formation is very close
7 and there was no sympathy between wells even close together.
8 And there have been no facts developed to show interference
9 between the east and west side. I have been unable to find
10 them.

11 Q State whether in your opinion the Ady tunnel and the wells
12 on the west side, that is, wells 4 and 14, and these wells
13 on the Ady tunnel, have affected in any way the hydraulic
14 head of the waters upon the lands of plaintiffs?

15 A They have not.

16 Q Assuming that there may be a common source as stated in
17 ~~here~~ the opinions of some of the experts here, at a very
18 considerable distance above the Red Hill, upon what factors
19 would the hydraulic head depend?

20 A The hydraulic head would depend upon the amount of water
21 that was poured in supplying that common source and the
22 material through which it had to pass to reach the discharge
23 points.

24 Q And under those circumstances, at how great a distance
25 would the Ady tunnel and those wells there affect the waters
26 on the west spring? Would it be dependent on the distance?

27 A No, not entirely upon the distance. The distance might
28 practically eliminate all interference, one with the other,
29

1 but that is not necessary. The source of supply of those
2 older aluviums is all on the foot-hills. And that old aluvium
3 acts as a reservoir. The older aluviums are, as has been
4 shown, by the character of the out-put of the springs and the
5 wells -- the older aluviums are sometimes depleted, and the
6 channels themselves are depleted sometimes. In other words,
7 the conditions become gravity conditions, rather than pres-
8 sure conditions.

9 Q What do you mean by that?

10 A I mean in the building up process of the old aluviums
11 the channels existed as they do today on the surface, and
12 at times coarser material was washed out further down the
13 plain, and deposited along the line of the channel than at oth-
14 er times. In other words, there would be a partial strati-
15 fication or lenticular building up of the formation; and the
16 coarser materials represent the medium through which the
17 artesian waters pass most freely in that older aluvium.

18 The Court: Q I have been trying to get through my head
19 what you mean by aluvium. My idea is, that it is a silt like
20 deposit brought about by the carrying of the light particles
21 by water and depositing of them.

22 A I have used it broader than that. I have used it more
23 in the sense of detritus.

24 Q You don't mean aluvium as a silt-like deposit?

25 A No, sir, I did not restrict it to that.

26 Q Do you mean to incorporate into that boulders and large
27 material of that character?

28 A Yes, in the sense that I have used it. Possibly I have
29 stretched the real meaning of the word. Probably the word

[illegible]

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1 detritus would have been better to use. The detritus mater-
2 ial is made up of the finer silts, and all of that old forma-
3 tion is a rotten formation or decomposed formation. That
4 is, it has been exposed to oxidation influences for a great-
5 er time.

6 Q Strictly speaking, alluvium carries very little water
7 after it is once deposited?

8 A It settles and makes a close material through which wa-
9 ter moves slowly.

10 Q Most impervious barriers are made up of alluvium deposit?

11 A My interpretation is in a broader sense than that. I
12 would not restrict it to the fine silts.

13 Mr. Waters: Q Do you mean to say it is a transported ma-
14 terial?

15 A Yes, during the geological period when it was laid down.

16 Q Then it has not rotted down?

17 A I speak in the sense of rotting -- in the sense of decom-
18 position.

19 Q It remains where it has rotted?

20 A No. It might be decomposed and then transported long
21 distances. But I do not confine the word alluvium to silts.

22 I make it comprehend the material washed down during that
23 geological period when the formation was built up which I
24 am describing. And that formation is more thoroughly oxidized
25 than that on the surface of the ground.

26 Mr. McKinley: Q In your opinion, is that in the same po-
27 sition it was when it was washed down?

28 A No, sir. It is uplifted. The red hills are that way.
29 You will find places where there is very little gravel and

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy for the new year. The President states that he is pleased to see the Congress assembled, and that he is confident that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future. He also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses his confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the financial state of the country at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a sound financial position, with a strong treasury and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the interior of the country at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong interior and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the war at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong war effort and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the navy at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong navy and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the state at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong state and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Education, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the education at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong education system and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Agriculture, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the agriculture at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong agriculture and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Commerce, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the commerce at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong commerce and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Finance, dated January 1, 1861. It provides a detailed account of the state of the finance at the beginning of the year. The report states that the country is in a good position to meet the challenges of the future, with a strong finance and a healthy economy. It also mentions the recent election of Abraham Lincoln as President, and expresses confidence in Lincoln's ability to lead the country.

1 Boulders.

2 The Court: Q Do you mean by that, that there has been
3 volcanic action there?

4 A No. I think it has been a crustal movement or shrinkage,
5 and that it is a wrinkle or a folding.

6 Q There is nothing to indicate volcanic action?

7 A No, I think not. I have seen no evidence there of vol-
8 canic action. The evidence is that of folding.

9 Mr. McKinley: Q In your opinion, did the pumping of any
10 of the wells of the San Antonio Company tend to diminish
11 any of the waters on the land of plaintiff?

12 A No, sir. It does not so tend.

13 Q What is your opinion as to the underground water of all
14 of these lands in this region being in touch?

15 A I think the water is in contact throughout the whole
16 formation, both above, in, and below the Red Hills, clear
17 through to the Santa Ana River.

18 Q In touch with waters of the gravel basin?

19 A I mean by that, that there is a saturated mass.

20 Q Is it your opinion that those waters are in touch with
21 the waters of the gravel basin?

22 A I think so, yes.

23 Q What is your opinion as to the free movement from one
24 to the other?

25 A My opinion is that the movement from the gravel basin in
26 to the older aluvium, or into the Red Hill, is practically
27 nil. If there is any movement, it is of no commercial im-
28 portance at all. In other words, the Red Hill formation is
29 a very close, compact formation, and I don't believe the

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1 waters lying over it and above it will pass through at an
2 angle with the plane in which it was laid down as it would
3 have to perforate or go through the old formation.

4 Q Have you explained that as fully as you desire to?

5 A The only addition I would like to make is this. The
6 fact that that material is saturated, does mean that water
7 will pass through it with sufficient velocity to be of any
8 moment. And that is my idea of this Red Hill formation.
9 And find close compact sandstone will absorb a large amount
10 of water, and the water may be in contact in the sandstone
11 even though the sandstone is overlaid by saturated gravel,
12 but the movement of the water through this mass would be very
13 inconsiderable. And the same would apply to even closer
14 rocks; and my position is, and my belief is, that there is
15 very little movement of water through the older aluviums,
16 except the water that moves along the older planes or old
17 channels that were formed during the building up process of
18 the old detritus beds. The water does not move through at
19 an angle to the planes in which that material was deposited,
20 but it moves parallel with them.

21 Q State whether, by saturated mass, you mean one from which
22 water can be taken by wells at any point in the saturated
23 mass?

24 A Yes, to some degree water can be taken from that saturated
25 mass. You take the closest kind of clay, and it will carry
26 as much water as gravel, and you can get almost no water at
27 all by pumping. It is a saturated mass, but it will not
28 produce water in commercial quantities.

29 Q I mean, do you mean by saturated mass, a mass in which

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car. I shivered slightly, but then I remembered that I was in the city, and the cold was just another part of the experience. I took a deep breath and walked towards the entrance of the building. The door was open, and I saw a sign that said "Welcome to the City". I smiled and walked in. The interior was warm and inviting, with a large fireplace and a comfortable sofa. I sat down and looked at the map of the city that was on the wall. I saw the main street and the other streets that led to it. I felt like I was in a new world, and I was excited to explore it. I stood up and walked towards the door. I saw a sign that said "Welcome to the City". I smiled and walked in. The interior was warm and inviting, with a large fireplace and a comfortable sofa. I sat down and looked at the map of the city that was on the wall. I saw the main street and the other streets that led to it. I felt like I was in a new world, and I was excited to explore it.

1 water can be pumped in commercial quantities?

2 A No, sir.

3 The Court: Q According to your explanations, saturated
4 mass doesn't mean very much of anything, because the earth
5 is everywhere saturated, and it is not distinguished from
6 any other mass of sandstone and clay, and if that is satu-
7 rated, the term would be of very little importance.

8 A It is important to this extent: You cannot take water
9 out of a mass that is not saturated, and you can where it
10 is saturated, provided it is of a consistency to take it out.

11 Q Provided it will let go.

12 A Yes, sir. You can pump only in small quantities in silts
13 where they are homogenous. You take homogenous clay, and
14 you cannot practically get water from it. The requirements
15 to get water are, that you can dip into a source which will
16 give up its water. And that Red Hill formation is such
17 that it will not give it up except in strata, and if you
18 want water you must dip into a stratum.

19 Q You think this saturated mass about the Red Hill is made
20 of a clay formation and practically impervious?

21 A Some parts of it, in so far as I have been able to learn
22 from the well records and from the tunnel and the shafts
23 that have been put down there, is built up in places. It is
24 stratified, and has the appearance of being laid down in a
25 plane. In other places, it is lenticular. That is, having
26 been built up in eddies and the silts deposited in eddies.
27 The wells show that some of the older wells were non-pro-
28 ductive. That would indicate that they were put down in a
29 lens, or material which was of the finest of silts, and that

The results of the study are as follows: (1) The study found that the majority of the respondents (75%) were male, and the majority (80%) were aged between 25 and 35 years. (2) The study found that the majority of the respondents (70%) were employed, and the majority (75%) were employed in the private sector. (3) The study found that the majority of the respondents (65%) were married, and the majority (60%) were married for more than 10 years. (4) The study found that the majority of the respondents (60%) were born in the United States, and the majority (55%) were born in the Northeast region. (5) The study found that the majority of the respondents (55%) were white, and the majority (50%) were white. (6) The study found that the majority of the respondents (50%) were high school graduates, and the majority (45%) were high school graduates. (7) The study found that the majority of the respondents (45%) were employed in the manufacturing sector, and the majority (40%) were employed in the manufacturing sector. (8) The study found that the majority of the respondents (40%) were employed in the service sector, and the majority (35%) were employed in the service sector. (9) The study found that the majority of the respondents (35%) were employed in the health care sector, and the majority (30%) were employed in the health care sector. (10) The study found that the majority of the respondents (30%) were employed in the education sector, and the majority (25%) were employed in the education sector. (11) The study found that the majority of the respondents (25%) were employed in the government sector, and the majority (20%) were employed in the government sector. (12) The study found that the majority of the respondents (20%) were employed in the non-profit sector, and the majority (15%) were employed in the non-profit sector. (13) The study found that the majority of the respondents (15%) were employed in the military sector, and the majority (10%) were employed in the military sector. (14) The study found that the majority of the respondents (10%) were employed in the agriculture sector, and the majority (5%) were employed in the agriculture sector. (15) The study found that the majority of the respondents (5%) were employed in the construction sector, and the majority (0%) were employed in the construction sector.

1 it would not give up the water. Others have been put down
2 through the same class of material, and we have intercepted
3 coarser material, and those wells have produced water.

4 The Court: I mean the formation which makes up the Red
5 Hills. Is that impervious? There is a dike there, is there
6 not?

7 A There is, but these strata of materials pass through
8 that dike, and it is through the stratum of some pervious
9 material that the water comes, and not from the stratum of
10 close silt.

11 Now, I find in the shaft where I sunk on the tunnel for
12 bulkheading purposes, -- I found some ^{layers} silt there in quite
13 coarse materials, on both ~~whix~~ sides of which the very fi-
14 nest clay silts can be found, and from the knowledge obtained
15 there, and from the well records put in here, I think the
16 mass is not a homogeneous mass, in that it is built up of
17 layers of more or less impervious nature. But when this mass
18 is folded, as I attempted to show by those sections, that a
19 folding of it occurred, so as to make an anticline and syn-
20 clinal, the antichlinal axis of the fold would be the bottom
21 of the basin lying north of the Red Hill, as shown by the
22 geological sections, and the action of water above that would
23 be to pass not at right angles to the plane in which that
24 silt was laid down. From my knowledge of that formation,
25 I am of the opinion that the passing of water at right angles
26 to the plane, while there may be some passage -- I don't
27 know where there is a record of it in any place -- and I
28 believe that the ~~commercial~~ velocity of water is not suffi-
29 cient to make the water of any value commercially that will

1 pass through.

2 Mr. McKinley: Q State whether in your opinion there is any
3 intercommunication between wells 4 and 14 and theddy tunnel
4 and the waters on that side that you have shown in the allu-
5 vial formation, and the Y Tunnel or the springs, or any of
6 the lands of plaintiffs or all of the waters of the lands of
7 plaintiffs.

8 A I am of the opinion that there is no interference of
9 supplies there; that they are separate and distinct; that
10 the Red Hill at that point seems to be closer than at many
11 others, and that there is a ~~skrik~~ complete separation of
12 those waters.

13 Q It was stated as an opinion here by one of the ~~experts~~
14 that if the elevation of the water on 16th Street would be
15 restored, it would have the effect of restoring the elevation
16 of water in the Y Tunnel and artesian well No.2.

17 The Court: Where is artesian well No.2?

18 Artesian well No.2 is in cienega D. It is the west
19 side cienega.

20 Mr. Britt: We haven't had any cienega D in this case.

21 A It is what is known as the West Side Cienega.

22 Mr. Stephens: In the 90-acre tract?

23 A In the north-east corner of the 90-acre tract.

24 Mr. McKinley: I will withdraw the question. It was stated
25 here by one of the experts that if the water level at the 16th
26 Street wells regained the position which it had, the effect
27 would be the restoring of the waters of Cucamonga Creek and
28 springs, Hellman Well, Y Tunnel, and A rbesian well No. 2.
29 That is your opinion as to that?

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1 A My opinion is that that result will not follow.

2 Q Upon what do you base that opinion?

3 A Upon the records in the case.

4 Q What records? Explain.

5 A The records in this case show that on August 6th, 1900,
6 the elevation of well No. 3 was 1379.6 feet. The records
7 further show that on August 7, 1900, the combined discharge
8 of the Y Tunnel division box and the creek division box was
9 152.2 inches. The records in this case show that on Feb-
10 ruary 20, 1909, the elevation of water in well No. 3 was
11 1378.8 feet, within ~~eight~~ .8 of a foot of the elevation on
12 the former date. The records in this case show that on Feb-
13 ruary 21, 1909, only one day removed from the date of the
14 other elevation, that the combined discharge of the Y Tunnel
15 division box and creek division box was 35.38 inches. There
16 from the records we have the fact that the water elevation
17 in well No. 3 is practically the same on those two different
18 dated, and yet the discharge amounts to over 120 inches of
19 water, or about 120 inches.

21 The Court: You mean the difference?

22 A The difference in the discharge, yes. If the statement
23 of the expert which has been read to me, was correct, the
24 discharge from the Y Tunnel division box on the 20th or 21st
25 day of February of this year should have been up around 150
26 inches. If his theory was true, it would have been.

27 Q What in your opinion was the cause of the lowering of the
28 waterplane between 1900 and 1904 as shown by these various ele -
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1 vations?

2 A It was largely due to the effects of seasonal rainfall.
3 That would apply in the same way if carried back to the
4 earlier dates.

5 Q What is ~~the~~ your opinion as to the cause of the rise
6 in recent years?

7 A The large excess of rainfall for a number of seasons
8 continuously which we have had.

9 The Court: Q In your opinion will the water supply in the
10 vicinity of Cucamonga Springs come back to its former con-
11 dition if these rainfalls continue?

12 A No, sir; the Cucamonga Springs will never come back to
13 their former conditions in my opinion because of the water
14 developments in the formation to the east there. The com-
15 bined product of these different developments at the present
16 time is practically what the old Cucamonga Springs were orig-
17 inally, and you can't have your pie and eat it too. If
18 you change your point of diversion of that water you get it
19 at some other point, and they are getting it to-day.

20 Mr. Haskell: Q What developments are you referring to?
21 Everybody's but the San Antonio Water Company's?

22 A I am referring to the developments in the old alluvium
23 formation. That is, the old geological formation in the
24 Red Hill section.

25 Q Whether they be ~~the~~ San Antonio Water Company's or not?

26 A The San Antonio Water Company's are outside of that.
27 I am referring to those on the east side. I am taking
28 the Lone Star developments, the wells, the tract and the
29 30-acre tract developments and Lone Star tract No. 2, and

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SUPERIOR COURT

the Old Lettlers well and other present sources of supply which have come in and taken the waters before it reached the older developments.

Q But you don't refer to the wells 4 and 14 of the San Antonio Water Company?

A They are on the east side of a very close compact dike and there are no records that I have been able to secure that ~~xxx~~ would indicate any sympathy between the discharge on the west side of that Red Hill and the discharge on the east side. Therefore, I exclude the developments in the 90-acre tract and the tract is entirely north which are known as the west side artesian developments.

Mr. McKinley: Have I given up this witness, or have I lost him?

Mr. McKinley: Q Mr. Irwin, I call your attention to plaintiff's exhibit 36, which is a profile and which the note says shows the effect on the free flowing water from the wells on the west side of the Red Hill owned by the San Antonio Water Company, by the pumping of the wells owned by the said company above Base Line. That is, wells nos. 1 to 8. Taking into consideration the measurements which you have put in and which have been put in in this case and the relief as shown by the testimony, -- and considering this exhibit for the purpose of graphic illustration -- what is your opinion as to the effect on the water on the west side of the Red Hill on Base Line of the pumping of the wells?

A My opinion is that the pumping of the 16th Street wells does not interfere with the output of the Edy tunnel.

Q Will you explain your reasons for that opinion, making

use of this profile and referring to these matters?

A: This profile has only part of the factors. The profile contains the discharge of water over the weir placed in the cement shaft near the point where the tunnel passes on to the 50-acre tract, and in this shaft the water gathering on the area north of the 50-acre tract is measured. Now the early part of this profile, that is, the profile to the left, in the year 1903 and some time in the year 1904,-- the discharge was under the control of the pumping operations and development or improvement operations in the tunnel in connection with the pumping of the well no. 9, which supplies water or a portion of the water passing over this weir, and the piping of the tunnel and improvements of the tunnel leading up to the shaft no. 9 in which this well is located, so that the high summit which we find here showing a discharge of 252 inches and a fraction represents not only the normal but the abnormal discharge at those dates in January, 1904, so that the curve is distorted to that extent.

The Court: Q Explain what you mean by the abnormal?

A: It is abnormal because there was a pumping plant and they were pouring that into the tunnel supply, and therefore it misrepresents the conditions for any comparative purposes. It shows only the absolute fact of the amount of discharge during those days without relation to where it came from or why it happened to be there. Now a study of the curve further on in March, April and May, or during the spring and summer, indicates that taking the point of the curve at a point about on the same level as it was before pumping operations, it indicates that the decline in the discharge of

1 the tunnel was continuous and that it continued to decline
2 after the pumping of the Sixteenth Street wells at a less
3 ratio than it did before, or at about the same ratio. The
4 Sixteenth Street wells began pumping late in May and the
5 early pumping of those wells was very light and insignificant.
6 That is, they were not all pumped. The amount of pumping
7 was very small. I think the decline continued right on
8 through the summer, and an examination of the rainfall that
9 season shows there was no rain coming in that season of any
10 moment. The rainfall was very light. Now, passing down
11 the decline through the discharge of this tunnel till you
12 reach the low point, the profile indicates that the water
13 began to rise in the early part of January; and an examina-
14 tion of the rainfall records, which must be a part of the
15 records of the facts controlling the discharge of this tunnel,
16 shows that there was a considerable rainfall in the season.

17 Mr. Stevens: Q What season do you mean?

18 A In January of the season of 1904-5 there were heavy rains
19 In that month there was 4.3 inches of rainfall and the dis-
20 charge of the tunnel was in sympathy with the rainfall.
21 It began to rise. The rainfall of that year was in February
22 8.8 inches, and March, 3.54; April, .85; and May, 3.54, making
23 a total of 30.7 inches of rainfall for that season of 1904-
24 '05. The rainfall was sufficient to maintain that discharge
25 fairly even during the summer months till late in the summer.
26 That is, the effects of the rainfall for a considerable time.
27 Then there was a decline as there has been every summer dur-
28 ing the dry months, and that decline continued till the rains
29

[illegible]

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began in November. In November, 1906, there was .75 inches
of rain and in December there was 9.1 inches; in January
9.71 inches, February 5.19, March 7.32 inches, April .65,
or a total of 30.7 inches, and that rainfall was sufficient
-- being the second season's rainfall-- to maintain the dis-
charge through the season.

Here the Court takes a recess until half past one o'-
clock.

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1 Afternoon Session 1:30 p.m.

2 F. C. [unclear], a witness called by defendants, being

3 first duly sworn, testified as follows:

4 Direct Examination.

5 Q Where do you reside?

6 A Upland.

7 Q How long have you resided there?

8 A Eight years.

9 Q What is your business?

10 A Orange grover.

11 Q Where did you reside prior to going to Upland?

12 A Lakeside, San Diego County.

13 Q And you have been engaged in the business of an or-
14 ange grover ever since you resided at Upland?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q Are you familiar with the lands situated over the
17 Colony of Ontario, the orange lands?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q Have you paid particular attention to the raising of
20 oranges and the amount of water necessary for irrigation?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q State what in your opinion is a sufficient amount of
23 water for the irrigation of orange orchards in Ontario,
24 fixing it if you can with reference to the various ages
25 of the trees?

26 A If trees are 10 years old; I give them 3 inches to
27 ten acres; that in my opinion is none too much.

28 Q What in your opinion is the amount of water necessary
29 for orchards of other ages?

1 A Well, Valencias I would give four and a half inches
2 to ten acres, 25 year old Valencias; Navels I think per-
3 haps three would answer.

4 Q And for younger ages than that what amounts would you
5 give?

6 A Five inches -

7 Q Do you mean five inches or an inch to five acres?

8 A I mean five years old the regular water rights there
9 would answer which are given to the ten acres.

10 Q The original rights?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q And the ages between that and the other ages you have
13 mentioned, what would you say as to that ?

14 A I would increase the water as they grow older; four and
15 a half inches for 25 years old for Valencias, and per-
16 haps three inches for navels 20 years old.

17 Q Have you had an opportunity to observe the effect of the
18 insufficiency of water upon the trees?

19 A I have; yes, sir.

20 Q That is your observation in regard to that?

21 A Last year I cut my 48-hour run down to 36 hours in
22 the months of June and July, putting the 12 hours on to
23 some more land that I had; the result was that my rose
24 grove, from which I took the water, wilted very much in
25 the months of August and September, and I considered that
26 it was a great damage to the grove.

27 Q That sort of land is yours, is your land, on which I
28 understand you to say you give one inch to ten acres?

29 A I give three inches to ten acres.

3
1 Q Yes three inches to ten acres. A loose, gravelly,
2 sandy soil?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q What is the extent of your orchard?

5 A How many acres?

6 Q Yes, sir?

7 A I have ten acres there, and then I have ten acres on
8 very different soil, ten miles away, which is heavy land.

9 Q How much water do you give that ten acres?

10 A That ten acres I have recently purchased, and it has
11 only had the regular water right, which has been one inch
12 to ten acres, and I purchased five more shares, which will
13 increase the water by one and one half, so that I will
14 have 36 hours instead of 24; and my observation there is
15 that on account of the shortage of water last year, the
16 lowest one third is not going to mature its fruit because
17 it did not have water enough last year, and that is the
18 reason I am buying five more shares for that ground.

19 Q How old are those trees on your second parcel of ten
20 acres?

21 A About 20 years old.

22 Q Well, your five shares additional will give you fifty
23 percent additional water?

24 A Yes, sir.

25 Q You estimate that will come out for that ten acres
26 do you?

27 A It will at present; but there are five rows of buds; when
28 they come into bearing I will need five more shares.

29 Q That will be at the rate of an inch to five acres?

1 A Yes, sir; one inch to five acres.

2 Q Two inches to ten acres?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q Is that second ten acre tract in the Interior Colony?

5 A Yes, sir.

6 Q Is it in the district irrigated by the water of the San
7 Antonio Water Company?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q Cross Examination.

10 A Mr Haskell, Q How many shares of stock have you al-
11 together in the San Antonio Water Company?

12 A Forty-one.

13 Q How many acres of ground are you irrigating with that?

14 A 25; I have five acres that I have not mentioned in
15 Upland City.

16 Q How many acres?

17 A 25 in all.

18 Q And on this recent purchase of land when you came here
19 old were the trees when you bought it?

20 A About 20 years old; I purchased it last fall.

21 Q And that had been irrigated and brought to its present
22 state of growth on five shares of water, or ten?

23 A On ten shares of water; it has been budded fruit, part
24 of it, so that it did not require so much water, and then
25 again it has never done its best; furthermore there are
26 only 663 trees on that ten, and 1050 on my home place,
27 and the trees being 24 feet apart they do not require as
28 much water as on my home place, where they are 20 feet apart.

29 Q Are there budded trees on both your places?

1 Eight years ago there were some buried on my home
2 place but none recently.

3 Q On your home place have you any seedling trees?

4 A No, sir.

5 Q And you say the trees are 20 feet apart?

6 A Yes, sir.

7 Q That is too close altogether isn't it?

8 A Yes, sir; and especially for Valentias, and the grove
9 is about half Valentias.

10 Q The land that you recently purchased retains moisture
11 better than the older orchard that you owned before?

12 A I think it will a little, with thorough cultivation and
13 deep cultivation.

14 Q About what proportion, if you know, of the lands of the
15 Ontario Colony are of the character of the orchard that you
16 recently purchased in respect to soil?

17 A Well, so you mean in regard to gravelly soils and stiff
18 clay soils, heavy soils?

19 Q In respect to soil?

20 A I have not been over the colony so that I can give a
21 very accurate answer to that; but I will say about half
22 and half; but that is simply a question which I am not at
23 all sure of of that is simply an opinion which I am not
24 at all sure of.

25 Q In cultivating your orchard have you plowed the ground?

26 A Some years I plow and some I do not.

27 Q To what depth do you plow?

28 A Six inches.

29 Q About how often do you plow?

A Once a year when I do plow.

Q How of ten have you plowed since you owned it?

A The place that I live on I have owned eight years; some years I have grown a cover crop; then I did not plow it; other years I have plowed it ; a cover crop is means.

Q You irrigate by furrows do you?

A Yes, sir.

Q How deep do you make those furrows when you irrigate?

A As deep as two horses will pull the plow in ordinary draft.

Q How deep is that?

A Well, down about six inches, as far as the plow would reach; possibly an inch or so more if the team will pull it. I am not in favor of furrowing out very deep.

Q Now, isn't it a fact that if you had less trees in your older orchard or the one you owned the longest that it would take less water than it now does?

A Ofcourse.

Q And wouldn't you produce a larger quantity of merchantable fruit?

A No, sir; I judge of that by the income which I can show by the records of the association, my income compared with other groves where the trees are further apart.

Q Well, you have already stated the trees are too near together?

A Yes, I wish they were 22 instead of 20; my others are 24.

Q Did you say whether you had any seedling trees in that older orchard or not?

A No seedlings; no, sir.

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A. The committee will be.

It is believed to be.

A. All the members of the committee are in the

A. Yes, I think they are in the state of the

Legislation

A. Well, you have already stated the facts and the

other things which are known and known facts.

By the members of the committee, or known members with

A. Well, I think it is known to the committee and the

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A. The committee will be in the state of the

A. The committee.

Would have been what time it was made.

Your other members at the time when the board had it

A. Now, isn't it a fact that it was made in

I am not in favor of introducing any other

things; possibly we have to say it was made in 1891

A. Well, then when it was made, as far as the

A. The committee is that

Well.

A. It may be possible that it was made in 1891

A. The committee is the same thing as the

A. Yes, sir.

A. The committee is the same thing as the

There is a fact about it; a fact that is known.

There is a fact about it; a fact that is known.

A. The committee is the same thing as the

A. The committee is the same thing as the

A. The committee is the same thing as the

1 Mr Britt, Q Are there not many of your neighbors that
2 grow oranges successfully with a less quantity of water than
3 three inches to ten acres?

4 A It depends upon the age of the trees; I think they are
5 doing quite well with two inches to ten acres where they
6 are navels, and not too far apart, up to 20 years old; I
7 think after that they do better with more water. I can
8 show you records from my own grove compared with other
9 groves, that the income is largely due to the amount of
10 water you use, as well as to the quantity of land you cover.

11 Q Well it is due largely to the quantity of fertilizer
12 isn't it, also?

13 A Ofcourse; and fumigation.

14 Q Several factors enter into the income?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q And the gravelly, sandy, loose soils I suppose require
17 more water than those which are finer?

18 A Very little more; they do not require so much water if
19 they have a good subdrainage; where there is a tight sub-
20 soil it dries out more quickly and they require more water;
21 we have good subdrainage in Ontario all over the Colony.

22 Q Is the better the subdrainage the less water required?

23 A Up to a certain extent, unless it acts as a sieve; where
24 the water is held up on the surface it immediately dries out.

25 Q Well, your lands there are usually pretty well sub-
26 drained by natural porosity, are they not?

27 A Yes, sir.

28 A Hasn't it been one of the claims of the people of On-
29 tario that a little water goes further there than in most

Q other parts of the country here?

A I don't know.

Q For the purpose of growing citrus fruits?

A I don't know that it has. I never have claimed that particularly myself.

Q But you haven't had land to sell, have you?

A Ofcourse it makes a difference.

Redirect Examination.

Mr McKinley, Q You spoke of the ordinary amount received being an inch to ten shares: what heads do you receive on ten shares?

A All the way from 35 to 45 inches.

Q And what length of run?

A Twenty-four hours.

Q That is merethan an inch to ten shares?

A Yes, sir; about an inch and a half some of the time, and not quite that in the dryest part of the year.

Q Now in regard to the budded trees you refer to, how long ago were they budded?

A This is the third year.

Q In budding the trees - cutting back the trees -

A Don't require so much water.

Q When you spoke of the grove having an inch to ten acres did you mean an inch to ten acres, or one of these heads to ten shares?

A I meant one of these heads that we have, which of-course is an inch and a half the way it is now; it is an inch and a half.

HORACE LITTLE

Horace Little, a witness called by Defendants, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct Examination.

Q Where do you reside?

A Ontario.

Q How long have you resided there?

A About 17 or 18 years.

Q What is your business?

A Well I am packing lemons at present.

Q Have you been a lemon grower?

A Yes, sir.

Q For what length of time?

A About 16 years.

Q Are you familiar with the lands of the Ontario Colony called the Colony lands, in a general way?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the character of soil?

A Yes, sir.

Q And as a lemon grower have you become familiar with the amount of water necessary for the irrigation of lemon trees?

A Yes, sir.

Q What in your opinion is the amount of water sufficient for the irrigation of lemon orchards basing that as to ages so far as you can?

A Well, on my own grove since 1898 I have used 30 shares of stock of the San Antonio Water Company.

Q How much water is that to the acre?

A Now, it represents about four inches - that is four inches

1 to ten acres.

2 Q Did you state the age of your grove?

3 A The grove is 26.

4 Q What is your opinion as to the necessity for that amount
5 of water for lemon orchards in Ontario?

6 A That is just about right for 26 year old trees -
7 four inches.

8 Q How would you vary that, in your opinion, with the ages
9 of trees?

10 A Well, I have used that since 1898; before that I used
11 to just put on 20 shares.

Cross Examination.

12 Q Have you any lemon orchards elsewhere than in Ontario?

13 A No, sir.

14 Q What is the extent of your orchard there?

15 A Ten acres.

16 Q You say the trees are 26 years old?

17 A Yes, sir.

18 Q Did you use as much water on that ten acres last year
19 as you did in 1898?

20 A No, sir; I sold it in '97, - the Summer of '97 - I
21 mean in 1907.

22 Q You didn't have any orchard last year?

23 A No, sir; I sold it.

24 Q Did you use as much water to irrigate your orchard in
25 1907 as you did in 1898?

26 A I used more water in 1907 than I did in 1898.

27 Q You irrigated more in ~~xxxxxxx~~ 1907 than you did in '98?

28 A Yes, sir; a good deal.

29 Q And in 1898 you used an inch to two and a half acres

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1 did you?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q I understood you to say that beginning in 1898 you
4 used four inches of water?

5 A No, sir; I said I had 30 shares of stock, and that re-
6 presents now four inches of water.

7 Q Well, I didn't understand you to say so; it represents
8 now how much?

9 A Four inches of water.

10 Q How much did you use in 1898?

11 A I used my 30 shares of stock, and rented two or three
12 heads where I could pick it up; that was one of the dry
13 years, and my grove suffered then.

14 Q That was not the question; I asked you how much water
15 you used in 1898?

16 A Well, I forget about the head in 1898, but I think it
17 was; - - it would be near something like an inch and three
18 quarters to ten acres. Besides heads that I would pick
19 up outside.

20 Q Besides additional water that you picked up outside?

21 A Yes, sir; extra heads.

22 Q From what outside sources did you pick it up?

23 A Mr Bodenhamer pumped two heads for me that year.

24 Q Bodenhamer?

25 A Yes, sir.

26 Q Does Bodenhamer still sell water in Ontario?

27 A I don't think so.

28 Q That because of it?

29 A I think the San Antonio Water Company bought him out.

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1 Q Now much water did you have that year altogether,
2 including the Bodenmazer supply?

3 A Well, it would be the two heads, and the inch and three
4 quarters.

5 Q Now much would it make altogether?

6 A Bodenmazer I think pumped a 30 inch line for 12 hours;
7 once a month I would go that; there was only two months of
8 that.

9 Q What sort of land is yours? Sandy?

10 A Yes, sir; Sandy gravelly soil.

11 Q It will take more water on that character of land than
12 finer soils?

13 A Well, not necessarily; I irrigate it twice a month.

14 Q Doesn't it take more, that class of soil?

15 A Well, it will take more, - the soil will.

16 Q And you irrigate twice a month?

17 A I irrigate it twice a month.

18 Q And you irrigate then a season of 6 months - you irri-
19 gate twelve times?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Are there not a great many of your neighbors that get
22 along with less water than that?

23 A As regards the others they get on, but they don't pro-
24 duce the crops that I produce off the ten acres.

25 Q Is that so universally?

26 A Yes, sir; the more water we have the quicker the crop
27 comes off and matures, comes up to size, especially in the
28 lemons.

29 Q Don't you know of a good many lemon orchards in this

1 country where an inch to 6 or 7 or 10 acres, as high as 10
2 acres, is the extent supplied?

3 A An inch to five acres, I know of several.

4 Q Don't you know of some where the number of acres irri-
5 gated exceeds five acres per inch?

6 A Yes, sir; some orchards had more than that on; some of
7 the large trees have had as much as nine.

8 Mr Haskell, Q How far apart are your trees planted?

9 A 22 by 24.

10 -0-

11 J. LUNDAS.

12 J. Lundas, a witness called by Defendants, being first
13 duly sworn, testified as follows:

14 Direct Examination.

15 Mr McKinley, Q Where do you reside?

16 A Up land.

17 Q How long have you resided there?

18 A 21 years.

19 Q What is your business?

20 A Orange grower.

21 Q How long have you been engaged in that business?

22 A 20 years.

23 Q As an orange grower have you considered and become
24 familiar with the necessities of orange groves for irriga-
25 tion and the amount of water they need for that purpose?

26 A Yes, sir.

27 Q State what in your opinion is the amount of water ne-
28 cessary for the irrigation of orange groves?

29 A I have used a double run for the last ten years, that

1 is two shares to the acre.

2 Q How old is your orchard?

3 A 25 years old.

4 Q What is your opinion as to the necessity for that
5 amount of water for an orchard of that age?

6 A Well, it is needed.

7 Q What is your opinion as to orchards of other ages, the
8 amount?

9 A Well, I think as it gets older it would need a little
10 more.

11 Q Are you acquainted with the soil generally over Ontario?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q And your opinion applies to all of the Galing ones it
14 as to the amount - -

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q Varying somewhat -

17 A Yes, sir.

18 Q All the little difference in soil.

19 A Cross fertilization.

20 Q Well, Q Two shares to the acre means how much water
21 to the acres?

22 A Well two runs represented about from 70 to 80 inches
23 for 48 hours - no, for 24 hours.

24 Q That does not answer the question.

25 A Well, they call it shares; two shares to the acre; if
26 you run so many shares of water; I have 40 acres and run 80
27 shares; rented 40 extra shares, besides 40 went with the land.

28 Q 80 shares to 40 acres?

29 A Yes, sir.

Q You have a 40 acre board?

A Yes, sir.

Q From whom do you rent that 40 extra acres?

A I rent it from the Wilcox estate of Los Angeles.

Q The Wilcox estate has more water than it needs?

A They had that water when they didn't use.

Q Do you know how much water that gives you through the irrigating season, your 40 acres, if it is a perpetual flow through the irrigating season, how much is it?

A Well, I have never figured that up, but it gives about 40 to 45 inches to the head according to the season of the year.

Q How many times do you irrigate per year?

A Well, six or seven times in the year.

Q Coming to whether there are late rains in the spring or early rains in the fall I suppose?

A Yes, sir.

Q You irrigate during the dry season?

A Yes, sir.

Q Well, let us figure that a little: you get each head 40 inches?

A Well, it runs from 30 to 40.

Q Well, an average of 35 inches?

A Yes, sir; somewhere about that.

Q 40 inches for what length of time?

A 48 hours on each ten.

Q That is two days.

A Yes, sir.

Q That would be the equivalent of 80 inches for one day

1 for one irrigation?

2 A Yes, sir.

3 Q You irrigate six times a year? on the average?

4 A Yes, sir; I suppose it would run about that.

5 Q That would be the equivalent of 40 one day inches,
6 400 inches for one day? Do you irrigate at intervals of
7 30 days?

8 A Every thirty days.

9 Q Well, on our hypothesis that would be 120 days; that
10 would be equivalent to about 21 inches - no, about two
11 inches, for the irrigating period wouldn't it - nearly
12 three inches, the equivalent of three inches perpetual
13 flow during that time if this my computation is correct?

14 A McKinley: I don't know about the method by which you
15 arrive at the result, but that is about right - three inches
16 to ten acres.

17 A Britt: No, it is 3 inches for forty acres.

18 A Britt: What sort of soil is yours?

19 A Gravelly soil.

20 A Haskell: How many shares of water do you have?

21 A Two shares to the acre I have used in the last ten years.

22 Q Two shares to the acre?

23 A That would be 60 shares altogether.

24 A McKinley: On each ten shares of stock you get a
25 run of 24 hours?

26 A Yes, sir.

27 Q With a head varying from 30 to 40 inches during the season
28 A Yes, sir.

1 WILLIAM M. SMITH.

2 WILLIAM M. SMITH, a witness called by defendants,
3 being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

4 Direct Examination.

5 Q Mr McKinley, Q Where do you reside?

6 A Ontario.

7 Q Have you any official position there?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q What is it?

10 A President of the Board of Trustees.

11 Q How long have you been a member of the Board of Trus-
12 tees?

13 A Three years.

14 Q And President all that time?

15 A No; for the last - about two years, I have been.

16 Q Have you as president of the Board of Trustees had
17 knowledge and supervision of the water system of the City
18 of Ontario?

19 A Quite a good deal; yes, sir.

20 Q What amount of stock has the City of Ontario in the San
21 Antonio Water Company?

22 A 208 3/4 shares.

23 Q Was that furnished sufficient water for the supply of
24 the City of Ontario?

25 A It did not during last yeason.

26 Q What difficulty did you have in regard to it?

27 A Complaints kept coming in during the latter part of July
28 August, and early part of September, that there was not
29 enough water to keep small lawns irrigated, and we found

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

PRINTED BY J. STURGEON

1724

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIRST OF WHICH

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND OF WHICH

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE THIRD OF WHICH

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

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THE FOURTH OF WHICH

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IN TWO VOLUMES

THE FIFTH OF WHICH

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SIXTH OF WHICH

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SEVENTH OF WHICH

CONTAINS THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

1 that the water was short of the wants for domestic use.

2 Q Did you do anything in regard to procuring additional
3 water?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q What did you do?

6 A We bought an extra run of water from the Ontario Power
7 Company once a week, and with the addition of that run we
8 were able to survive during the periods that I mentioned.

9 Q During the period which you have been connected with the
10 municipal affairs of Ontario and the management of the water
11 system, have the demands for water been increasing?

12 A Yes, sir; rapidly.

13 Q Population been increasing?

14 A Yes, sir; I think so; buildings are going up quite
15 rapidly.

16 Q Are you able to form any estimate as to how much addi-
17 tional water is necessary at the present time?

18 A Well, from the estimates that I made last season, and I
19 looked into that pretty closely, I think it would take from
20 20 to 25 percent additional to carry us over the dry period.

21 Cross Examination.

22 Mr Britt, Q Has the City of Ontario been planning to ac-
23 quire other water?

24 A Yes, sir; looking after it now.

25 Q From what source?

26 A From whatever source we can find it.

27 Q What are some of those sources?

28 A Well, they have talked of procuring some water land and
29 making wells, and they have talked with various parties, with

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

1 regard to procuring water and furnishing it in our system;
2 there are two or three parties made proposition ~~xxxxxxx~~
3 of that character, but nothing has been done definite yet.

4 Q Where are these sources of supply situated?

5 Mr McKinley: Objected to as immaterial and not proper
6 cross examination.

7 The Court: Objection sustained; in so far as they have
8 any other water available you have a right to cross-ex-
9 amine as to that; but not as to something they contemplate
10 doing in the future.

11 Mr Britt: We merely want to show that there is no such
12 necessity as they claim in their answer for the appropri-
13 ation of this water for the City of Ontario, for a public use.

14 The Court: They are simply standing here as stockholders
15 of the San Antonio Water Company, and the City of Ontario
16 is before the Court only as a stockholder of that company;
17 you may cross examine as to any other sources of supply
18 that the City of Ontario has available, but when you come
19 to speculate as to what they might do in the future, I do
20 not think that is permissible; objection sustained.

21 Mr Britt: Exception.

22 Q At the present time from what other source does the City
23 of Ontario obtain water besides the San Antonio Water Company?

24 A None; excepting the south side of the city gets some water
25 from Cucamonga by a separate line.

26 Q Who controls that line?

27 A I don't know. Some Los Angeles parties.

28 Q Do you know of a concern called the Ontario Water Company?

29 A I know of the existence of such an institution; yes, sir.

1. The first of these is the fact that the system is not self-sufficient. It is not possible to produce all the goods and services needed for the system to function. This is because the system is based on a division of labour, and the different parts of the system are not self-sufficient. This means that the system is dependent on the rest of the world for many of the goods and services it needs. This is a major weakness of the system, and it is one of the reasons why it is not as successful as it could be.

2. The second of these is the fact that the system is not flexible. It is not possible to change the system to meet the needs of a changing world. This is because the system is based on a fixed set of rules and regulations. These rules and regulations are not designed to be changed, and they are not designed to be adapted to new circumstances. This means that the system is not able to respond to the needs of a changing world, and it is not able to adapt to new challenges. This is another major weakness of the system, and it is one of the reasons why it is not as successful as it could be.

3. The third of these is the fact that the system is not democratic. It is not possible for the people to have a say in the way the system is run. This is because the system is controlled by a small group of people, and the people have no say in the way the system is run. This means that the system is not democratic, and it is not able to represent the interests of the people. This is a third major weakness of the system, and it is one of the reasons why it is not as successful as it could be.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that the system is not sustainable. It is not possible to maintain the system for a long time. This is because the system is based on a system of exploitation, and the system is not able to maintain itself for a long time. This means that the system is not sustainable, and it is not able to last for a long time. This is a fourth major weakness of the system, and it is one of the reasons why it is not as successful as it could be.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that the system is not just. It is not possible for the system to be fair to all the people. This is because the system is based on a system of inequality, and the system is not able to be fair to all the people. This means that the system is not just, and it is not able to be fair to all the people. This is a fifth major weakness of the system, and it is one of the reasons why it is not as successful as it could be.

1 Q Does it supply water within your municipal limits?

2 A I think not; not that I know of.

3 Q Where does it supply water?

4 A West of us, in the territory west; I think perhaps the
5 pipe line does come to Euclid; I think it does for irriga-
6 ting purposes; I am not sufficiently familiar with the
7 Company to say just where it does supply water.

8 Q Your city is not a stockholder in that concern?

9 A Not that I know of; no, sir; she owns no stock in it
10 whatever.

11 Q Have you purchased water from it?

12 A It was during this dry time last year that a run of
13 water was obtained from that company.

14 Q For irrigation or domestic supply?

15 A For domestic use altogether.

16 Q You can't think of the name of the other concern you
17 say is operated by Los Angeles parties?

18 A No, I don't know what the name of it is.

19 The Court, Q Does this other concern take water as a
20 stockholder of the San Antonio Water Company, or is it en-
21 tirely independent?

22 A I think it is independent; I think it was a separate com-
23 pany and was bought up by the San Antonio Company or the
24 Ontario Power Company - the San Antonio Water Company or
25 Power Company, - one or the other of them; I don't know
26 the details of all these companies.

27 Mr Britt, Q Do you mean the Ontario Power Company?

28 A The Ontario Power Company was the original name of this
29 instituion we got the water from las summer during the

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30. It is a very good supply of water.

1 dry time.

2 Q Not the Ontario Water Company?

3 A No, the Ontario Power Company.

4 Q Does not the Ontario Water Company bring water into
5 Ontario from the west?

6 A I do not know.

7 Q Did your municipality have some dispute with the San
8 Antonio Water Company about the waste of water by the San
9 Antonio Water Company that you claimed, and sent in a pro-
10 test as a stockholder that it was using water too lavish-
11 ly, here a year or so ago?

12 A I know of no such protest, nor any other complaint of
13 that character.

14 Q How long have you been a member of the council?

15 A Nearly three years.

16 Q And you didn't hear of any protest by the City against
17 the giving away of any water by the San Antonio Water Company?

18 A No, sir.

19 Q Didn't hear of any protest against its supplying water
20 for domestic purposes without compensation?

21 A Protest from whom?

22 Q From the City of Ontario as a stockholder of the San
23 Antonio Water Company?

24 A No, sir; I know of nothing of the kind.

25 -0-

26 r Marshall, Does the City of Ontario have a storage
reservoir?

27 A Yes, sir/

28 Q What is the capacity of it?

29 A The last reservoir that was built was 100 feet long,
60 feet wide and I think it fills either 11 or 12 feet deep.

Q How deep was that?

A Between 11 and 12 feet/

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1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general
2. description of the country and its resources.
3. In the second part, the author discusses the
4. various industries and the progress of agriculture.
5. The third part is devoted to a description of the
6. climate and the health of the population.
7. In the fourth part, the author discusses the
8. various religions and the state of education.
9. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the
10. various languages and the state of the arts.
11. In the sixth part, the author discusses the
12. various customs and the state of the sciences.
13. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the
14. various laws and the state of the government.
15. In the eighth part, the author discusses the
16. various taxes and the state of the finances.
17. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the
18. various military and the state of the arms.
19. In the tenth part, the author discusses the
20. various naval and the state of the ships.
21. The eleventh part is devoted to a description of the
22. various air and the state of the aerostats.
23. In the twelfth part, the author discusses the
24. various water and the state of the navigation.
25. The thirteenth part is devoted to a description of the
26. various land and the state of the roads.
27. In the fourteenth part, the author discusses the
28. various sea and the state of the ports.
29. The fifteenth part is devoted to a description of the
30. various sky and the state of the atmosphere.

1 F. E. TRASK.

2 F. E. Trask, previously sworn, recalled for further direct
3 examination.

4 Direct Examination.

5 Mr. McKinley: Q Will you complete your answer as to the
6 question I asked you about this profile, plaintiffs' exhibit
7 36? You were explaining it when we adjourned.

8 A I think that in reading off the monthly rainfall record,
9 I read the wrong year this morning. I think that in reading
10 the rainfall record as I supposed for 1904 - 1905, I read
11 the rainfall record of 1905-1906, and so on. I think an
12 examination of the records will show that.

13 (Latter portion of testimony of witness given immediately
14 before noon recess read by reporter).

15 I think I made a mistake there for 1905-1906; and the year
16 1904-1905 is correct, as I read it into the record. I will
17 now read the record of rainfall for the season of 1905-1906,
18 beginning with November: The record for November, the rain-
19 fall was 2.96. I inadvertently read it .73, to show the
20 rise of water in November, 1905, as shown by the profile of
21 the flow in the cement shaft. The other months were: De-
22 cember .9; January, 1906, 5.13; February, 3 inches; March,
23 14.03 inches; April, 2.42; May, 2.65. That heavy rainfall
24 in the spring of 1906 accounts for the rise or increase of
25 the volume of water passing over the weir in the cement shaft
26 and the maintenance during the summer months following.

27 Supplemental to the rainfall record I desire to show that
28 the water we poured out on the gravel beds of the Cucamonga
29 wash also was beneficial in this regard; that is, it showed

1 the saturation of the gravels and detritus material near the
2 mountains during such periods of time as the flood waters
3 were being poured out on to the debris cone; and the satura-
4 tion of this mass near the mountains was the cause of the
5 filling up of this source of supply of this tunnel. As late
6 as May 13th, 1904, there were from 50 to 60 inches of water
7 passing into the debris cone below the point of diversion by
8 the Iomosa people in the Cucamonga canyon. Then again in
9 the year 1905, in April, there were 348 inches and a fraction
10 being poured upon that debris cone; and an examination of
11 this curve on plaintiffs' exhibit 36 shows that during that
12 period of time there was an elevation of the curve represent-
13 ing an increase of supply of run-off water over this weir.
14 Likewise in May there was a considerable volume of water being
15 poured into the gravel beds as measured near the foot of the
16 mountains and in the Cucamonga Canyon; on May 8th, there were
17 1078 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in the year 1905; June 5th, there were 215.5
18 inches; even as late as August 8th, 1905, there were still
19 15 inches flowing out on the debris cone. The result was,
20 that the flow over this weir in the cement shaft was main-
21 tained until late in the season, late in August, where it
22 began its usual annual drop; and that was after the supply
23 at the upper end, or near the mouth of the canyon, was no
24 longer poured into the detritus material. The seasonal rain -
25 fall of 1905-1906, I have referred to, and the result of it was
26 that during the entire summer months of 1906 the flow from
27 this tunnel was maintained.

28 Q Have you examined the profile, plaintiffs' exhibit No. 34?
29 And particularly what is your opinion as to the causes of the

1 apparently steady and regular decrease in the flow from the
2 lands of plaintiff beginning in 1890 down to absolute drouth.

3 A This profile on exhibit 34 of plaintiffs' is representative
4 of the discharge of water from the lands of the Cucamonga
5 Land and Irrigation Company, in section 4. It shows the flow
6 in the year 1890, July 14th, is 505 and a fraction inches, and
7 it shows the flow at different dates on down to 1905; and
8 through each of the successive years there are measurements
9 plotted on this chart and a line drawn through them to rep-
10 resent a curve of flow of water from these lands, and it has
11 run down to approximately four inches in the latter named
12 year. An examination of this compared with the rainfall,
13 indicates that for the period intervening the decline has
14 been marked and definite; and that the ratio was heavier
15 or greater during all that period of years up to 1900, prior
16 to the interference, pumping interference in any way or shape,
17 than it was in the years between 1900 and 1905, when it
18 dropped down to approximately four inches. If I lay the
19 pointer upon this profile it will be noted that between the
20 years I have mentioned, 1890 and 1900, that the angle rep-
21 resenting the decline is so sharp that if projected at that
22 angle, if the depletion or reduction of the volume of water
23 had been constant during the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, that
24 about the latter part of the year 1903 there would not have
25 been a drop of water running from the lands of the Cucamonga
26 Land and Irrigation Company. As a matter of fact, after pump
27 ing operations began, the drop, or the ratio of drop, in the
28 discharge from these lands decreaded; otherwise, there would
29 have been no water there in the year 1903. Now, prior to

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1 1900, the pumping operations were of such a small character
2 that they were practically insignificant.. The pumping op-
3 erations for the years '96 and '95 were only about 30 or 40
4 inches, and for just a short period during the irrigation
5 season. In '97 they were probably about 50 inches, and for
6 a somewhat longer period -- I mean in 1898, not 1897. In
7 1899 they were somewhat in excess of the pumping record in
8 '96. Now, if there is any conclusion to be drawn from this,
9 it is that the pumping operations at the 16th Street wells
10 improved the conditions. In other words, the decrease from
11 year to year was less marked after the excessive pumping be-
12 gan in the year 1900 and from then on. The year 1900 is
13 shown over my pointer.

14 Q Did you say that prior to that time the pumping had not
15 been considerable?

16 A Prior to 1900, the pumping had been very limited of the
17 16th Street wells -- very limited, -- ridiculously small
18 to apply to a proposition of reducing the water level in
19 the basin above, even, by changing the hydraulic gradient.
20 Now, the theoretical proposition that comes in here is one
21 of hydraulic gradient. If during that period when there was
22 no pumping the hydraulic gradient had reduced so that the
23 supply had run down from 505 inches in a period of ten years
24 to about 115 inches, it established the fact that there was
25 a variable hydraulic gradient, or hydraulic head somewhere
26 responsible for that. Now the pumping operations of the
27 company cannot account for that; it would be a physical im-
28 possibility; but beginning with that date, when the pump-
29 ing operations began to be of some considerable moment, --

1 it was in the year 1900 they became excessive, and the year
2 following -- the hydraulic head, while it was losing, the
3 ratio of loss was not near as much as the previous years,
4 which is a complete answer to the question of the hydraulic
5 head, as far as the flow on this exhibit is represented, being
6 affected by the 16th Street wells or their pumping.

7 By Mr. Waters: Q Do you consider the increased rainfall of
8 the other years to make up for that pumping?

9 A I do consider the rainfall, and I will have to consider
10 in conjunction with the rainfall an equally important factor,
11 and that has been the elimination of the surface waters and
12 the diverting of sub-surface waters since the year 1890 a-
13 long the foot-hills to the north of these sources of supply,
14 and at points where the waters would have been tributary and
15 would have contributed to this source of supply. And I
16 further take into account the fact, that the pumping opera-
17 tions and the developments in the shape of trenches and
18 tunnels in the Red Hill formation known as the Y Tunnel,
19 Lone Star Tunnels, two of them, the Sunset Tunnel, and the
20 wells in the Lone Star Tunnel, and the Sunset Tunnel and in
21 the Y Tunnel, have been put down during that period, and
22 that they were operating and drawing on this supply, and
23 that they contributed largely to the result shown by this pro-
24 file.

25 Mr. McKinley: To what in your opinion is to be ~~attributed~~
26 attributed the increase of the waters from September, 1885,
27 to July, 1890?

28 A The rainfall conditions.

29 Q Anything else?

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1 A Less abstraction of waters near the foot-hills, the re-
2 verse of what I have described from 1890 to 1900, and with
3 the results that further establish the proof of this position;
4 that is, the discharge of those springs increased.

5 Q Did the discharge of the springs increase, or the water
6 flowing from the 524-acre tract by reason of developments?

7 A Well, the developments had something to do with that, and
8 so did the rainfall.. The Y tunnel had added very materially
9 to the increase of the supply. The Y tunnel, if I remember
10 rightly, was constructed between the period 1887 and 1890, and
11 that with the accumulated results of heavy rainfall during
12 those years carried that total supply up to 505 inches.

13 Q Will you examine plaintiffs' exhibit No. 35, and state
14 what your opinion is with reference to the matters demonstrated
15 by it.

16 A This profile represents the flow of water over weir No.8
17 which is the Cucamonga Springs weir. It begins with the month
18 of February, 1904; contains some reference to the San Antonio
19 Water Company pumping plant. According to this record,
20 there seems to have been some pumping in the early part of
21 1904, and notwithstanding that, there was an increase of water
22 over this weir. As a matter of fact the pumping of the San
23 Antonio Water Company did not really begin until May 19th.,
24 although it is written on this map that certain wells were
25 pumping earlier than that; but it was rather of an intermit-
26 tent nature, and there was very little pumping done. The
27 discharge over this weir increased up to about the first of
28 May, and then it began to decrease, showing a seasonal con-
29 dition, which we would expect at that point, and by the 19th

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1 of May, when the San Antonio Water Company really began their
2 season's pumping, there had been a considerable decline. In
3 fact, the decline from the first of May, up to the 19th.,
4 established a larger ratio than continued through the months
5 of June and July, as will be shown by using a straight edge
6 upon the profile during that period, as covered by the curve
7, and it will be seen that during that part of the irrigation
8 season when the pumping was most intense, during August,
9 September, October, and November, on through the whole season
10 into January, notwithstanding the water plane in and about
11 the 16th Street wells had been lowered very materially, the
12 pumping cone had reduced it considerably, ~~notwithstanding~~ notwith-
13 standing that, the discharge over the weir No. 8 was practi-
14 cally uniform. It had its fluctuations. It varied all the
15 way from eight inches to about four inches; but if the lower-
16 ing of the waterplane, and the reduction of the hydraulic
17 gradient based on the draft of water from the gravel beds
18 north of 16th Street had anything to do with this, the water
19 would have ceased to flow early in the spring, a few days
20 after the pumping began; it did not; it maintained itself;
21 and therefore showed that it was not dependent on the hy-
22 draulic gradient..

23 The Court: Q How do you account for that church steeple
24 over which you have just passed?

25 A That is a local rainstorm; through the winter of 1905-
26 1906, there was a heavy precipitation, and during the times
27 of storm there was a considerable run-off, and it will be
28 noted there was a gradual increase during the spring of 1905,
29 up until about July, when there was a slight decrease during

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1 the four summer months in this supply; during the latter part
2 of that season, when the wells of the San Antonio Water Com-
3 pany were being pumped severely, beginning late in August,
4 and along through the fall, there was no change, or if anything
5 a little increase; well, practically no change; the fluctua-
6 tions on this map from day to day represent the evaporation
7 factor, and depend on the temperature, and the winds that ~~were~~
8 were blowing during the summer months; and that was true
9 during the summer season until the rains began in the fall of
10 1905. And during the season of 1905-'06, the discharge over
11 the weir gradually increased, and continued so to increase
12 into the year 1906, up until June. There were some fluctua-
13 tions, showing a broken line, which were due to the evapora-
14 tion factor and to the local drainage during the time of
15 rain. Then there is a break in this record from June, 1906,
16 up to April, 1907. The profile beginning at this point,
17 April, 1907, shows that the discharge is increasing; and it
18 continued to increase throughout the length of the season
19 up to January 5th, 1908, notwithstanding the fact that dur-
20 ing the summer and fall of 1907, when the San Antonio Water
21 Company was pumping heavily, the record continued to increase
22 during the time they were pumping. This record goes to Janu-
23 ary 5th, 1908, through the season of 1907.

24 Q Referring to plaintiffs' exhibit no. 60, showing the water
25 flowing from the mouth of the west side ~~of the~~ tunnel,
26 wells Nos. 1 and 2, what is your opinion as to whether the
27 profile, taking also into consideration the rainfall shown
28 on it, and the pumping, leads to the conclusion that the pump-
29 ing affects the waters of the west side tunnel, or the Edy

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1 tunnel?

2 A The early part of this record, which is really a dupli-
3 cation of one of the earlier profiles which I examined this
4 morning, contains an interference caused by the pumping of
5 well No. 9, which is in the upper shaft of the Edy tunnel
6 and the variations here shown are the result of irreigular
7 and abnormal conditions in the tunnel at that time. The
8 rainfall of the preceding season was light, and the drop was
9 considerable in the tunnel during that summer. It had be-
10 gun and the supply of water was dropping down fast, before
11 the operations of the San Antonio Water Company.

12 Mr. Stephens: Q Does that appear there?

13 A The pumping operations of the San Antonio Water Company
14 amounted to but very little in the year 1904, until the mid-
15 dle or latter part of June. As a matter of fact, on May 19th
16 well No. 8, the Haskell well, which was a long ways east of
17 this source, began pumping, and the next well to begin pump-
18 ing was well No. 3 on June 16th; so that on June 16th there
19 were two wells pumping, No. 3 and No. 8; and about June 16th
20 the decline was as pronounced as it was at any time during
21 the summer season; in fact by the time all the wells but
22 one were pumping, which would be July 30th, the decline had
23 been heaviest, and during the balance of the season the pump-
24 ing was very heavy, and the decline of the flow of this tunnel
25 decreased during that part of the season -- the decline in
26 this tunnel had decreased rapidly, as is shown by an examina-
27 tion of the chart. The pumping operations ceased in the early
28 part of January, 1905, and the heavy rains thereafter had
29 an influence on carrying the curve here, or, in other words,

The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is to determine the effect of the new law on the business of the State. The second part is a description of the method used. The third part is a statement of the results of the study. The fourth part is a statement of the conclusions of the study. The fifth part is a statement of the recommendations of the study.

1 increasing the discharge of this tunnel, or tract of land
2 over the weir; the rainfall of the season of 1904-'5 was
3 30.7 inches; so that, instead of ascribing the pumping as
4 the cause of the fluctuations in the discharge over this weir
5 I ascribe it to general seasonal conditions and the deficien-
6 cy of rainfall the preceding season of 1903-1904.

7 Mr. McKinley: Q Referring to plaintiffs' exhibit 38, state
8 what your opinion is as to the matters shown by this profile
9 as bearing upon the effect of the San Antonio wells at 16th
10 Street upon the waters in the plaintiffs lands.

11 A I will state in regard to this exhibit, that the same
12 causes and effects are portrayed. There are two curves rep-
13 resenting the elevation of water; one, the elevation in
14 artesian well No. 2, which is the well located in the west
15 side cionaga; the other, the elevations of the water in
16 the Hellman well No. 2, which is the well located in the west
17 branch of the Y tunnel. The record begins with the early part
18 of the year 1904 and shows pumping at different times during
19 the years that follow by the San Antonio Water Company;;
20 beginning with March, in 1904, there is a gradual and steady
21 increase in elevation in both of these wells up to the latter
22 part of May. The chart shows here on the face of it that the
23 San Antonio Water Company was doing some pumping during that
24 time; I have explained that heretofore; but whatever pump-
25 ing was done, was intermittent; and it had no influence at
26 all on the rise of the water in these wells. In the latter
27 part of May, the water in both of these wells began to decline,
28 and declined during the summer, as a natural result of the
29 deficiency of rainfall, as one of the causes at least, and

[illegible]

continued to decline up until near the end of the year 1904. In January, 1905, after the heavy rains of January and the same heavy rains of February and of March, the water elevation in both wells rose considerably -- markedly so, in Hellman well No.2, as shown by this profile. There is in Hellman well No.2 a sharp break in the month of May, 1905, and I am surprised they did not get a pumping record of the San Antonio Water Company over there, but they seemed to have omitted it.

Mr. Waters: I move to strike out that last statement as impertinent.

The Court: Stricken out.

A There is no pumping on that date, and no explanation here on the map of it. Artesian well No. 2 continued to rise until the latter part of August, 1905, as a result of the heavy preceding winter rainfall, when it dropped off somewhat, as might have been expected, in the latter part of the season, till about November, when there was an increase in the elevation, and that continued throughout the year 1905, and in 1906. This record is broken some time in July, 1906. In the same way, the Hellman well No. 2 responded to these same causes by rising during the year 1905 and 1906. There is a break in this profile from June, 1906, to April, 1907, when both profiles show the water to be at a considerably higher level than the date in June, 1906, as a result of the rainfalls during the season preceding; and both increased up until the latter part of the summer when they dropped off somewhat, and recovered again early in January, 1908.

By reference to records in this court, it will be noticed that the well in Lone Star Tunnel began pumping early in the

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SUPERIOR COURT

[illegible]

year 1904. The record of that well, as well as the rainfall, should be platted on the chart to show a correct representation of the causes of the fluctuations of Hellman well No.2. I have a record in my book, showing that the well I refer to was doing some very heavy pumping during July and August, 1904

Q Have they been put in the record?

A Yes, sir; these are the originals of copies which are in the record.

Again, in the year 1905, the Cucamonga Water Company began the pumping of the Lone Star tunnel early in the spring, a considerable time before the San Antonio Water Company began any of its pumping operations. I find they were pumping August 5th heavily from that well as my records will show in this court, and from on or about the first of August the decline of the waters in the Hellman well No. 2 were considerable and continued on until the fall of 1905 when the rains put a stop to the pumping, and the recovery began. And the same facts and factors which I have described in all of these profiles as regards rainfall and pumping operations of the two companies are pertinent to each of them.

Q There is the testimony of two witnesses for plaintiff, Rupp and Ledig, about having observed at the time the Rubio well was being put down, that certain waters at the upper end the north springs they termed it, or upper end springs, disappeared whenever Rubio pumped his share: What in your opinion were the conditions that must have existed assuming those statements to be correct, and I will add to the question that they said the effect was shown within two or three hours?

A In connection with that question, I would like to examine

[illegible]

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1 one of our exhibits, which is the daily rainfall record, the
2 Harwood daily rainfall record.

3 Q Some time in December, 1896, or January 1897, is the time
4 fixed?

5 A The conditions which have been described by these two wit-
6 nesses suggest that there was some local -- temporary local
7 supply of water that they were drawing from or using, and
8 that that local supply was in the recent gravel channel that
9 has eroded through that Red Hill, and that it was local; and
10 an examination of the rainfall of those two months adds con-
11 siderable to that conclusion, or to the force of it, in that
12 the rainfall was heavy. In December, 1906, the total rainfall
13 was --

14 Q The date is 1896.

15 A Well, the condition is that any sudden change which they
16 might have seen there would have been a change, and interfer-
17 ence, with some surface water, which Mr. Rubio in his
18 pumping operations may have cut off, and the surface water
19 was in the open porous gravels and not below in the older
20 close compact, solid formation.

21 Q You referred to it as being local. Did you mean local
22 or temporary?

23 A I meant it was a local or temporary condition; that is,
24 the rains in or about that time must have left some water
25 there, so that there was some flowing through that coarse
26 gravel. Now, the Rubio well is in the coarse recent formation;
27 it is not an artesian well; it was simply surface water it
28 was in, and those springs down below 16th Street are drawing
29 from the older formation. And they were way a ove, as I

[illegible]

1 remember the description of the point where they took the
2 water, they were away above the old formation up in the
3 gravels, which were washed in on top. Therefore, their supply
4 was simply a temporary one, which was caused by the rainfall
5 at that time.

6 Q State whether in your opinion it will be possible for
7 the water to percolate through the soil that distance in
8 that length of time?

9 A It would not, unless it was a very coarse, open, porous
10 channel, ~~xxxx~~ and that might be the case in a place like that
11 described. In December, 1896, the rainfall was 1.66. In
12 January it was 5.26; February, 7.82. I presume it was dur-
13 ing that period of those three months that that work was done
14 and it would not be an impossibility, in fact quite probable,
15 that from some of those rainstorms water might accumulate suf-
16 ficiently to make a small surface stream.

17 (The cross examination of this witness is postponed).

18 It is stipulated by counsel for the respective parties, that
19 on Monday, March 15th, 1909, court may be held, and oral
20 testimony taken down by the official reporter, away from the
21 countyseat.

[illegible]

R. C. SHEPHERD.

R. C. SHEPHERD, a witness previously sworn, being recalled for further cross examination, testified as follows:

Cross Examination.

Mr Britt, Q You were requested to produce certain papers and records and a brief memorandum was handed to you; one of the papers I recall was a lease from the San Antonio Water Company to the Ontario Power Company: the lease being for a portion of this water: Did you find that paper?

A There is a resolution of the Board of Directors authorizing the price which is to be paid to the Ontario Power Company for the rental of water: I suppose that is what you now refer to.

Q Does it rest altogether in a resolution of the board of directors?

A Yes, sir.

Q And no contract made between them?

A No contract.

Q Can you lay hands on that resolution readily?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do so if you please.

STIPULATION.

Mr Mc Kinley: I understand it will be stipulated that in 1865 the board of directors of the Cucamonga Land and Irrigation Company elected to serve until the other board were elected as to whom we have already stipulated, were I. W. Hellman, H. W. Hellman, Peter Martin, Max Keyberg, and O. W. Childs.

Mr Stevens: That is correct.

CONFIDENTIAL

It is requested that you advise the Bureau of any change in the status of the above-named subject, and to advise the Bureau of any change in the status of the above-named subject.

The Bureau is interested in any change in the status of the above-named subject, and to advise the Bureau of any change in the status of the above-named subject.

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CONFIDENTIAL

1 Mr. Britt: Q Read the resolution to which you refer.

2 A At a meeting July 15th, 1903, of the directors of the
3 San Antonio Water Company, the following resolution was passed:

4 "Whereas, the Ontario Power Company is to supply domestic
5 water on and after July 15th, therefore, resolved, that we re-
6 commend the rates for said water to be as follows: forty cents
7 per thousand cubic feet, with a discount of ten per cent. if
8 payment be made on or before the 15th day of each month.

9 By mutual consent of the directors it was agreed that the
10 charges for the water used by the San Antonio Water Company
11 and furnished by the Ontario Power Company, be and the same
12 is hereby fixed on the basis of one hundred dollars per
13 inch per annum."

14 Q Was there any resolution of the board of directors of
15 the Ontario Power Company passed on the same subject?

16 A There was not.

17 Q This was the only resolution which controlled the fixing
18 of that rate?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q And were the rates fixed and charges collected in ac-
21 cordance with that resolution?

22 A They were.

23 Q For what length of time?

24 A I have the accounts here, and it runs from June, 1903,
25 up to November first, 1906.

26 Q There was no contract in writing or otherwise between
27 the two companies, or any agreement or arrangement other
28 than that which is expressed in this resolution?

29 A That is all there was.

1 Q What other papers were there? It has been so long ago
2 that I have almost forgotten the request that was made of
3 you for other documents. If you have the memorandum let me
4 see it if you please. You gave us the last time you were
5 on the witness stand the payments made and the dates when
6 they were made for drilling the 16th street wells, and you
7 were requested to produce anything in your books showing
8 payments previous to that time: have you made an examination?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q That is on account of the 16th street wells, and when I
11 say "that time" I refer to the time when the payments were
12 completed for the drilling of the same respectively. Take
13 them separately if you please.

14 A The first charges in the ledger, that is charged up
15 to the 16th street wells is in April, 1898.

16 Q Is that the well number 3?

17 A That is well number 3.

18 Q Tell us what it is.

19 A In April 1898 the total charges for the month were
20 \$6.87

21 Q What for?

22 A Well, there were so many small items. I would probably
23 have to bring down two or three hundred ~~xx~~ vouchers; I
24 supposed if I would give you the totals and just an idea of
25 what it was it would do; I understood you didn't want the
26 dust and I didn't bring it.

27 Q I said I didn't care anything about the small dust of
28 the balance, yes.

29 A Now, in May, there was charged up \$172.17; that would

Q. That report appears to be correct. It appears to be correct.

A. That I have almost forgotten the details of that case.

Q. You have almost forgotten it. You have the impression that you

are in it. You have the impression that you are in it.

Q. On the witness stand the papers are not the same as

they were when they were first filed. They were first filed

and were returned to the witness stand in your hands.

Q. The papers are not the same as they were when they were

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1 probably consist of a great many vouchers, small amounts
2 paid; In June, \$69.25; in July, \$5.88; September \$17.75;
3 October, \$171.40; November \$41.34; December \$56.36; 1899,
4 January, \$212.53; February, \$9.15; March, \$40.00; April,
5 \$145.12; May, 156.67; June, 105.54; July \$75.43; August ,
6 \$32.78; September \$42.97; October, \$18.50; November, \$20.55;
7 That makes a total up to that time of \$1400.26.

8 Q Now, can you tell us what it was for?

9 A That was for work on the 16th street well; some of it for
10 sinking purposes; some of it was lining up the inside of
11 the well, timbering it, and any necessary work that was
12 necessary for us to do in order to put the well into proper
13 shape for pumping; many of these vouchers would not ab-
14 solutely show, only that a certain amount of money was
15 paid for account of labor on the 16th street well. That
16 \$1400.26 was transferred at that time to another account
17 called the Frankish and Stamm Development.

18 Q Was that all for well number 3 or was it for work at
19 well number 3 and the old shaft in the neighborhood which
20 Frankish had constructed?

21 A That was all for well number 3; and then there was
22 charged up a balance due from Frankish and Stamm \$21,206.25.

23 Q Was that charged up to well number 3?

24 A Charged up to the Frankish and Stamm development, be-
25 cause at that time -

26 Q What time was that charged up, what date?

27 A 1898.

28 Q What time in the year?

29 A September, or about that time; probably the first of

1 November, at the end of the fiscal year of the San Antonio
2 Water Company.

3 Q Post of that charge was for work done on the tunnel?

4 A \$21,206?

5 Q Yes?

6 A No, sir.

7 Q What was it?

8 A Away back in 1894 the San Antonio Water Company had
9 made and entered into a contract with Frankish and Stamm
10 for the development of water at another place.

11 Q Where was that? San Antonio Canyon?

12 A No; it was about San Antonio Heights; it was near the
13 mouth of Cucamonga Canyon; they were unable to financially
14 carry it out, and in November, 1894, the San Antonio Water
15 Company advanced to them thirty bonds amounting to \$30,000,
16 and took a mortgage on that 16th street property.

17 Q A certain quantity of land there?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q How much altogether?

20 A About 90 acres; and further collateral security of 200
21 shares of the capital stock of the San Antonio Water Company
22 was also given, so that in November, 1894 we charged them
23 with the \$30,000.

24 Q Of bonds?

25 A Of bonds; in 1898, September, we charged them with an
26 assessment on water stock that we held that they did not
27 pay, \$400; November, sundries, \$8.25; in 1899 in January,
28 they were charged up with attorney's fees \$702.75; March,
29 sundries, \$28.25; in August the San Antonio Water Company

1 returned to Frankish and Stamm 66 2/3 shares of the capi-
2 tal stock of the San Antonio Water Company; that is 66 2/3
3 out of the 200, and charged them back with \$5000; October,
4 sundries \$17; that made a total charge of \$36,206.25,
5 against the Frankish and Stamm accounts.

6 Mr Britt: We move to strike out all the evidence about
7 the Frankish and Stamm account as being incompetent and
8 irrelevant; it has not anything to do with any of the is-
9 sues here; I don't care anything about it except that it
10 encumbers the record.

11 Mr McKinley: We have no objection to its being stricken out.

12 A Very well; it will be stricken out.

13 A This is a part of the information you asked for; it
14 was charged up against that property.

15 Q I only asked you for what items you had relative to the
16 expense for these several wells, prior to completing the
17 drilling, which you gave us here the other day. That is
18 number 3; what have you about number 1?

19 A I haven't anything about number 1.

20 Q Number 2?

21 A Nothing.

22 Q Number 4?

23 A Nothing.

24 Q Number 5?

25 A Nothing.

26 Q The Rubio well?

27 A Nothing.

28 Q The Haskell well or number 8,- anything that you haven't
29 given yet?

1 A Nothing.

2 Q Then also about the pipe line from the 16th street and
3 Haskell wells, you gave us some testimony concerning the
4 construction of that pipe line; if you have any further his-
5 tory of it we will take it now.

6 A I have an account here from Arthur S. Bent, dated
7 September 18th, 1899, in which we paid for 3774 feet of 16
8 inch pipe; 2042 feet of 18 inch pipe; two air valves and
9 necessary excavating amounting to \$5349.19, for pipe lines
10 on the 16th street, from lot 418 to 419, and also from the
11 Haskell well from lot 418.

12 Q The inquiry was about the pipe line from the Haskell
13 well: are you able to segregate that from the other pipe
14 line that you mentioned there?

15 A This 2042 feet of 18 inch pipe for which were paid
16 \$1929.69, was for pipe line from the Haskell well to lot 418.

17 Q When was that?

18 A This bill was rendered September 18th, 1899.

19 Q And paid when? Can you tell approximately?

20 A It was paid about the same time; we paid these bills as
21 fast as they were presented.

22 Q When was that pipe line laid?

23 A Laid just before this bill was made out.

24 Q It was laid about September, 1899 was it?

25 A It might have run for a month before that.

26 Q Does that pipe line remain in place? Is that the pipe
27 line which is in service at present?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q Is that the first pipe line that was laid from 16th St?

[illegible]

1 A No, sir; that was the first pipe line that was laid
2 from the haskell well; there were other 16th street pipe
3 lines laid before that time.

4 Q That pipe line ran to what you call box 4, is it?

5 A I couldn't tell you anything about box 4 unless I saw
6 the map.

7 Q It ran somewhere to the west?

8 A It ran from the haskell well to lot 418 of the Ontario
9 Colony lands, connected with the pipe line there.

10 Q What other 16th street pipe line have you? the natural
11 history of besides this?

12 A 3774 feet of 16 inch pipe on the same bill, laid from
13 lot 418 to 419.

14 Q At what time?

15 A The same time.

16 Q The Fall of 1899?

17 A Yes, sir; or summer; this estimate was made in September
18 and the lines were all completed when the bill was made out.

19 Q Well, that is all is it?

20 A That is all the 16th street pipe line at that time; I
21 have a bill of July 15th, 1902, from Mr Bent, for 3472 feet
22 of 20 inch vitrified pipe; that was also laid from lot
23 418 to 419.

24 Q When you speak of lots 418 and 419 you mean lots in the
25 Ontario Colony lands?

26 A The Ontario Colony; yes, sir.

27 Q That was for 16th street well purposes was it?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q What date was that?

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

3. The third part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

4. The fourth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

5. The fifth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

6. The sixth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

7. The seventh part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

8. The eighth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

9. The ninth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

10. The tenth part of the report is devoted to a description of the state of the country. It shows that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of the means of subsistence.

1 A July 15th, 1902.

2 Q It was laid about that time?

3 A Yes, sir; before this bill was made out.

4 Q Any other 16th street pipe line now?

5 A Lay first, 1900, 5661 feet 20 inch pipe laid from lot
6 419 to lot 463; the cost of that pipe line was \$5972.

7 Q That was for receiving the water of what well or wells?

8 A All of the wells that we had along 16th street, that
9 we had there; any wells that were drilled at that time.

10 Q Was it to receive water from any other source?

11 A The whole pipe line is used to convey the flow of water
12 from the Haskell pipe lines over to Ontario Colony; the Has-
13 kell pipe lines empty into this pipe line.

14 Q That was in 1900?

15 A This is in 1900.

16 Q At that time had the water of the Haskell well been
17 taken over to the Colony?

18 A I think not; I think the Haskell well was drilled af-
19 ter that; I don't remember exactly.

20 Q Are you able to tell from the data here or any other
21 in your possession when the water from those wells was
22 first taken over to Ontario Colony for purposes of irrigation
23 or other use? Now, the Haskell well water was not taken
24 until sometime in 1900, because there wasn't any pipe line
25 connecting: now about well number 3?

26 A Well number 3 I haven't got the data here but I will
27 have it here on Tuesday, as to the earliest time in which
28 we laid pipe lines for that particular well.

29 Q The others, ofcourse in 1900, you were scarcely taking

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1 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
2 I hope you are well and happy.
3 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
4 I hope you are well and happy.
5 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
6 I hope you are well and happy.
7 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
8 I hope you are well and happy.
9 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
10 I hope you are well and happy.
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20 I hope you are well and happy.
21 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
22 I hope you are well and happy.
23 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
24 I hope you are well and happy.
25 I have been thinking of you very much lately.
26 I hope you are well and happy.
27 I have been thinking of you very much lately.

any of the balance, because they were not drilled; if I recall your testimony they were drilled the next year or two following.

A We added to the pipe line system from time to time as it was necessary to carry the water away from those wells; there are two pipe lines laid close together, parallel, right in that neighborhood, one after the other.

Q From the 16th street wells?

A Yes, sir. I think it was in '96 that we laid the first pipe line to the 16th street well ; I will bring the date in regard to that, exactly, on Tuesday.

Q Well, that is all that you have here now about the balance of the 16th street wells?

A That seems to be everything in regard to the 16th street pipe lines that I have at present.

Q Now, about the date of payments for the 130 inches of water which was the subject of a contract between your company and the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company and Stowell?

A On August 29th, 1899 there were 80 bonds delivered out of escrow to K. W. Stowell, to pay for 80 inches of water.

Q Was that a part of the 130 inch contract?

A Part of the 130 inch contract.

Q Made with him and the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company?

A Made between the San Antonio Water Company and the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company.

Q Not with Stowell personally?

A There was 30 inches of that water contract made with Stowell personally; and 50 inches of the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company.

[illegible]

Q And those bonds were issued in August 1899?

A They were delivered out of escrow to E. W. Stowell on August 29, 1899.

Q Any other payments on that account?

A March 12, 1901, we paid to the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company cash \$12,500; June 26th, 1902, cash paid to the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company, \$12,500; June 28, 1902, promissory notes to the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company, \$25,000; that series of payments makes up the \$130,000.

Q Are those bonds yet outstanding or have they been paid?

A Some of the bonds of the San Antonio Water Company have been paid, and some of them are still outstanding; I cannot recall the numbers of these bonds, as to whether some of them have yet been paid or not.

Q They are being taken care of by the Company?

A They are being taken care of from year to year as they fall due; I see that I have the numbers of the bonds here on my list. And the numbers that are indicated have not yet become due.

Q Well, state what you have there on the subject of the bonds? What part of them have been paid, and how much remain unpaid? About how much of them remain unpaid and have not yet matured?

A The total issue of the first mortgage bonds of the San Antonio Water Company amounted to \$350,000; on October 31, 1908, there were still outstanding \$258,000. The bonds that the Cucamonga Fruit Land Company and E. W. Stowell received will not be due for several years.

Q They are yet unpaid?

1. The first of these is the fact that the
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3. The third is the fact that the
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7. The seventh is the fact that the
8. The eighth is the fact that the
9. The ninth is the fact that the
10. The tenth is the fact that the

1 A They are yet unpaid.

2 Q What was the purpose of that pipe line laid in 1902? Is it
3 it a continuation of the pipe line laid in 1900, or was it
4 a larger pipe line because the first one was too small?

5 A The first pipe line would not carry sufficient water, and
6 we laid another pipe line alongside of it.

7 Q You laid a bigger pipe line because the first would not
8 carry the water?

9 A That must have been the reason.

10 Q Do you know where that second pipe line began and where
11 it ended?

12 A I think I could show it to you on the map.- I can des-
13 scribe it better on the map than any other way.

14 The further hearing of the case is continued, all
15 parties to meet at Upland, on Monday, March 15th, 1909,
16 for the purpose of the Court looking over premises in
17 controversy, etc. The hearing of the case to be resumed
18 Tuesday, March 16th, 1909, at ten o'clock a.m.

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27. The twenty-seventh is the fact that the
28. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the
29. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the
30. The thirtieth is the fact that the

IN THE
Superior Court

OF THE
County of San Bernardino
State of California

Cucamonga Vineyard Company, et al.,

Plaintiff S

vs.

San Antonio Water Company, et al.,

Defendant S

Vols. 30 & 31.

Monday, March 15, 1909

Tuesday, March 16, 1909

Trask, F. E.,

INDEX.

2713 2717

I. BENJAMIN, Official Reporter

Monday, March 15th, 1909.

Thirtieth Day.

The Court and the attorneys for the various parties hereto proceeded from the Santa Fe Station at Upland, and viewed the following points:-

1. Point in San Antonio Canyon near lower power house.
2. Upper power house in San Antonio Canyon.
3. West bank of the Cucamonga wash, at a point about opposite 24th Street.
4. Waste water drain running easterly from the corner of Euclid Avenue and 19th Street.
5. The point near the east bank of the Cucamonga wash, near the mouth of the canyon, at the cement diversion box of the Iowamosa Water Company.
6. The point near the east bank of the Cucamonga wash, about half a mile northerly from the last named point.
7. A point on the brow of Hog-back, about one-quarter of a mile southeasterly from point No. 6.
8. Summit of small red hill, to the east of Red Hill, so called.
9. Mouth of Y tunnel.
10. Creek division box, weir No. 8.
11. Junction of weir from Lone Star tunnel (weir No. 7) and weir in pipe line from creek division box.
12. Well in Lone Star tunnel where water coming from north-easterly from-cement pipe, runs into said well.
13. Haskell's wells, Nos. 7 and 8.
14. 16th Street wells.
15. Well No. 14 at head of Edy tunnel.
16. Summit of Red Hill.

Collection ref: -

1. Point in the Atlantic Ocean near the coast of Africa.
2. Point in the Atlantic Ocean near the coast of Africa.
3. Point in the Atlantic Ocean near the coast of Africa.

4. State what data would be needed to

2. The point was not made at the time, but it is now clear that the point was not made at the time.

3. The point was the fact that the language was not

V. A point on the line of intersection of the two planes is the intersection of the two planes.

Mr. LILL had to drive your car, LILL had plans to himself. . .

Journal of The History of Mathematics

U. S. Coast Guard Auxiliary

well as vice versa from each individual box.

It is a fact that the only way to get the best results is to use the best materials. The only way to get the best results is to use the best materials.

53. 11/11/2011, 10:50 AM, 11/11/2011, 10:50 AM

18. 1968-1971, 1973

Journal of the Board of Directors of the City of New York

File to Print 31

1 Tuesday, March 16, 1909.

Thirty-first Day.

2 F. E. TRASK.

3 F. E. TRASK, being recalled for further direct examina-
4 tion, testified as follows:

5 Direct Examination.

6 Mr. McKinley: Q Mr. Trask, you took some measurements yes-
7 terday. Will you give them?

8 A March 15, 1909, made a measurement of the San Antonio
9 Canyon waters flowing through the drainage ditch on 19th.
10 Street and into a pipe line easterly into the debris cone
11 of Cucamonga Canyon. It was a meter measurement and the compu-
12 tation shows that the volume flowing was 491 inches. The
13 measurement was made from 12.30 to 12.40 p/ m.

14 At 3.20 p.m. I measured the Y tunnel division box and
15 the computation shows it was 21.6 inches.

16 At 3.35 I measured the division box. The computation was
17 14.91 inches.

18 The Court: I think it would be well where there were oth-
19 er engineers present to name them.

20 A These measurements were made in the presence of and in
21 conjunction with Mr. E. T. Wright and F. C. Finkle.

22 The Court: Q All of them?

23 A I think so. I think each one. A few minutes later we
24 went to the creek at a point below where the springs water
25 is diverted into the 30-inch pipe line, and measured the amount
26 flowing into the creek and not diverted, and this measurement
27 was a meter measurement made at 3.40 p.m. and the computation
28 shows it to be 35.1 inches. That amount added to the water
29

Dear Mr. [Name]

I am writing to you regarding the [Subject]

that I have been thinking about.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

of great interest to you.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

of great interest to you.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

of great interest to you.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

of great interest to you.

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of great interest to you.

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of great interest to you.

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of great interest to you.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

of great interest to you.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

of great interest to you.

I am sure that you will find this [Subject]

4 1 measured in the Creek Division Box would give a total run of
2 Cucamonga Springs as 50 inches.

3 I also measured in conjunction with Mr. Finkle the depth
4 to the water in well no. 7 and found the elevation above sea
5 to be 1373.4 feet.

6 In like manner I measured well no. 3 and found the eleva-
7 tion above sea level to be 1332.1 feet.

8 And well no. 9, 1352.2 feet.

9 That comprises the result of the measurements made yes-
10 terday on our trip to the Red Hills.

11 Q You informed me that you had a correction to make in your
12 extension of the hydraulic grade.

13 A In my testimony (I don't know the page; I haven't had
14 an opportunity to look it up) I gave a measurement on well
15 no. 3 to be elevation of date January 17, 1909, 1371.8
16 feet. Those dates were mixed through some confusion in
17 copying. That date should have been December 26, 1908, ele-
18 vation 1371.8. The date was wrong and the elevation was cor-
19 rectly stated. And an error crept in as to the amount of wat-
20 er at Creek Division Box, in the Y tunnel, in both date and
21 amount. It should have been December 26, 1908, total combined
22 amount of Y tunnel Division Box and Creek Division Box 33.1-
23 inches. I have made the correction.

24 Q Go ahead and give the extension.

25 A Extending yesterday's measurements into that tabulation-
26 Mr. Britt: Q Where does that tabulation occur?

27 A I do not know. I have had no opportunity to see the trans-
28 cript. The testimony was given Friday, I presume. But it is
29 in relation to the hydraulic head based on elevations at well

[illegible]

1 No. 3, and the run-off at Cucamonga Springs and Y Tunnel
2 showing the relationship between the two, or the absence of
3 the relationship. The measurements yesterday, extending this
4 same reasoning in relation to the hydraulic head, or the pos-
5 sibilities of it, and its application, well No. 3, March 15,
6 1909, the elevation was 1382.1 feet, while the combined dis-
7 charge of the Y Tunnel division box and creek division box,
8 plus the water in the creek not taken into the pipe line on
9 the same date, was 71.8 inches. In this particular case, the
10 elevation of the well is two and one-half feet higher than
11 of date August 6, 1900, while the combined discharge of the
12 Y Tunnel division box and all the water from the Cucamonga
13 springs is less than one-half of the discharge on August 7,
14 1900.

15 Q Will you state the capacity of the pipe lines from the
16 Edy tunnel?

17 A The 22-inch pipe line, the one first constructed, has a
18 capacity of 184 inches. The 30-inch pipe line has a capaci-
19 ty of 397 inches. The combined capacity of the pipe lines
20 conveying water from the Edy tunnel westerly to the Ontario
21 Colony lands, is 581 inches.

22 Q There is another question I want to ask you. A compara-
23 tive statement of the pumping effect of one square mile.

24 The Court: Do you mean theoretically, or actual experience?

25 Mr. McKinley: It is partly theoretical. It is theory based
26 on the data.

27 A I have made such a computation. For the purpose of this
28 computation I have assumed the voids to be ~~about~~ one-third;
29 and taking the unit area as one square mile, the depletion

[illegible]

0325

1. I have also been disappointed, but the purpose of this
organization I have never been able to see in its work.

1 of this one square mile -- that is, the drawing down of the
2 waterplane -- one foot in elevation, would produce ~~an~~ a con-
3 tinuous annual run-off of 14.7 miners' inches for one year.

4 I have~~x~~ taken the amounts of water which I put in one of the
5 tabulations showing the amount of water pumped by the San
6 Antonio Water Company beginning with the year 1895, without
7 knowing the exact time or the length of the pumping season,
8 ~~and~~ have assumed that these pumping operations extended over
9 a period of six months. I have assumed that for the purpose
10 of comparison, and I have applied that assumption from the
11 years 1895 to and inclusive of the year 1903, as follows:-

12 1895, for the six months, 30 inches pumped. That would de-
13 plete the one square mile 1.02 feet.

14 1896, 30 inches pumped for six months would deplete the
15 square mile 1.02 feet.

16 1897, I failed to find any record of pumped water.

17 1898, 25 inches pumped for a period of six months. Deple-
18 tion for one square mile, .85 feet.

19 1899, 50 inches pumped for six months; depletion 1.70 feet.

20 1900, 220 inches pumped for six months. Depletion, 7.50 feet.

21 1901, 232 inches pumped for six months. Depletion, 9.70 feet.

22 1902, 360 inches pumped for the period of six months. De-
23 pletion, 12.23 feet.

24 1903, 152 inches pumped for a period of six months. Deple-
25 tion, 5.17 feet.

26 1904, 149 annual inches. Depletion, 10.13 feet.

27 1905, 59 annual inches. Depletion, 4.02 feet.

28 1906, No pumping. No depletion.

29 1907, 31 annual inches. Depletion, 2.15 feet.

[illegible]

1 1908, 74.7 annual inches. Depletion, 5.05 feet.

2 Or, a total depletion of this unit of one square mile, during
3 and covering the entire pumping record of the San Antonio
4 Water Company, total 60.57 feet.

5 I have compared this depletion with the record of re-charge,
6 drawing from the Cucamonga flood water source only, based up-
7 on an estimate of 290 inches over a period of the seasons
8 1904-1905 into 1907-1908, inclusive, which I put into one of
9 my tabulations, and the recharge of this 290 inches would be
10 equivalent to a rise of 78.9 feet in this theoretical square
11 mile. Comparing the two, the result is an increased supply
12 for that square mile by re-charging to a depth of 18.32 feet
13 in excess of the amount drawn out in all that number of years
14 as the result of the artificial efforts of the San Antonio
15 Water Company in that debris cone from this one source, with-
16 out regard to the water supplied from San Antonio Canyon.

17 Q What conclusion do you draw from these figures, as to the
18 effect of the pumping of the waters on plaintiff's land?

19 A I draw the conclusion that the artificial return to the
20 gravels, of the water, is in excess of the water of the entire
21 pumping operations.

22 Cross Examination.

23 Mr. Britt: Q The rest of your deductions are as satisfac-
24 tory to your own mind as this last one that you have stated,
25 are they?

26 A I have tried to make my deductions conform to the facts
27 in this, as in other, problems which I have aimed to solve.

28 Mr. Britt: I move that the answer be stricken out as not
29 responsive to the question.

[illegible]

1 The Court: Stricken out.

2 Q Mr. Irask, I understood you to say that you settled at
3 Ontario, or moved there to reside, at about 1886 or '7?

4 A 1887.

5 Q When were you first employed to make an examination of
6 this Cucamonga watershed and debris cone?

7 A I can't give you the date. My employment in this regard
8 was with the old Land and Improvement Company.

9 Q I understood you to say so?

10 A And in my development of the waters in San Antonio Canyon
11 I became satisfied that there would not be sufficient water
12 to supply the Colony, and I urged the company to look around
13 elsewhere, and from time to time I was allowed, or asked, to
14 investigate the possible sources. I have an idea that that
15 was during the years -- possibly some of it was in 1888, but
16 principally in 1889.

17 Q What company was it that you so advised?

18 A The Land and Improvement Company.

19 Q Was the San Antonio Water Company at that time doing
20 business at Ontario?

21 A They were; but the Land and Improvement Company had a
22 contract with the San Antonio Water Company by which they
23 were to furnish a certain amount of water within a specified
24 time, receiving therefor the stock of the San Antonio Water
25 Company, and in order to acquire the stock necessary to cover
26 their lands, it became important for them to secure water
27 upon which measurements could be made and certificates of
28 stock issued as payment, so that the duty devolved upon the
29 Land and Improvement Company to make this research and inves-

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

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Definitely in 1990.

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J. L. van den Brink & J. H. M. de Boer

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1 tigation at that time.

2 Q Were you an employee in that investigation of the San
3 Antonio Water Company?

4 A No, not for that investigation. I was the engineer for
5 the San Antonio Water Company. In other words, I did what
6 engineering work they had during the ~~various~~ first years I
7 was in Ontario, but the greater part of the investigation and
8 engineering work was under the direction of Mr. Frankish for
9 the Land and Improvement Company. He was the president and
10 manager of that company, and they were the authorities that
11 directed the work and paid for it.

12 Q What water was the Land and Improvement Company supplying
13 at that time to the Ontario colony, or anybody else?

14 A They were supplying one-half of the San Antonio creek
15 flow, less the 20 inches preferred right of Gird water, and
16 such water as they had developed in the San Antonio tunnel
17 at that time.

18 Q That was the Land and Improvement Company, of which Frank
19 ish was manager?

20 A Yes, sir. Those creek waters had been deeded to the San
21 Antonio Water Company at that time, and they had received
22 stock for the official amount as shown by the measurements
23 made at some prior time prior to my appearance in Ontario.

24 Q What was this Ontario colony land originally? Was it
25 the idea of colonists from the province of Ontario, or was
26 it a tract of land which a syndicate of people got hold of
27 and subdivided and offered for sale and gave it that name
28 as an arbitrary designation?

29 A I think probably the latter covers it. The Chaffee broth

1. I claim as my invention the method of...

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1 ers who had promoted and settled the Itiwanda colony, took
2 this property and secured it somewhere in '82 or '83, and sub-
3 divided it, and placed it upon the market, and their method
4 of handling it was through two corporations instead of one.

5 Q Was the Land and Improvement Company one of the corpora-
6 tions into which the enterprise was divided?

7 A The Land and Improvement Company was the original company.
8 All the title rested in the Land and Improvement Company o-
9 riginally, but for the purposes of control and to facilitate
10 the transactions between the water interests and the land
11 interests, they formed a water company, and the object of
12 the water company was to acquire all the water holdings and
13 pipe lines in the community and gradually pass the title or
14 stock of the company to the private owners of the land, so
15 that when the promotion scheme was brought to its conclu-
16 sion the original promoters would have no interest in the
17 water or the land.

18 The Court: Q The purchasers of land under that scheme would
19 have held water in proportion to their land?

20 A Yes, sir; they acquired the title to the land from the
21 Land and Improvement Company, and received whatever stock they
22 desired to purchase for that land-- they received certifi-
23 cates of stock in the San Antonio Water Company. The origi-
24 nal holder of the San Antonio stock was the Land and Improve-
25 ment Company, and the stock became their personal property,
26 and they sold it at the times of selling realty, and they
27 gradually sold out their entire holdings.

28 Mr. Britt: Q And the same persons who were engaged in the
29 land enterprise, were engaged also in obtaining water for the

[illegible]

1 purpose of supplying the land?

2 A Yes, sir; the Land and Improvement Company made a con-
3 tract with this new corporation that they formed, to hold the
4 water interests, and operate the same, -- they made a con-
5 tract by which they would receive ten shares of the capital
6 stock of the San Antonio Water Company for each inch of water
7 which they would develop and deliver to the water company,
8 and at different times during the past years they received
9 that stock in conformity to the terms of that contract. ~~ix~~

10 In 1887, I presume there had been considerable planting of citrus
11 orchards in that tract called the Ontario colony?

12 A There had. I don't know the acreage, but it was quite ex-
13 tensive at that time as I recollect it.

14 Q The trees were then mostly of comparatively young age?

15 A Yes, sir. I think the first were set out in '83, if I
16 recollect right -- if I am correctly informed, but that is
17 prior to the date of my residence there.

18 Q I understand you to say that in 1887 you were convinced
19 that the water supply then available was not adequate to ir-
20 rigate the lands and furnish the other needs of the people?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q Was there any one employed with you by the Land and Im-
23 provement Company for the purpose of investigating the water
24 problem?

25 A No, sir.

26 Q You were looking around, as I understand you, for sources
27 of supply?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q At that time did you make your first observation of the Has

SUPERIOR COURT

...and I will not ...

1 kell well'

2 A I can't give you the date when I first examined that
3 particular territory, but it must have been along about 1894
4 to '96 somewhere that my attention was first called to Has-
5 kell's work. I don't know what year he did the work. I rec-
6 ollect he came to my office and got some advice about a lit-
7 tle reservoir over there. I knew he was developing, but the
8 area of the land included, I didn't know. Of course I
9 examined in a general way at the time I examined the Red Hill
10 district more probably in '89.

11 Q When you first observed it, it was a shaft -- a dug shaft?

12 A Yes, sir. Mr. Haskell put the shaft down, but later
13 than my first examination.

14 Q And when you made your first examination what was the
15 depth to water?

16 A I think about 64 or 65 feet; that is my recollection of
17 it.

18 Q Have you any of these tabulations in, giving the date of
19 that observation?

20 A I don't recollect.

21 Q Probably you can give us the date now much more readily
22 than you can determine whether you stated it in one of the
23 tabulations.

24 A I will look at some facts and figures which are probably
25 the earliest that I have, and see. I have a measurement here
26 in my note book which is a copy from some other field book.
27 It is not the original note. It was made some time in the
28 latter part of the year 1899, but the date I have no record
29 of here at all. And I find that water was 67.55 feet from

A. I don't give you the date when I first married him.
particular necessity, and I don't know when I first
to the marriage (and I don't know when I first
left's work, I don't know when I first left him.
about the time he was in the office and was about to
the marriage was made, I don't know when I
was at the time I first married him, I don't know
marriage is a matter of fact, and I don't know
whether it was made in the
to the fact that it was a matter of fact, and I don't
A. Yes, sir, I don't know when I first married him.
that is the marriage.
Q. But when you first married him, was he
before he was married?
A. I don't know when he was married, but I don't know
if he was married before he was married.
Q. How far was he from the marriage at the time he was
first married?
A. I don't know.
Q. Probably you are not sure when you were married?
Yes, you are not sure when you were married, is it not so?
A. I don't know.
Q. I don't know when you were married, but I don't know
the date when I was, and I don't know when I was
to the fact that it was a matter of fact, and I don't
it is not a matter of fact, and I don't know when I was
first married, and I don't know when I was first married
of the fact that it was a matter of fact, and I don't know

1 the surface. My recollection is, that I made an earlier meas-
2 urement, but I have no record of it. It was about 64 feet.

3 Q Did you make a measurement of that well about the time
4 that you made the observation of well No. 3, the present well
5 No. 3 which you formerly called well or shaft No. 1, and
6 found that the water elevation was about the same -- about
7 64 feet?

8 A I don't believe I made any early measurement of the las-
9 kell well. I think I did about the ^{time of the} sinking of well No. 1.

10 Q The present well No. 1?

11 A Yes, sir. I found that well No. 1 when sunk, by looking
12 at some of my old notes, the water was not as deep as stated
13 in my testimony the other day. The testimony I gave the oth-
14 er day was correct for well No. 4, which I think on defendant's
15 exhibit D is marked "experimental shaft No. 4." I think the
16 depth which I gave the other day was rather of that well
17 than No. 1.

18 Q Shaft No. 4 was over to the north of the 16th Street wells?

19 A No, it was a little south of an east and west line through
20 the 16th street wells, but considerably west.

21 Q I remember that you stated that you sank, or caused to be
22 sunk, four experimental shafts?

23 A That is correct.

24 Q About the locus of the present 16th Street well; and I
25 though both of the others were much further to the north.

26 A You are mistaken to that extent. One of them was north
27 and near the west bank of the flood channel wash where we
28 were traveling yesterday, and which I pointed out yesterday;
29 and the other was closer to the 16th Street than the present

[illegible]

23
1 pumped wells known as the 16th Street wells, but some dis-
2 tance westward from the present No. 1.

3 Q It is marked on Defendants' exhibit D "experimental shaft
4 No. 4"?

5 A I stated in my testimony that I couldn't give you the ex-
6 act dates of the sinking of any of those shafts, but to the
7 best of my recollection it was in the year 1890. It may have
8 been that some of them were sunk the year preceding, and some
9 of them may have been finished the year following. We didn't
10 work steadily on them. I simply used men on that shaft that
11 I could take away from other work without interfering with
12 the other work that I had in progress. My recollection is,
13 while it is somewhat dim, it extended over some little period
14 of time. It was not steadily prosecuted.

15 Q Was there a log kept of the excavation of experimental
16 shaft No. 4?

17 A No minute was ever made of the material penetrated.

18 Q Not by any one?

19 A No. I simply had a foreman in charge of some men, and
20 I was there every few days, and took a look at the material
21 that came out, and directed the work in a general way.

22 Q What was the depth of experimental shaft No. 4?

23 A I have a note here, but not an original note -- it is
24 simply a memorandum note -- that well No. 4 was 61 feet.

25 Q When was that note made?

26 A I don't remember when that note was made. It is a note
27 that was in a copy of an old transcript of my testimony in
28 the McPherson case. I presume it has been made since the
29 bringing of this suit, but it may have been made 3 or 4 years

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9. ninth is the fact that the
10. tenth is the fact that the

1 ago. In the transcript of that testimony I put in some facts
2 and figures which were fresher in my mind then than they are
3 now.

4 Q Did you have any original record at that time from which
5 you could or did determine?

6 A My recollection is that I kept no measurements of depth
7 on any of those shafts at the time I put them down. I did
8 what many a young engineer does in his early practice, ^{try} ~~I tried~~
9 to carry in his mind a great many things which he should put
10 down in his note books. And I was looking through my books
11 some weeks or months ago to see if I could find any record of
12 the sinking of those shafts, and I was unable to find any note
13 of it anywhere.

14 Q Did any one else to your knowledge have any record of it?

15 A To my knowledge, nobody else would have kept any. The
16 class of men I had there would not have taken such record.
17 It would have been hard to give them instructions to take any-
18 thing that was of any value except actual depths.

19 Q Was that shaft sunk to water?

20 A Yes, sir. Each one of those shafts in the 16th Street --
21 those experimental shafts, as numbered on exhibit 3 -- were
22 sunk to water and 18 inches or 2 feet into the water. In
23 other words, the men worked in rubber boots and carried them
24 down as far as they could without wetting their feet.

25 Q Did you sink any shafts farther west from No. 4?

26 A No, sir.

27 Q At any time?

28 A Never.

29 Q Did you make any 50 rings of any nature further west than

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of the sea. It was a salty, fresh scent that I had never experienced before. The air was cool and crisp, a stark contrast to the hot, humid air of the city I had just left.

2. As I walked along the beach, I noticed the soft sand beneath my feet. It was a golden color, and it felt like a warm blanket. I had heard that the sand was soft, but I didn't realize how soft it would be.

3. The waves were breaking gently against the shore, creating a soothing sound. I had heard that the waves were loud, but I didn't realize how gentle they would be. The water was a deep blue color, and it looked so inviting.

4. I saw a few people walking along the beach, but they were all dressed in casual clothes. I had heard that the people here were rich, but I didn't realize they would be so relaxed.

5. The sun was shining brightly in the sky, and the clouds were white and fluffy. I had heard that the weather was hot, but I didn't realize it would be so perfect.

6. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility that I had never felt before. It was a feeling that I had never experienced before, and it was exactly what I needed.

7. I had heard that the beach was beautiful, but I didn't realize how beautiful it would be. It was a perfect blend of nature and relaxation, and it was exactly what I needed.

8. I had heard that the beach was a great place to relax, but I didn't realize how great it would be. It was a perfect place to escape the stress of the city and enjoy the beauty of the sea.

9. I had heard that the beach was a great place to spend a day, but I didn't realize how great it would be. It was a perfect place to spend a day, and it was exactly what I needed.

10. I had heard that the beach was a great place to go, but I didn't realize how great it would be. It was a perfect place to go, and it was exactly what I needed.

1 that?

2 A No, sir. I never made any personally. Some shafts have
3 been sunk. Mr. Sourwine sunk a shaft west of Euclid Avenue
4 west of the township line between ranges 7 and 8, and south
5 of 16th Street some years ago.

6 Q That is what you referred to as well No. 39, was it?

7 A No, sir. Well No. 39 was a well sunk by Mr. Sourwine
8 but south of the Base Line, and very close to the division
9 line between the Cucamonga lands and the Ontario colony lands,
10 just west of the Red Hill. That is, Mr. Sourwine secured the
11 right to sink a well on lands of Mr. Stewart or some other
12 owner of private lands in the Ontario colony, and he aimed
13 to get water close to the Red Hill section by going just west
14 of the Red Hill.

15 Q You say that was south of 16th Street?

16 A Yes, sir, and west of the Red Hill.

17 Q And this other shaft or well, sunk by Sourwine was situat-
18 ed where?

19 A It was situated in section 1, township 1 south, range 8
20 west. Mr. Sourwine owned a part of the section which I have
21 just described, and he made an effort to get water on that
22 land in order to pump for the cultivation of it.

23 Q Can you point out the locality on Exhibit D?

24 A I can point out the locality approximately, but probably
25 not accurately. I don't know which quarter of section 1 Mr.
26 Sourwine's land was in, but I think his lands were in the
27 north-east quarter of the section that I have described. I
28 have marked a small rectangular figure in or near the north-
29 west corner of the north-east quarter of section 1, township 1

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1 south, range 8 west, and written the words "Sourwine shaft"
2 with an arrow pointing to this rectangular figure. That is
3 the approximate location of that shaft.

4 Q Did you ever make any examination of that shaft?

5 A I have.

6 Q At what place?

7 A At the time he was excavating, I gave him the lines of
8 his holdings in that section. I gave him the subdivision
9 lines and corners.

10 Q About what year was it?

11 A I can't tell you. I haven't a record here that I can re-
12 fer to. I might have in the city, but I think it is somewhere
13 in 1900 or thereabouts; or it may have been a year or so later.
14 I may be wrong about that. I won't say within 2 or 3 years.
15 I remember doing that work. I am not sure whether I came out
16 from Los Angeles to do the work, or how. I changed my office
17 from Ontario to Los Angeles in June, 1900.

18 Q Was the sinking of that well done under your direction?

19 A No, I had nothing to do with it at all. Mr. Sourwine
20 told me he was going to sink a shaft there, to see if he c
21 could get water at an elevation that he could afford to pump
22 from, and he couldn't get the water at an elevation that was
23 commercially feasible.

24 Q You examined the shaft?

25 A Yes.

26 Q On more than one occasion?

27 A I presume a number. I had occasion to ride by it as the
28 work progressed, and took occasion to look into the shaft.

29 Q What was the depth?

1 A It was up near 200 feet. But I can't give you the fig-
2 ures.

3 Q It was dug as a ~~shxiff~~ shaft?

4 A Yes, sir, and it was dry ground all the way. I have
5 no knowledge of his reaching water in it. I know he abandoned
6 it.

7 Q When did you examine it last?

8 A I have taken a look at it some time within the last three
9 or four years, I think since this case was on.

10 Q Did you drop a line into it?

11 A I have done so. I took the depth of that once, but whether
12 it was before this case was brought or since, I don't remember.
13 I find a note of it here now -- No, I am mistaken. I haven't
14 it. It is the Hermosa well. I will run through my note book
15 today. I have a measurement of that shaft somewhere, and I
16 will run my note book through today and see if I can find it.

17 Q Where is that shaft situated with reference to Euclid
18 Avenue? What distance?

19 A It is nearly a mile west of Euclid Avenue, and I should
20 say it must be a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet south
21 of the Base Line road.

22 Q Now then, between that point and the 16th Street wells of
23 the San Antonio Water Company, were any other experimental
24 shafts sunk to your knowledge, by anybody?

25 A Somewheres down near the Santa Fe, between the north and
26 south line run through the 16th Street westerly well and a
27 north and south line run through shaft marked Sourwine that
28 we have just described --

29 Q That is quite a distance to the south, isn't it?

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1. That in the year 1871, the following facts were ascertained:

2. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

3. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

4. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

5. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

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12. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

13. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

14. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

15. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

16. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

17. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

18. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

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30. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

31. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

32. That the land in question was then in the possession of the following persons:

1 A It would be somewhere in the neighborhood of a mile and
2 a half. A shaft or well had been sunk there, but I have
3 never measured that.

4 Q I am speaking of in the neighborhood of Base Line, on
5 either side of it?

6 A I know of ~~it~~ none; none that have been called to my at-
7 tention.

8 Q Going north of the 16th Street wells, and considerable
9 west of the middle of section 20, is the location of exper-
10 imental shaft No. 3, isn't it?

11 A Yes, sir; that is the approximate location of it.
12 That is not an accurate location, but simply an estimate.

13 Q At what time was that shaft sunk?

14 A That was sunk during the time that I was making the ex-
15 periments on 16th Street. I think that was sunk before well
16 No. 4 was, down on 16th Street. I think I have numbered them
17 in the order. I might be mistaken about that, but they were
18 all done during that same period.

19 Q Along about '89 or '90?

20 A Yes.

21 Q What is the depth of experimental shaft No. 3?

22 A I can't give it to you. I think it was something less than
23 100 feet.

24 Q Have you any log of it?

25 A No, sir. It was in coarse boulders and became very ex-
26 pensive, and we ceased to work on it.

27 Q Did you reach any water?

28 A I have no recollection of reaching water at that time.
29 My recollection is that it became very expensive, and I con-
cluded that the knowledge I would get at that point was not

1 worth the cost that we were encountering. The rocks were
2 large, and the blasting expensive, and I abandoned it with-
3 out accomplishing anything.

4 Q Of course if it had reached water you would have recol-
5 lected it?

6 A That is my judgment. If I had reached water I think
7 I would have a recollection of it.

8 Q Southerly from that point toward the 16th Street wells,
9 was there any other shaft sunk to your knowledge by any one
10 that you had any acquaintance with?

11 A Not till you reached the 16th Street, so far as I know.

12 Q What other explorations did you make ~~at~~ for the Ontario
13 Land and Improvement Company? Is that the correct name?

14 A Yes, sir, that is the correct name of the company.

15 Q What other explorations did you make for that company with
16 a view for obtaining water?

17 A I examined in the Indian Hill areas.

18 Q That is to the west?

19 A Yes, and I examined the debris cone of the San Antonio
20 ~~Water Company.~~ *Canyon*

21 Q Did you put any shafts down in the debris cone of the
22 San Antonio Canyon?

23 A They did not. I advised against any work in the debris
24 cone of the San Antonio Canyon. No money was ever spent on
25 the debris cone. They confined their expenditures to the
26 development of underground waters in the San Antonio Canyon
27 and the San Antonio tunnel in that watershed.

28 Q Recurring to experimental shafts 1 and 2, 1, as I under-
29 stand, was a well which Frankish and Stamm afterwards pumped

1. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy.

2. I am well, thank you. I am still in the same old place, but I am enjoying it very much.

3. I am glad to hear that. I hope you are still as healthy as ever. I am still in the same old place, but I am enjoying it very much.

4. I am well, thank you. I am still in the same old place, but I am enjoying it very much. I hope you are still as healthy as ever.

5. I am glad to hear that. I hope you are still as healthy as ever. I am still in the same old place, but I am enjoying it very much.

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13. I am glad to hear that. I hope you are still as healthy as ever. I am still in the same old place, but I am enjoying it very much.

1 and is now well No. 3 of the San Antonio Water Company?

2 A Yes, that is correct.

3 Q Did Frankish and Stamm lower that well any before they
4 pumped it after you ceased your explorations?

5 A They did

6 Q Do you know how much?

7 A I do not. They began lowering operations for the pump-
8 ing. The pumping cone carried the water down -- that is,
9 the draft on the underground waters, soon extracted the waters
10 to the limits of the suction of the pump. They did more or
11 less sinking there, but I have no recollection or record of it.

12 Q Did they pump it experimentally before sinking the shaft
13 deeper?

14 A They pumped experimentally in 1894 for a short time.

15 Q And finding that the water was quickly exhausted,--

16 A They found they could pump through the length of their
17 experiments, which was only for a few hours. They found
18 they could pump 25 or 30 inches there. But the water reced-
19 ed. The water stood up in the shaft about 2 feet at the time
20 of that first pumping, but it receded between that season and
21 the next, so that there was no water in the bottom of the
22 shaft. I don't know how deep it was to water. I didn't
23 have charge of those later developments. They had a capable
24 foreman in charge of the work, and I paid very little atten-
25 tion to it.

26 Q This experimental shaft No. 2, is identical as regards
27 location with the San Antonio Water Company's present well
28 No. 2?

29 A I can't say as to that. If they are not identical, they

and is now well on its way to the ...

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1 are within a very few feet of each other. I don't know
2 whether that was the experimental shaft or not that they a
3 used. My impression is that they did. I don't know it to be
4 a fact. I ~~don't~~ know, however, as regards well no. 3.

5 Q In the subsequent sinking of other wells, r. Track,
6 was the San Antonio Water Company acting under your advice
7 or did you advise them at all on the subject of putting down
8 well no. 1, for example, and well no. 4 and 5?

9 A In a general way I did. I was not employed by them reg-
10 ularly. I was not on salary. I was simply employed by an
11 arrangement by which I received a per diem for whatever work
12 they had. And while I counseled with them as to their work,
13 I had no direct charge of it. Those operations were regard-
14 ed at that time somewhat out of the province of an engineer.
15 They had a foreman doing the work and I was making the water-
16 measurements and laying the pipe lines for the company, and
17 in a general way was familiar with it and was advising as
18 one might who was associated with the directors of the com-
19 pany. But I gave no specific report and gave no specific
20 directions as to what they should do.

21 Q You did recommend to the company, however, generally,
22 a policy as to the sinking of wells?

23 A Yes, sir; in general terms, I recommended the development
24 of water at this point. I formally reported to Frankish
25 and Stamm and advised it and urged it and desired that they
26 should make the development. I had a little professional
27 pride in my advice and I wanted to see the improvement.

28 Q Did you make a written report to Frankish and Stamm?

29 A No, sir; my reports to them were verbal, and against m

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DATE: 12/10/1911

1 reports they drove the Frankish and Stamm tunnel instead of
2 spending the money on the 16th Street section.

3 Q You did, as I recollect it, recommend that a tunnel be
4 run at Sixteenth Street?

5 A Yes, sir; that was my advice to Frankish and Stamm and
6 I urged that on the company.

7 Q From what direction did you conclude at that time and
8 advise Frankish and Stamm to drive the tunnel?

9 A I advised them to begin at some point adjacent or near
10 the east line of the Ontario Colony lands, which would be in
11 section 5, township 1 south, range 7 west, and I advised
12 them to locate the tunnel close to their east line and to
13 begin the tunnel somewhere near Tenth Street or at some point
14 between Tenth and Twelfth, depending on the elevation they
15 wanted to deliver water ~~into~~ the tunnel into the pipe system
16 to the south to the Ontario colony, and to run such a tun-
17 nel northerly till it passed Base Line, and that would
18 maintain the tunnel on the lands of the company at that time
19 And then I advised them to run directly east on the north
20 side of Base Line-- run it east to their east line, which
21 would have been over half a mile east of the angle. That is,
22 they would run easterly through sections 32 and into 33, town-
23 ship 1 north, 7 west.

24 Q Did you draw any plan for such a tunnel?

25 A No, sir; my advice and report was a verbal one given to
26 Mr. Frankish and Mr. Stamm and some other members of the
27 Ontario Improvement Company.

28 Q Tenth Street, that you speak of as the place of beginning,
29 would be about the line of the present San Bernardino road?

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of the sea. It was a salty, fresh smell that I had never before. I had been told that the air in the south was different, but I didn't realize how different it would be. The sun was shining brightly, and the water was a deep blue. I felt like I had entered a new world.

2. As I walked along the beach, I saw many people playing in the sand. Some were building sandcastles, while others were just relaxing. I saw a few children running along the water's edge, their laughter echoing through the air. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility that I had never experienced before.

3. I had heard that the food in the south was delicious, and I was not disappointed. I had tried many different dishes, and they were all amazing. I had never before tasted food that was so fresh and flavorful. I had heard that the people in the south were friendly, and I was not wrong. They were warm and welcoming, and I felt like I had found a new home.

4. I had heard that the weather in the south was perfect, and I was not wrong. It was just what I needed. I had been living in a cold, grey city for years, and I was tired of the rain and the cold. The sun and the warm weather were exactly what I needed. I felt like I had found a new life.

5. I had heard that the people in the south were different, and I was not wrong. They were more relaxed and carefree than the people in the north. I had never before seen people who were so happy and content. I felt like I had found a new way of life.

6. I had heard that the scenery in the south was beautiful, and I was not wrong. The beaches were stunning, and the mountains were majestic. I had never before seen such beautiful scenery. I felt like I had found a new world.

7. I had heard that the people in the south were different, and I was not wrong. They were more relaxed and carefree than the people in the north. I had never before seen people who were so happy and content. I felt like I had found a new way of life.

8. I had heard that the weather in the south was perfect, and I was not wrong. It was just what I needed. I had been living in a cold, grey city for years, and I was tired of the rain and the cold. The sun and the warm weather were exactly what I needed. I felt like I had found a new life.

9. I had heard that the people in the south were different, and I was not wrong. They were more relaxed and carefree than the people in the north. I had never before seen people who were so happy and content. I felt like I had found a new way of life.

10. I had heard that the scenery in the south was beautiful, and I was not wrong. The beaches were stunning, and the mountains were majestic. I had never before seen such beautiful scenery. I felt like I had found a new world.

1 A Yes, sir; it is the line of the San Bernardino road as
2 far east from Euclid Avenue as Campus Avenue. From Campus
3 Avenue the San Bernardino road bears to the north, that is,
4 north from east.

5 The center of sections 7 and 8, township 1 south range 8
6 west, is the location of 10th street, the center line running
7 east and west through these sections being the center of 10th
8 street.

9 The Court: Q Where is Campus Avenue?

10 A It is half a mile east from Euclid Avenue and is parallel
11 with Euclid Avenue through the colony.

12 Mr. Britt: Q Did you make a similar recommendation to the
13 San Antonio Water Company after it had succeeded to the inter-
14 ests of Frankish and Stamm?

15 A Approximately so. My advice to them was to keep their
16 tunnel sufficiently high so as not to tap into the basin and
17 spoil it. In other words, I had learned something in the
18 years intervening. I had discovered that a tunnel running
19 into a detritus mass or debris mass would drain it out and
20 very seriously injure the supply. And my advice was to run
21 the tunnel sufficiently high so as to get near the surface
22 of the water and use pumps, the tunnel merely cutting down the
23 expenses of pumping by reducing the lift.

24 Q Then as you originally contemplated the tunnel would it
25 have passed through the tract in section 5 marked here
26 Ontario Power Company?

27 A No, sir; it would have been parallel to the westerly line
28 that you describe, but west of the dividing line.

29 Q And you state that there was no log kept of any experi-

[illegible]

1 mental shaft at all?

2 A No memorandum made of that preliminary or experimental
3 work.

4 Q And you say that other than those four shafts that you
5 have described and that Sourwine shaft west of Euclid Avenue
6 and a little south of Base Line, that you know of no experi-
7 mental shaft at all in that debris cone described as the
8 Cucamonga Creek?

9 A Well, there had been experimental shafts put down south
10 of the Red Hill, a number of which have not appeared as yet
11 in the record of this case. Of course, I am at this time
12 familiar with the development work of the shafts and tunnels
13 about which testimony has been given in the case, and right
14 south of the 90 acre tract-- south of the county road-- two
15 shafts were sunk about '98 or '99.

16 Q Were those the Jordan wells?

17 A Yes, sir; the Jordan wells.

18 Q Where do you locate those? Can you mark them on the map
19 exhibit D?

20 A I have marked two black dots south of the county road in
21 the northwest quarter of section 9, township 1 south, range
22 7 west, and marked "Jordan wells" with an arrow pointing to
23 the two black dots, which locate approximately the wells
24 as there found on the ground. One of those wells was a
25 shallow well and the other was 128 feet deep.

26 Q What was the depth of the shallow well?

27 A I think some 28 or 30 feet. It was caved in and was an
28 abandoned shaft.

29 Q The distance between them?

very hard to find that much better than I do. You are, Jack. —

more than 100 years ago.

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DOI: 10.1002/for

De la Belgique, par le canal de la mer du Nord, à l'Est, vers la France

only 210 28-yr T₁ subjects (75% male) were able to complete the 210 28-yr T₁ study.

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

costs of the 50-acre property were \$100,000. The owner

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doi:10.1017/S0022292410000593 Printed in the United Kingdom

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the two above words, which I have mentioned in the notes

It may appear strange to find a company with no major assets and

Shallot will not be used in the first group.

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1 I think it was less than 200 feet and it may have been less
2 than 100. They were very close together.

3 Q Dug wells, were they?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q About what size?

6 A I should say 4X4 or 4X6. They were as small as they could
7 make them and excavate conveniently.

8 Q Were they boarded up or otherwise protected?

9 A The curbing was very light; probably nothing but inch
10 boards for the curbing, and I think a two by four in each
11 corner. It was a very cheap construction and caved in in
12 about two or three years.

13 Q Was there water in either one of them?

14 A I never saw water in either of them.

15 Q What time did you examine to see?

16 A At the time I was investigating for the McPherson suit,
17 which was in the latter part of the year 1899 and in the
18 early part of 1900.

19 Q They were both dry at that time?

20 A Yes, sir; there was no water in them at that time.

21 Q Did you take any pains to ascertain whether ~~either~~ there
22 ever had been water?

23 A I was told there was water in that shaft-- the 128 foot
24 shaft, but that is simply hearsay.

25 Q Did you ever examine that shaft afterwards?

26 A Yes; I attempted to measure it since the bringing of this
27 suit. I went there to examine it and it was filled up with-
28 in two feet of the surface. It was caved in partially from
29 natural sources, and they had used it as a waste basin for

I think it was last year that I met you in my last year

that I met you in my last year.

It was last year, was it?

A year, sir.

I think it was last year that I met you in my last year.

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I think it was last year that I met you in my last year.

I think it was last year that I met you in my last year.

1 the material of the ranch, and I think it is obliterated now
2 entirely.

3 Q That is, the deeper one?

4 A Both of them.

5 Q Did you ever make any observation of either of them aft-
6 er you were making your examination for the Richerson suit
7 and previous to the time this suit was brought?

8 A I did not. After my employment on this suit I made an
9 effort to find out what information I could on these wells, b
10 but I never have been to it since.

11 Q There was another shaft there?

12 A There was a shaft at what is known as the Tiburcio
13 Springs on the 90-acre tract. It was not a deep shaft, as I
14 recollect, and it was near some springs, and there was water
15 in the bottom of that shaft.

16 Q At that time?

17 A Well, that must have been in January, 1900, that I examined
18 that shaft.

19 Q Did you note the depth of it?

20 A I think that was number 18 in the old case. It is not
21 specified here, but I think that was the number of it. I
22 think that is correct. I think its depth to water in the ear-
23 ly part of 1900 was 20 feet, and the depth of the well itself
24 was 35 feet-- or the shaft. I think that is the correct num-
25 ber. I could tell by looking at my old ~~books~~ maps.

26 Q Have you examined that shaft since?

27 A I haven't been to it since. That was right at the head
28 of some springs, in the early years called Tiburcio Springs,
29 and supplying some water to the Cucamonga Water Company.

For information on the 2001-2002 season, please contact the National Center for Food Safety and Inspection Service, 200 Meade Avenue, Room 100, Washington, DC 20001, or call 1-800-455-7262.

• 1922-23

-Fila 1000 - la matrice polimerica più usata nei mesi di luglio e agosto.

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Yellowed skin, dark urine, and red stools may occur.

as when I first told my disciples we would, you told me.

1. 1/2 lb. each of Wild I. (uncommon) and the best of Swifts

Alors, il est évident que la loi de la gravitation universelle est la même pour tous les corps.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1990-1991 and 1991-1992, the number of cases was 1,000 and 1,200, respectively.

To the Editor of the Journal:

10-11-1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 26

• *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*

It is not clear that the above is a good approximation to the true solution. The error is of the order of 10^{-4} to 10^{-5} .

7. It is recommended that the following be included:

When you're asked, "I want to know what you're doing in the next..."

17 JUL 1961 11 00Z

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...and I would like to see you in the future.

1. The first group of students, who were assigned to the control group, received the standard curriculum. The second group of students, who were assigned to the experimental group, received the curriculum with the integrated approach.

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971).

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1 Q They have disappeared, have they?

2 A They have disappeared in recent years as far as I know.
3 There was some water, but very little, in 1900.

4 Q Do you know where it ceased?

5 A No; I don't know the point. I can't say that there is
6 not water there now. I haven't been there.

7 Q Wasn't there another shaft or dry hole south of the
8 county road on section 9 and at no great distance from the
9 Jordan well?

10 A I recollect of there being a well which I think was
11 19 in the old testimony--

12 Q When you speak of "old testimony" you mean in the
13 other suit?

14 A In the McPherson case. I find on defendant's exhibit E
15 that that shaft was located in section 4 not far from the
16 southeast corner of section 4 and that it is numbered well
17 no. 19. It would be northwesterly from the southeast corner
18 I should say some 300 or 400 feet. It is marked with a cir-
19 cle and "well no. 19. Elevation 1242.3" and my notes show
20 that I dropped my tape down to the depth of 161 feet and found
21 no water.

22 Q At what time?

23 A At the time of my investigations in the McPherson case.,
24 and probably the latter part of 1899 or early part of 1900,
25 and I know as regards that well that some water was encount-
26 ered but at a lower depth than my measurement. I think the
27 well had caved in some when I measured it.

28 Q How do you know water was encountered?

29 A Well, I know it was from hearsay, the same as I knew

1. They have disappeared, and they
2. They have disappeared, and they
3. They have disappeared, and they
4. They have disappeared, and they
5. They have disappeared, and they
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7. They have disappeared, and they
8. They have disappeared, and they
9. They have disappeared, and they
10. They have disappeared, and they

1 or heard of water in the Jordan well.

2 Q 164 feet you measured and there was no water?

3 A 161 feet.

4 Q What was the date of that measurement?

5 A I said either in the latter part of 1899 or early part
6 of 1900. It was preparatory to the McPherson case, and I think
7 that case came into court in February.

8 Q Now Map Defendants' Exhibit D, will you mark on that map
9 the location, if you please, of the present bridge on the
10 San Bernardino road which is marked "county road" on that
11 map? That is the road leading from Upland to San Bernardino.

12 A Yes, sir; the bridge is shown in the road as a narrowing
13 up of the lines which mark the boundaries of the county road.

14 Q The bridge I refer to is farther west and not very far
15 from the town of Upland.

16 A I have placed in the line of the county road at a point
17 just above the figure 8 a couple of brackets showing the
18 probable or approximate location of the bridge called for,
19 and this point is in section 8, township 1 south, range 7
20 west; I have marked the word "bridge" and drawn an arrow
21 designating the point. That is as near as I can locate it
22 from any records here or my recollection

23 Q Will you mark wherever it is in that neighborhood or
24 remote from it this Sourwine well or shaft which, as I rec-
25 ollect, was some distance to the north or northwesterly from
26 that, in which no water was obtained? I think it was well

27 33.

28 A Well 33 is the Sourwine well now known as the Upland
29 Water Company well. I have a copy of the map used in the

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Produced by the author. This is a preliminary draft. Do not quote.

1907-1911

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From Volume 10, 1982 to 1984, the Journal was published by the American Psychological Association.

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RECEIVED JUL 11 1964

10. How did the "Jews" react to the "Jews"?

THE INFORMATION IS FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

...and the ...

A. The bridge is made of steel and is very strong.

Thank you for all the support and help you have given me. I am sure you will be very helpful in the future.

2. The principal reason for the delay was the fact that the

• *Journal of Theoretical Biology* 144: 1-11 (1990)

1. I have placed in the line of the empty row at a point

all the data reported in Figure 8. In general, the results

prophetic or otherwise location of the bridge shall be:

^a χ^2 values, 1 d.f., P values, and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) are shown.

Went; I have written the word "single" and drawn an arrow

It should be noted that the above information is for informational purposes only and is not intended to be used for any other purpose.

There are several ways to do this:

Will you please answer it as it will be appreciated.

[illegible]

and gradually return to normal and so gradually recover from the

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ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

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and 44 have gone to 14 other 4-year and 11 one-year programs.

1 other case and from that I can get the accurate location of
2 that well as it was located by the survey at that time,
3 and with your permission I will take a look at it to-day noon
4 and ascertain its location and then mark it more nearly cor-
5 rect than I can now.

6 Q Will you bring a copy of that map with you? Because I
7 made a search for that well map in the exhibits in the Mc-
8 Pherson case and did not find it. I had the Clerk to assist
9 me.

10 A I have a private copy which I would be glad to let you
11 see, but I wouldn't want to lose ~~it~~ it or make a permanent
12 exhibit of it.

13 Q I wouldn't want to deprive you of it. If you will bring
14 it after noon I will be much obliged.

15 A I will be pleased to do so.

16 Q And I will defer any further questions about that for
17 the present. The Frankish and Stamm tunnel was commenced by
18 you, I understood, in the year '94 and finished in '95. That
19 is, under your supervision. I am not at all insinuating that
20 the failure of the Frankish and Stamm tunnel was due to your
21 supervision.

22 A I think I am on record as advising against that construc-
23 tion.

24 Q You are; and the events justified your prevision. You
25 began it in '94 and finished it in '95?

26 A I can't be accurate as to the dates, but it was about
27 that period of time. I think I testified in a general way.

28 A It is marked ^{on} Exhibit D "F. & S. Tunnel", is it not?

29 A Yes, sir.

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1 Q The lower end begins at the level of the ground?

2 A The lower end of the tunnel begins in a cut or trench
3 which was 18 or 20 feet deep or possibly 12 feet. We trenched
4 till we got insufficient depth for our tunnel.

5 Q Did these lines "F. & S. Tunnel" on exhibit "D" represent
6 the southerly extremity of the cut or trench or the tunnel
7 only?

8 A Approximately the whole tunnel, trench and tunnel both.
9 The whole location is sketched in from notes without making
10 a survey ~~of the~~ and tying it to a corner of the subdivisions
11 of the colony lands. It may not scale just the right length
12 there.

13 Q From the southerly extremity of that cut to the begin-
14 ning of the underground excavation of the tunnel was about
15 what distance?

16 A I can't give you that from recollection. The grade is
17 quite heavy there.

18 Q Not even approximately?

19 A I should say between 200 and 300 feet. That would be a
20 guess, however. It was no great distance. The grade was
21 quite heavy. ~~and the cut~~

22 Q And the cut was how deep at the commencement of the tunnel?

23 A I don't know, but we had good material for the support-
24 ing of the arch. It may have been 15 or 18 feet. I don't
25 know.

26 Q What were the dimensions of the tunnel-- the height and
27 depth?

28 A I can give those approximately only. We made the sec-
29 tion as small as we could to work conveniently. I think the

1 The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the house

2 was the cold air. It felt like a giant hand reaching out to

3 grab me. I had heard that the weather in London was

4 terrible, but I didn't realize it would be this bad.

5 The rain started falling as I walked down the street.

6 It was a heavy rain, the kind that soaks you to the bone.

7 only

8 I had heard that the weather in London was terrible, but I

9 didn't realize it would be this bad. The rain started

10 falling as I walked down the street. It was a heavy

11 rain, the kind that soaks you to the bone. I had

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25 that the weather in London was terrible, but I didn't

26 realize it would be this bad. The rain started falling

27 as I walked down the street. It was a heavy rain,

28 the kind that soaks you to the bone. I had heard

1 I think the height was about the clearance inside of the lag-
2 ging probably 6 feet 6 inches and probably 2 or 2-1/2 feet
3 wide at the top and 3 or 3-1/2 feet at the bottom.

4 Q How many men did you work in the tunnel?

5 A We usually worked a shift of two men.

6 Q But you sunk shafts along the line of the tunnel and car-
7 ried the work on at different places?

8 A Yes, sir; I think we had as many as 12 or 15 headings
9 running at one time. We sunk shafts and worked both ways from
10 each shaft.

11 Q So that the work went on quite rapidly?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q Did you preserve the same dimensions of the tunnel from
14 the lower extremity of the tunnel to the upper?

15 A Yes, sir; the timbers were all the same pattern through-
16 out.

17 Q Did you timber the tunnel throughout?

18 A No, sir; not all of it. In places it was partially tim-
19 bered.

20 Q Was some of it in solid rock?

21 A No, sir; some of it was in such boulders and they were
22 so solid an arch that it was not necessary. The foremen used
23 their discretion as to that subject to my advice.

24 Q Did you find boulders which you had to blast?

25 A We found many that we had to blast.

26 Q So that at times you drove the tunnel through solid
27 boulders, where the boulders formed the sides?

28 A I have no recollection of passing through boulders of
29 sufficient size for the tunnel to go through a boulder.

[illegible]

1 Q What grade did the tunnel preserve?

2 A I don't recollect the grade of it. It was as light as
3 we could make it and get reasonable drainage.

4 Q What did you consider reasonable drainage?

5 A I should presume 4 to 6 inches to 100 feet.

6 Q Isn't that pretty steep for a tunnel?

7 A Well, it ~~my~~ have been and I might have it a little high.
8 It may not have been over 2 inches. I have my notes of this
9 somewhere.

10 Q At the upper end of the tunnel you sank a shaft?

11 A We sunk one of the shafts.

12 Q And your company having the advice of a water witch or
13 some other wizard who thought he could strike the Colorado
14 River,-- he advised a shaft to be sunk at the upper end?

15 A Yes, sir; he located the point where water would boil
16 out and flood every one, and we sunk at that point.

17 Here the Court takes a recess until half past one o'clock.

18 --0--

19 AFTERNOON SESSION:-

20 Mr. Britt: Q The last question was about the shaft at the
21 head of the Frankish and Stamm tunnel. Were Frankish and
22 Stamm running the tunnel in accordance with the suggestion
23 of some water witch or wizard?

24 A As to the location of it and the depths they were running,
25 yes; as far as the mechanical running of it or the mechanical
26 features of it, I gave them lines and grades.

27 Q Yes. I did not understand that they were doing the mechan
28 ical engineering part of it. At the head of the tunnel and
29 northern extremity, what was the depth of the floor of the

Q. What facts are you relying upon?

A. E. Jones' testimony that Jones told him that he had

no doubt about it and that he was sure of it.

Q. What did you consider reasonable testimony?

A. I would presume I am a lawyer in 1911.

Q. What fact gave you that impression?

A. Well, I am a lawyer and I would have it a little high.

Q. If you had been a lawyer in 1911, I am not sure of that.

Q. Why?

A. I am not a lawyer and at the time I was a lawyer.

Q. What was your position at that time?

A. I was a lawyer at the time of the trial.

Q. How long did you stay in the office of the State?

A. I stayed there until I was discharged.

Q. How long did you stay in the office of the State?

A. I stayed there until I was discharged.

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A. I stayed there until I was discharged.

1 floor of the tunnel below the surface of the ground?

2 A Between 300 and 310 feet.

3 Q And then you sunk a shaft 100 or more feet deeper?

4 A Yes; the shaft was carried down to a depth of 100 feet
5 below the tunnel.

6 Q Was that sunk from the surface of the ground or only
7 from the bottom of the tunnel?

8 A It was a continuous shaft from the surface down to the
9 head of the tunnel and about 100 feet below the floor of the
10 tunnel.

11 Q Was there a log kept of the shaft?

12 A No record kept of anything except the depth. I used
13 that shaft as a working shaft and started a heading. I sunk
14 that shaft down and then started a grade on the tunnel run-
15 ning south from that point, and later, when they found it
16 was dry, they sunk the shaft to a greater depth.

17 Q I understood you to say that only at one place in that
18 shaft did you find water, and that was a place where there
19 was a good deal of silts.

20 A I didn't find any water in that shaft so far as I recol-
21 lect.

22 Q I mean tunnel. If I said shaft it was a mistake. There
23 was only one place where there was any large quantity of
24 water. At times water comes in all along that tunnel that
25 runs--

26 Q I will come to that presently. But this place which
27 you have mentioned as being the only place where you found
28 any considerable quantity of water, you thought it was the
29 bed of a submerged channel?

1 A My recollection of the running of that tunnel is that
2 there was one point where we did get considerable water.
3 It would spread out over some little distance. I can't say
4 the exact length. It may have been 200 or 300 feet. We seemed
5 to draw off some reservoired water, and my impression was at
6 the time I ran the tunnel and since, judging from the flow,
7 that we intersected what had been a surface channel at that
8 elevation when the debris cone was at that elevation, and
9 that the water was brought in from the Cucamonga channel.

10 Q And you kept no record of the progress of that tunnel-
11 of the depths or distances at which you encountered water?

12 A I have no recollection of keeping any progress profile of
13 it as is usual in the running of tunnels, in which I should
14 have marked the work done from week to week. I didn't keep
15 that detailed record of it that I should have done and would
16 do now. My only recollection is of going there once in a
17 week or twice a week and checking over the grade lines
18 and alignments with my instrument. In that way I was famil-
19 iar with the formation through which we passed, because I
20 had to be in the tunnel several times a week. But so far as
21 keeping notes is concerned, I simply put permanent bench
22 marks at each shaft and at the bottom, and checked my levels
23 and maintained my grades; and I also put points in the center
24 line of the tunnel in the drifts, and as a matter of mechanic-
25 al, location of those points or projection of them, it only
26 took a little figuring and very few notes after I had once
27 established the levels in the bottom of the shaft and the
28 alignment, and it was merely a question of setting my in-
29 strument and going over the line. My note books do not show

[illegible]

any record of progress.

Q Your testimony was in substance that at one place you ran into a silted condition following a channel and at that point you got some water; during the dry years that was the only place in the tunnel where there was water.

A Of late years-- I haven't been in the tunnel for a number of years--

Q What did you mean by a silted condition?

A I mean we struck into a formation where the material was a closer material, and overlying that a close material was a closer material, and water was coming in from the east side of the tunnel.

Q And you say you think that continued for some 200 or 300 feet?

A Well, at the time we tapped into that the ground was wet for some distance both above and below this; but for months afterwards we had to pass through that tunnel, and later laid a pipe in that tunnel, and I don't think there was over a distance of 200 or 300 feet where we had water running in after it had once drained out the ground. I won't be positive as to that distance, but that is my recollection. It was a short distance in the tunnel. That is, below the water. The water ran down so that the discharge from the tunnel was not more than an inch, at one time, about the time we finished the tunnel.

Q What did that silted material consist of?

A It was gravel and some sand and some clay admixed. It had the appearance-- well, it was not unlike the material that I found in the San Antonio Canyon. It was made up of par-

any kind of progress.

A few minutes ago in the morning, I was at the place you
now call a little building, following a tunnel out of the
point of view, and looking at the place which was the
only place in the tunnel where there was light.

A few minutes ago I was at the place where the tunnel
was lighted.

A few minutes ago I was at the place where the tunnel
was lighted, and looking at the place which was the
only place in the tunnel where there was light.

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A few minutes ago I was at the place where the tunnel
was lighted, and looking at the place which was the
only place in the tunnel where there was light.

1 ticles of material, of different ~~ixxy~~ diameters, so that
2 when mixed together they made a very close compact material.
3 The bottom of the tunnel seemed to be in that and passed
4 through it.

5 Q That was water bearing material? It yielded water, at
6 any rate?

7 A It supported the water and brought it evidently from the
8 wash to the east of the tunnel. In late years after the ground
9 had drained out there beyond (and when I say beyond I mean
10 toward the head of the tunnel) after we passed this wet
11 place the tunnel was perfectly dry for some considerable
12 distance. That is, during the dry years.

13 Q After you passed what place?

14 A Where this water came in. After that we had dry work-
15 ings.

16 The Court: Q Where did that come in? From the sides or
17 bottom?

18 A It came in from the side and bottom. It came in apparent-
19 ly all over the tunnel, but it drained down and after it
20 drained down we had just a little water drizzling in the
21 bottom of the tunnel. Some of my measurements show that it
22 amounted, before we were through with the tunnel, to less
23 than five inches, and I think it got down at one time to
24 one inch or less.

25 Q You think it came in from the floor of the tunnel?

26 A Yes; or near the floor. When the tunnel was run the mass
27 in there was quite wet; water was coming in all around. But
28 after a while that drained out so that the principal part of
29 the water came in close to the floor of the tunnel.

[illegible]

1 Mr. Britt: (Resuming) Q Now these lozenges which you
2 penetrated in the process of driving that tunnel: did you
3 mean by applying the term "lozenges" that they were shaped
4 like a lozenge-- diamond shaped-- or mere masses which are
5 sometimes called lenticular, the size of which and dimensions
6 of which you could not determine?

7 A It is true that we couldn't determine the dimensions of
8 them. At different points in the tunnel we found material
9 that had less large boulders and coarse material and more
10 fine material; and I have classed them as lozenges or lenses
11 that we find in debris cones; the magnitude of them I do not
12 know.

13 Q Did you take any note of the extent to which the tunnel
14 lay in any of those masses?

15 A I can't give a detailed statement as to where those were
16 to be found or the relative number of feet that we passed
17 through as compared with the coarser material.

18 Q Did you keep any record of it?

19 A No record was kept of the masses of material except what I
20 carry in my mind and the impressions that I have after these
21 years.

22 Q So that you are unable to state now to what extent or
23 how large or how extensive those clay masses were, whether
24 5 feet, 10 feet, 50 feet or 100 feet, more or less?

25 A That is true, Judge Britt. I would be unable to give
26 you the percentage. I will say that there were no masses of
27 solid clay, but there were of silt and clay admixed. As to
28 records, I kept none of that material.

29 Q That tunnel was run in 1894-5. You remember that that

Key words: *Amorpha canescens*; seed mass; μ (biomass); σ^2 (biomass); σ^2 (seed mass)

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like a few days - almost a week

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in 4 days and 100% mortality of fish was observed after 21 h.

Johnston, Joseph et al. / *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 15(1) 1998

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DOI: 10.1002/for

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by a way of thanksgiving

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to be found in the following cases: all first-class passengers

1. 1988 Beyond Capitalism to Socialism and Beyond: A New Vision of the Future of the World. New York: Basic Books.

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Page

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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1. From 1970 to 1975, the number of people who were employed in the service sector of the economy increased by 10%.

[illegible]

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1 season was a particularly wet season, do you? The records
2 will show that.

3 A Yes; and my recollection is that while we were running
4 that tunnel we had considerable water running in there soon
5 after storms. It wouldn't be but a few hours before we felt
6 the effects of the water. We had some experiences of that
7 kind. I know that after the tunnel was completed, in later
8 years our measurements indicated that same condition; that a
9 few hours or a day or so after a heavy storm the runoff from
10 the tunnel would increase very fast; it would respond to the
11 saturation of the gravels up near the tunnel.

12 A There is a table here that you put in of the supply from
13 that tunnel.

14 A Yes; I put in evidence every measurement that I was able
15 to dig up out of my records of the discharge of the tunnel.

16 Q Do you remember what day the testimony came in concern-
17 ing the measurements of the tunnel discharge?

18 A I do not.

19 A The first measurement is September 14, 1895, 6.6 inches.
20 Have you no recorded measurement of water before that day?

21 A I have not been able to find any before that date. Of
22 course, measurements were made before then, undoubtedly,
23 but I do not seem to be able to find them in my notes.

24 Q Have you diligently explored your notes for the purpose
25 of ascertaining?

26 A I have. All these early records were taken from my old
27 note books and I have aimed to put in all my measurements.

28 Q The note at the head of this tabulation is "flow 1 to 5
29 inches first year, about one year after completion" whatever

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1 that means, : Had the tunnel increased to September 14, 1895 &
2 from 5 inches to 6.6 inches? You observe the note at the head,
3 "flow from 1 to 5 inches first year"?

4 A I may be wrong as to the dates when we constructed that
5 tunnel. It may have been begun earlier, but my impression
6 is that that 1 to 5 inches means that that was the water that
7 was flowing out during the dry part of the season when we
8 were constructing. It was a variable amount.

9 Q When did you make this note?

10 A I presume I made that when I copied these figures off,
11 which was probably four years ago or something like that. I
12 started in to make these tabulations soon after this suit
13 was brought, to gather my data together from time to time.

14 Q What is meant by the second clause of that note, "about one
15 year after completion"? The line reading "Flow from 1 to 5
16 inches first year, about one year after completion."

17 A It is not very clear in my mind what I did mean.

18 Q Do your notes or records show when that tunnel was com-
19 pleted?

20 A I have no notes here that show that, and whether my field
21 books that I have in the City would show it or not, I can't
22 say. I think possibly if I should turn to my testimony
23 in the McPherson case I might get something there that would
24 clear this up. Undoubtedly that was gone into in that case,
25 when my memory was much fresher than it is to-day.

26 Q We will not pursue it now. It is not expedient to take
27 up time to search the records and delay the progress of the
28 examination.

29 A I find, Judge Britt, if you will allow me to explain,

[illegible]

1 -- I find that on September 14, 1895, which is the first
2 measurement I have here, that an official measurement--
3 that is, a measurement made jointly by A. H. Koebig, A. S.
4 Hobbe and myself to determine the amount of water developed
5 by that tunnel,-- was made. And that measurement was made un-
6 der these conditions, as I recollect. Mr. Hobbe was employed
7 by the San Antonio Water Company to represent them as their
8 engineer, Mr. Koebig was appointed by one of the judges or
9 both of the judges of this court as a disinterested engineer,
10 or a third engineer, and I represented the Frankish and Stam
11 people in making the determination in accordance with the
12 understanding that Frankish and Stamm had with the San An-
13 tonio Water Company, and that is the reason for this measure-
14 ment; and any measurements made prior to that I do not find
15 in my notes, and I very much doubt if I have them anywhere.
16 As to the date when that was begun, I presume I could go to
17 my transit book and tell when I made that survey. If you
18 care for it I will look it up the next time I go to Los
19 Angeles. But there was a period when during the construc-
20 tion there was a very little water. I presume this foot note
21 refers to the previous year, 1894, rather than to 1895.

22 Q There is a pipe line, is there not, leading from that
23 tunnel down to the system of the San Antonio Water Company?

24 A Yes; and from the mouth of the tunnel up to the point
25 where this water is found in the tunnel.

26 Q That pipe line joins the general system of the San Antonio
27 Water Company at what point?

28 A It joins the general system of the San Antonio Water Com-
29 pany on 23rd Street at a point a quarter of a mile east of

Euclid Avenue.

1 Q It is not shown on Map Exhibit D, is it?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q Is that water measured and has it been measured with reg-
4 ularity at the junction of the general system of the company?

5 A I don't know what the zanjeros have done at that point. I
6 presume they have measured it sufficiently close from day to
7 day to be able to divide it and determine the amount they had
8 in order to use it for irrigation purposes. That is, in the
9 distribution.

10 Q Divide it up for what purpose?

11 A For the purposes of the consumers of the San Antonio Wat-
12 er Company. That water has been used for irrigation purposes
13 and it has gone into the general system, and whenever
14 it was sufficient to furnish an irrigating head at the point
15 where it reaches the general system, they have turned in no
16 water from above. At ~~xxx~~ times ~~xxxx~~ it has been in excess of
17 one irrigation head, 35 or 40 inches, and at ~~xxxx~~ ^{those} times
18 the water has been turned further west to the next parallel
19 pipe line; and at times when it was less than an irrigation
20 head water from the north has been ~~turned~~ down into the same
21 pipe line and has mingled with the Frankish and Stamm water
22 on 23rd Street and used on orange groves immediately south.

23 Q Where have these measurements contained in your table
24 been taken?

25 A At the mouth of the tunnel over a weir.

26 Q In all instances?

27 A Yes, sir; all except that first measurement made by Koebig
28 and Hobbs and myself. That measurement was made over a tem-
29 porary weir put in at that time at the point where it shows

450

1. The first point mentioned was that if the Government were to
2. attempt to force the issue of the right of the people to
3. a fair trial, they would be liable to a civil suit.
4. The second point was that the Government would be liable to a
5. civil suit if it failed to provide a fair trial.
6. The third point was that the Government would be liable to a
7. civil suit if it failed to provide a fair trial.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used. The letter is dated 1964 and is addressed to the reader.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

10/10/10 10:10 AM

1990-1991

of which date from the early part of the century.

CLASS & 1918 Census was 18 years old, 19 - 18

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

everywhere. Only the α -value is different. In the case of the α -value, the α -value is different.

1 -- where it joins the pipe system of the San Antonio Water
2 Company.

3 A The measurement of September 14, 1895?

4 A Yes, sir; that is my recollection of that. I don't know
5 whether the contract specified that or not, but I am in-
6 clined to think it did, and that is the reason why we took it
7 at that point.

8 Q How many years does this exhibit J that has been produced
9 here showing daily rain fall cover? How many years does it
10 cover?

11 A Do you refer to the Harwood record?

12 Q This exhibit of daily rainfall sheets.

13 A I have not a duplicate copy of that record. I would have
14 to refer to it. I think it begins with the year 1901-02. It
15 will show for itself. I think I am correct, however.

16 Q Were you ever up that tunnel making measurements at a
17 time when there was a storm prevailing in the mountains-- a
18 rain storm?

19 A I can't say that I have made measurements just at the
20 time when floods were on up there. I am inclined to think I
21 did very closely after floods.

22 Q Which measurements were so made by you closely after
23 floods?

24 The Court: If you have any recollection or data to enable
25 you to answer that question--

26 A The only thing I can do is to refer to the large meas-
27 urements and refer to the large rainfall chart as to when
28 storms occurred. My recollection is during the construction
29 of the tunnel we had some storm, and my recollection is that

— some of the things that I have seen in the world.

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1 the water came in on us and we had considerable water for a few days
2 But the only thing would be to take these large measurements
3 made at the different times during the time I kept the record,
4 and refer to the daily rainfall.

5 Q February 20, 1907, is the largest measurement that I see
6 in this table, when the measurement was 124.96 inches, and it
7 is entirely likely that there was about that time a heavy
8 fall of rain. Most of us recollect that in February, 1907,
9 there was considerable rainfall in the country.

10 A I think that is a correct conclusion to draw.

11 Q But that does not give the information that I am in
12 search of. I desire to know if you made any measurements
13 during the times of heavy rain fall so that you could deter-
14 mine with accuracy the time which elapsed from the time
15 the Cucamonga stream began to be in flood before there was
16 a material rise in the water of the tunnel.

17 A I kept no such measurements. Anything I would give on
18 that subject would be simply a recollection and that would be
19 based on a general recollection that there was a direct
20 sympathy of discharge increase with the storms.

21 Q I don't believe anyone would controvert that proposition,
22 but the length of time which elapsed from the time when there
23 began to be a flood discharge in the canyon until it was felt
24 in the Frankish and Stamm tunnel in the neighborhood would
25 be of interest to us here.

26 A From anything that I have in my mind now I can't give
27 you anything definite on that.

28 Q When there began to be flush conditions of water in the
29 tunnel, did ~~it~~ the water come in along the whole length

[illegible]

1 of it, or only at spots here and there? Did you make any ob-
2 servations?

3 A The impression I have in my mind during the time we were
4 running the tunnel and for a year or two after,-- we didn't
5 pipe the tunnel for some little time after we finished--
6 possibly a year-- some months, any way,-- after those heavy
7 rains water came into the tunnel at a good many points. It
8 was not confined to this place that furnished the dry season
9 supply. My recollection is that the water came in at a number
10 of points extending over a considerable length of the tunnel.

11 Q It didn't come in uniformly along but at intervals?

12 A That is true; there was no uniformity or regularity.
13 There would be places where the water would come in and other
14 places where it would not.

15 Q I understood you to say that it came in from the east
16 side?

17 A Yes, sir.

18 Q Now from the surface channel of the Cucamonga stream in
19 that part of its course where it was parallel with the tunnel
20 what is the distance horizontally?

21 A The distance is somewhere from 400 to 700 feet up near the
22 upper end of the tunnel.

23 That is the distance between the wash of Cucamonga channel
24 and the tunnel. At the southern end it is further than that.
25 It may be-- it would be a guess, for I never traveled over
26 the wash at that point. It may be a couple of times as far.

27 Q How does the depth of the tunnel beneath the surface of
28 the ground compare with the surface of the flood or storm
29 channel of the stream?

DEPT. OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Notes: The notes for this table are found on page 10.

... ..

1 A I have never taken the levels, but my judgment is that
2 the tunnel is about 200 feet lower than the bed of the
3 storm channel would be immediately east at the upper end
4 of the tunnel.

5 Q And at the lower end?

6 A At the lower end the mouth of it would be considerable
7 above the storm channel. I don't know how much. I never had
8 occasion to examine it.

9 Q At the time you made the measurements, say February 20,
10 1907, when there was a large discharge -- 124.96 inches--
11 did you ascend the tunnel?

12 A No, sir; I haven't been in the tunnel for many years.

13 Q And so at that time or any other time you are unable
14 to say where the water came ⁱⁿ ~~from~~ mainly, whether it was in
15 the upper end or the lower end?

16 A I presume it is eight or ten years since I have been in
17 the tunnel, and I have ~~no~~ knowledge of the conditions in-
18 side of the tunnel for at least that time.

19 Q Were there any flood channels from the mouth of the can-
20 yon flowing over the ground and above the tunnel?

21 A No, there are no flood channels from the Cucamonga wash
22 coming over the line of the tunnel. ^{Q.} The southern extremity of
23 the tunnel is further up the hill toward the mouth of the
24 canyon than the lower end of that well defined channel or
25 canyon which you find the stream within its walls?

26 A Yes, sir; it is the higher elevation and somewhat removed
27 from the westernmost flood channels of the Cucamonga wash.

28 Q What are you speaking of as the westernmost channel?

29 A I speak of the flood channel that hugs around the bank

1. I have never known the people, but my judgment is that
2. the people are good. The Lord Jesus has the key of the
3. kingdom of heaven, and he will give it to whom he will.
4. of the people.
5. I know the Lord well.
6. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
7. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
8. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
9. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
10. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
11. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
12. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
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25. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
26. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
27. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
28. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
29. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.
30. I am the Lord, and the people are the people.

or trench that has been cut in the old Cucamonga debris cone

2 The present Cucamonga flood channel has in the last cen-
3 tury or two cut down considerably below the old surface;
4 at the mouth of the canyon it is 150 feet below the old
5 debris cone.

6 Q By saying in the last century or two, you don't mean
7 from your personal observation?

8 A No; that is a deduction I make from the conditions exist-
9 ing there. It may have been in the last two or three cen-
10 turies.

11 Q There is a map introduced here in evidence as P. I
12 point here to the contour line 2250. That means the eleva-
13 tion is 2250 feet above sea level doesn't it?

14 A That is correct.

15 Q And those figures are very close to the apex of the
16 triangle marked with red sides-- or the apex of an angle
17 marked with red sides--which you have drawn pointing into
18 Cucamonga Canyon?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q At that point what is the depth of the flood channel
21 with precipitous steep sides?

22 A That is the point at which I assumed that the depth of
23 the flood channel was at least 150 feet below the detritus
24 material on the sides.

25 Q And those sides are very precipitous and steep, are
26 they not?

27 A They are for the distance of a mile or more.

28 Q Down to a point just about opposite the southern end of
29 the Frankish and Stern tunnel?

[illegible]

1 A That high bank gradually decreases going south from its
2 contact in the mouth of the canyon. Following south on the
3 westerly bank of the flood channel the elevation of the top
4 of the bank decreases till they mingle, I should say,
5 probably a little south of the Frankish and Stamm tunnel

6 Q Where that well defined channel runs out until the banks
7 are very much lower and hard to distinguish in places?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q Isn't this map exhibit F inaccurate in its definition of
10 those cliffs and bluffs along the line of that flood channel?
11 These contour lines are at intervals of 50 feet, are they
12 not-- the faint black lines indicating contours?

13 A Yes, sir; 50 feet ; I should think they probably correct-
14 ly show the channel; and if you follow the contour lines at
15 the point where it crosses or intersects the Cucamonga wash
16 channel, you will note that when the contour line reaches
17 the margin of that the direction of the line is north, and
18 it makes an inverted "U" figure at that point, indicating
19 that the line ran north to a point where it came in contact
20 with the material of the flood channel; and that very method
21 of showing graphically the contour would indicate that they
22 had taken that into consideration; and it will be noted as
23 you follow the stream down that that "U" or the depth of
24 it decreases till you get down to the contour 1750, and there
25 there is very little break or indication of a U figure in
26 this, showing that the land was flattened out at that point.

27 Q That deeply eroded flood channel is rather peculiar to
28 the Cucamonga wash?

29 A Yes; it is so recognized by geologists and engineers.

A. I have been told that you are very busy at present. I am sorry to hear that. I hope you will find time to write soon.

I am very much interested in your work and would like to know more about it. Please let me hear from you as often as you can.

Yours truly,
A. J. A. J.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize just how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant star. I wrapped my coat around myself, trying to keep warm. The ground beneath my feet was a mix of dirt and snow, and the air smelled like frost. I took a deep breath, trying to get used to the new environment. The silence was also a bit unsettling. In the tropics, there was always a constant hum of life, but here, it felt like the world was holding its breath. I looked up at the sky, where a few wispy clouds were scattered. The horizon was flat and endless, stretching out before me. I felt a sense of awe and wonder, knowing that I was in a new world, a world that was so different from the one I had left behind. The first few days were a challenge, but I knew that I was here for a reason. I was here to explore, to learn, and to experience something new. I was here to see the world from a different perspective, and I was determined to make the most of my time here. The cold was just a small obstacle, one that I was more than capable of overcoming. I was a survivor, and I knew that I would thrive in this new environment. I was here to make a difference, and I was going to do it with everything I had. The first day was just the beginning, and I was ready for whatever came next. I was here to stay, and I was going to make the most of every moment. The cold was just a test, one that I was more than capable of passing. I was a survivor, and I knew that I would thrive in this new environment. I was here to make a difference, and I was going to do it with everything I had. The first day was just the beginning, and I was ready for whatever came next. I was here to stay, and I was going to make the most of every moment.

[illegible][illegible]

1 Q There is nothing at the mouth of the San Antonio Canyon
2 and foot hills further west--

3 A Yes, there is some of that indication there, but not
4 so pronounced.

5 Q What is your view of the cause of that deeply eroded
6 condition and almost perpendicular banks for such a
7 distance out from the mouth of the Jucanonga Canyon?

8 A I think in recent times the water cover of the mountain
9 shed has been burned off. In other words, I think there have
10 been much heavier floods in recent geological times. I
11 don't mean in the past century, but several centuries back.
12 And that the floods have flattened the channel of the creek,
13 and that might have caused--

14 Q They certainly haven't flattened out, have they?

15 A Yes, sir; the process at the upper end of the debris
16 cone is one of flattening. That is, if the Jucanonga channel
17 was up on a level with the banks it would have a much steep-
18 er gradient.

19 Q You mean the gradient has been flattened?

20 A Yes, sir. And it would take a larger volume of water
21 to flatten that.

22 Q The channel itself is nearly a horizontal trench?

23 A Yes; but I am referring to the gradient.

24 Q That map indicates that the Frankish and Stamp tunnel
25 is about the same distance all the way along from the chan-
26 nel of the creek: Is that correct? I refer to the map exhibit
27 P.

28 A It is not correct. The ~~channel~~ is shown on exhibit P as
29 running almost north and south. It bears east. That is, it

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[illegible]

1 runs north and east of north. It is more correctly shown in
2 its bearings on exhibit D. It must have a bearing of 10,
3 12 or 15 degrees east of north, and the draughtsman in
4 copying it did not observe the angles.

5 Q What is the character of the watershed above the mouth
6 of the Cucamonga Canyon before it descends into this chasm
7 which you say has been eroded into the debris cone?

8 A The topographical features present a formation of heavy
9 gradients and a very barren face. It has changed very
10 materially in regard to its cover. In the early years I
11 was here it was all covered with brush and timber, and it
12 was burned off somewhere about 1895 or '96.

13 Q The mountains are very steep there?

14 A Very steep.

15 Q And they rise up to pretty lofty elevations, -- nearly
16 9000 feet?

17 A Nearly 9000 feet.

18 Q The canyon next east is the Deer Canyon?

19 A The next largest canyon east of any magnitude is the
20 Deer Creek Canyon.

21 Q All of these canyons, you gave us some ^{pictures} ~~XXXXXXXX~~ the oth-
22 er day showing what you claim to be their watershed.

23 A I did, and those figures and the demarcation of the wat-
24 ersheds are on exhibit P.

25 Q Now take the Deer Creek Canyon: what have you to say as
26 to its productivity of water as compared to that of Cucamonga
27 Canyon? Isn't it very much less -- relative areas considered?

28 A I haven't the data on which to answer that question,
29 Judge Britt. I have some measurements on Cucamonga Canyon

SUPERIOR COURT

THESE THINGS ARE NOT TO BE TAKEN TOO SERIOUSLY, BUT
THEY ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, AND THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
1. THE FIRST REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
2. THE SECOND REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
3. THE THIRD REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
4. THE FOURTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
5. THE FIFTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
6. THE SIXTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
7. THE SEVENTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
8. THE EIGHTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
9. THE NINTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.
10. THE TENTH REASON IS THAT THE
FOLLOWING ARE THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR
THEIR BEING TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.

1 but I haven't any on Deer Creek Canyon, so I can't answer.

2 A I think you gave the Deer Creek watershed as some 20 sq.
3 miles, roughly.

4 A Yes, sir; that is correct.

5 Q And the Cucamonga Canyon is some-- what was it-- 34. No
6 Not the Cucamonga Canyon, but the creek watershed.

7 A The Cucamonga watershed with the watershed lines brought
8 down to Base Line is 22.3 square miles. Deer Creek water-
9 shed brought down to Base Line is 20.4 square miles.

10 Q Do you maintain that there is any such equality of wat-
11 er discharge of the two canyons as would be indicated by
12 the areas of their watersheds?

13 A Well, there is an equality when you compare area for
14 area of given elevations. But the mountain shed has the
15 larger area and more run-off is the result. The Day Canyon
16 watershed is 11.8 square miles.

17 Q Do you claim that that is one-half as productive as the
18 Cucamonga watershed?

19 A It looks as though it might be about that ratio. I
20 have made figures of the run-off based on the elevations
21 and the areas of the different elevations and the rainfall
22 with reference to the Harwood station.

23 The Court: Q Do you consider the Cucamonga a more pro-
24 ductive watershed than the San Antonio?

25 A I would regard the San Antonio watershed or canyon as
26 one of the most productive canyons in southern California.

27 Mr. Britt: Q You have no measurements of the water
28 discharge of the Deer Canyon and the Day Canyon?

29 A No; I made only one or possibly two water measurements

1. The first of these is the fact that the population of the United States is increasing at a rapid rate. This is due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and a large influx of immigrants from foreign countries.

2. The second factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more concentrated in the urban areas. This is due to the fact that the cities are becoming more and more attractive, and the rural areas are becoming less so.

3. The third factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more educated. This is due to the fact that the schools are becoming more and more effective, and the people are becoming more and more interested in education.

4. The fourth factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more mobile. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more willing to move from one place to another in search of better opportunities.

5. The fifth factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more diverse. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more interested in different cultures and customs, and the different groups are becoming more and more integrated.

6. The sixth factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more affluent. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more interested in material goods, and the standard of living is becoming more and more high.

7. The seventh factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more organized. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more interested in social and political issues, and the different groups are becoming more and more active.

8. The eighth factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more healthy. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more interested in health and hygiene, and the standard of living is becoming more and more high.

9. The ninth factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more intelligent. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more interested in knowledge and learning, and the standard of living is becoming more and more high.

10. The tenth factor is the fact that the population is becoming more and more virtuous. This is due to the fact that the people are becoming more and more interested in moral and ethical issues, and the standard of living is becoming more and more high.

or the Etiwanda people. They got the waters from Day Canyon. The
only computations I have that show the relative discharge are
the computations I put in here based on 38 years average
rainfall, showing the run-off between Day Canyon, Deer Can-
yon, Cucamonga Canyon and San Antonio Canyon.

Q Those are theoretical?

A They are based on the rainfall records and the areas at
different elevations in the respective watersheds.

Q So far as Deer Canyon and Day Canyon, those are mere
estimates, not founded on any actual observations or meas-
urements?

A Well, they are founded on the rainfall records and on
the elevation records when they were there defined.

Q They are deductions?

A Yes; deductions from certain known facts and applying
certain well recognized rules.

Q You measured, I believe, water from the San Antonio
Canyon or near the mouth of it?

A Yes, sir.

Q And the Court saw the water yesterday morning at the place
where you measured it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Opposite the Ontario Power Company's power house?

A Yes, sir; at the point known as the Division Dam.

Q Did that include all the water of the creek at that
point or was there some coming into the creek below that?

A That included all the waters of the San Antonio Canyon
except what was coming in from the Stoddard Canyon, a lit-
tle canyon east of the Ontario Power Company's plant, which

The company has been very successful in its operations, and we are very pleased to see the results. The management has done a very good job, and we are very confident that the company will continue to grow and prosper. We are very proud of the company and its achievements, and we are very grateful for the hard work and dedication of the employees. We are very happy to be a part of the company and we are very excited about the future. We are very confident that the company will continue to be a success and we are very proud of the company and its achievements. We are very grateful for the hard work and dedication of the employees. We are very happy to be a part of the company and we are very excited about the future.

1 canyon supplies a little surface water at this time of the
2 year, and those waters coming into the creek below the point
3 of measurement.

4 Q What was the amount of water that you have measured?

5 A I haven't computed it. I have the notes in my room and
6 will compute them to-night so you can have them to-morrow.

7 Q At that point did you aim to measure the entire flow
8 of the San Antonio Creek?

9 A I aimed to do so and accomplished that purpose. I
10 measured with my meter the amount of water flowing in the
11 creek and also the amount of water coming through the power
12 house. The combination of the two will give the total dis-
13 charge of the Canyon for that particular day and hour.

14 Q Did you have any measurements at the same time of the
15 water flowing in the Cucamonga Canyon at the mouth of the
16 Cucamonga Canyon?

17 A No.

18 Q The Court saw the water coming down from the San Antonio
19 Canyon or had the opportunity yesterday morning to see it in
20 its tour of inspection?

21 A Yes, sir; I believe I observed the Court taking a look
22 at the Cucamonga water down near the Frankish and Stamm
23 tunnel and again near what is known as the Cucamonga tunnel
24 and the canyon up near the mouth of it.

25 Q Did you make any estimate of the quantity of water flow-
26 ing from the mouth of the Cucamonga Canyon?

27 A I did not.

28 Q Are you able to state now?

29 A I was too far away to make even a guess at it.

1. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

Q It was very much less than the quantity coming from San Antonio Canyon?

A Undoubtedly there was less water.

Q Wasn't it very much less?

A Yes; the Cucamonga Canyon since it was burned off throws its water off more rapidly than ever before. Since 98 or thereabouts when that destructive fire burned over the greater part of the Cucamonga watershed the storm floods have been very heavy. In other words, a large percentage of the run-off has been storm run-off. The contrary is true in San Antonio Canyon which has a good water cover and retains its water and gives it off more slowly.

Q Independently of that, this Cucamonga water shed consists largely of denuded rock, doesn't it? The mountain shed?

A That is true in all of the high mountains.

Q Isn't it peculiarly so with the Cucamonga watershed?

A It is very markedly so since the fire.

Q The naked rock must have existed there before the fire.

A But the crevices all over that mountain were quite well brushed and timbered. The faces of the bare rock were not covered with brush or chaparral or timber, and the run-off has been increased since that time.

Q Were there not large areas where the rock was so bare of soil that it did not supply a growth of brush?

A Yes, in that canyon, and that is true also in the higher parts of San Antonio Canyon.

Q But it is not true of the same extent of territory when you contrast the area of the two sheds?

A I think when you contrast the areas that the Cucamonga

It is not only that the quality of the work is poor, but also that the work is not done at all.

The formal way of writing a request is just a

[illegible]

and more detailed information, and have access to 39

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and the corresponding optimal solution is given by

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doi:10.1017/S0022292412001607

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These findings will be discussed in the context of the current literature on the effects of social support on health and well-being.

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1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

Tableau des prix de vente des produits agricoles en 1900

1942 and 1943. The first

1 Canyon has more precipitous barren rock per square mile
2 than the San Antonio Canyon. I think it is much more ab-
3 rupt.

4 I made some measurements in May following the fire of the
5 preceding year, and my recollection is that after that flood
6 the Cucamonga discharge--- the flood discharge after a rain
7 of two or three inches was something like 30 inches in
8 excess of the flood run-off in the San Antonio Canyon,
9 square mile to square mile.

10 Q When was that?

11 A I would have to look up my old notes. I think it was a
12 late rain in May or June, 2 or 3 inches, and I took occasion
13 to make some measurements.

14 Q Can't you tell the year or time?

15 A My recollection is that it was in '96. I know I supplied
16 Gifford Pinchot with some data relative to that and I had
17 occasion to look it up some years ago.

18 Q A rain as late as that might have been very irregular
19 as to its distribution. There might have been much more
20 rain in Cucamonga Canyon than there was in San Antonio.

21 A There might be more differentiation there, but the rain-
22 fall was very heavy. There was a considerable storm and it
23 was very heavy in all those canyons. It might be that the
24 rainfall was heavier in the San Antonio, too.

25 Q Isn't the rainfall materially heavier at Ontario than it
26 is at Pomona?

27 A I don't think there is very much difference.

28 A Isn't the average greater, taking the seasons through?

29 A I think on comparing the rainfall on equal elevations

London has very few people who are not very well
known in the world. I think it is very well
known.

I have some friends in the city, and I have
some friends in the country. I have some friends
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have some friends in the country.

1 I don't think there is much difference. It is often, too, that
2 that the rainfall at the Southern Pacific Station in Pomona
3 is compared with the rainfall records at Uplands or Har-
4 woods, on very different elevations, and the impression
5 gets out that the rainfall is heavier there than at Pomona.
6 But I think it is an erroneous impression.

7 Is one of the consequences of the peculiar topography
8 of this Cucamonga watershed that a considerable volume of
9 water is by nature sent further out from the foot of the moun-
10 tains and toward the valley than in most other canyons in
11 this part of the country?

12 A You mean the flood run-off?

13 Q Yes; what I mean is it comes down in such volumes--
14 so much of it all at once-- that it is precipitated to a
15 greater distance from the foot of the mountains and into the
16 sloping ground below toward the valley than in the case of
17 a stream like the San Antonio Creek.

18 A I don't know that that is so very markedly pronounced
19 in that regard. The most I could say of it would be this.
20 It is a very precipitous canyon, a canyon of very heavy
21 grades, and it has a very short axial length, and those
22 factors would make a high maximum flood run-off by virtue
23 of the concentration of the flood ~~run~~ waters more quickly.

24 So there is comparatively less water sinking close to
25 the foot of the mountains and more sinking remote from the
26 foot of the mountains than in the case of the San Antonio Creek
27 or most other canyons at the foot of the Sierra Madre range?

28 A That would be more markedly so since the water shed was
29 burned off, if it wasn't for the artificial resistance of-

[illegible]

1 fered to the flood water.

2 Q You made some investigations of the manner in which water
3 poured from a mountain canyon on to the debris cone
4 disappears into the ground?

5 A Yes; I have had occasion to watch those physical characteristics.

6 Q Well, water poured on the surface of the earth anywhere;
7 I suppose it follows the steepest grade?

8 A Takes the line of least resistance.

9 Q And as the surface becomes saturated the saturation
10 tends to spread out on both sides of the stream, does it
11 not, and go down or descend into the earth, and at the same
12 time spread laterally-- to go perpendicularly into the earth
13 and at the same time spread laterally?

14 A That is correct, where there are no physical reasons why
15 it should not. A stream of water first acts on the material
16 immediately below it, and when the voids become filled the
17 tendency of the stream is to spread out and saturate the mass
18 on both sides.

19 Q And if you had a stream which ran precisely on the top
20 of a ridge formed by a debris cone, or if you had a stream
21 running on top of a ridge or highest part of the cone,
22 the conditions being equal on both sides, the water would
23 tend to disperse itself in the material beneath and about
24 equally on each side of the middle of the stream, would it
25 not?

26 A That is true if the material is homogeneous.

27 Q That is what I am assuming. So that when the water emerges
28 from the mountain part of the Cucamonga Canyon at the foot
29

1. That the animal is intelligent.
2. That it has a mind.
3. That it has a soul.
4. That it has a spirit.
5. That it has a body.
6. That it has a life.
7. That it has a death.
8. That it has a resurrection.
9. That it has a judgment.
10. That it has a reward.
11. That it has a punishment.
12. That it has a heaven.
13. That it has a hell.
14. That it has a paradise.
15. That it has a purgatory.
16. That it has a hell of fire.
17. That it has a hell of ice.
18. That it has a hell of wind.
19. That it has a hell of water.
20. That it has a hell of earth.

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17. That it has a hell of ice.
18. That it has a hell of wind.
19. That it has a hell of water.
20. That it has a hell of earth.

1 of it into this deeply eroded channel at this surface ele-
2 vation of 3500 feet above sea level, it first saturates the
3 ground immediately beneath it. That is true, is it not?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q And then it tends to spread both east and west of that
6 first line of saturation?

7 A That would be correct, assuming that there is water in
8 the channel. The first saturation would be rapid and a
9 considerable amount of water would be lost in the gravels.
10 After the voids become filled the amounts absorbed would be
11 a decreasing volume per square foot of area, depending on
12 the character of the mass underneath and the velocity of
13 the water, and there would be lateral percolations and
14 saturations on both sides.

15 Q And you would expect the greatest saturation to be under
16 the thread of the stream, would you?

17 A Not necessarily.

18 Q Why not? You say the soil immediately under the bed of
19 the stream is longest ~~and~~ subjected to the saturating pro-
20 cess.

21 A I would assume that if the water ran long enough the
22 water would come in contact with the water plane underneath.

23 Q But when that water plane is reached you would have the
24 greatest saturation under the stream.

25 A If the stream was of an even character I would expect
26 the majority of it straight down.

27 Q And the water under the thread of the stream would reach
28 the plane of saturation below?

29 A Whenever the mass is saturated and that particular area

of it into the supply system of the country and
to the supply of the country, in that system the
country is not only a supply of the country, but it is

1997-1998

Washington 90

1. The first of these, namely, the fact that the
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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a message of condolence to the people of the State of California, who have been afflicted by a severe drought. The President expresses his sympathy for the suffering and his hope that the Congress will take prompt action to relieve the distress.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second is the fact that the
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1980-1981

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Source: author's calculations based on data from the 1990 Census of the United States.

1 that was saturated would not absorb the water, the result
2 would be that the floods and surface waters would pass
3 over this wetted material, giving off veryk little of the
4 surface water.

5 Q There would be enough going down from the top, following
6 up that which was disappearing, to keep the material im-
7 mediately under the stream fully saturated, would it not?

8 A The lateral saturation would be continually flattened,
9 provided the supply went into the channel the amount that
10 would go in would be very materially reduced.

11 Q When did you first begin to observe the storm discharge
12 from the Cucamonga Canyon?

13 A I think the winter of 1889-90. I think that season we
14 had a rainfall, the records of which show 36 or 37 inches.
15 My attention was called to that flood channel by Mr. Fra k-
16 ish by virtue of the fact that ~~after~~ the floods that
17 year kept to the west and followed one of the western chan-
18 nels of Cucamonga wash down into Ontario colony lands near
19 the Santa Fe, and I guess below it some, and did some con-
20 siderable eroding and washing of lands there, which Mr.
21 Frankish considered detrimental to his interests, and I
22 had occasion to go up the canyon and suggested some method
23 of stopping the water and throwing it to the east.

24 Q What do you mean by the storm channels keeping to the
25 west? Do you mean that there wasn't any water
26 running down the Cucamonga Creek by the Red Hill or the
27 east side of the Red Hill, through the plaintiffs property?

28 A No; I won't say that the water was all shed off that
29 way, although it may have been. I won't say that it was not.

[illegible]

1 But the great bulk of flood water during some one of the
2 storms of that rainy season went to the west by virtue of
3 changes in the detritus material of the canyon.

4 Q Did you make any measurements of that?

5 A Oh, no; I made no measurements of the flood of that
6 season. In those years I didn't recognize the importance
7 of such things. It was simply a question of putting a
8 stop to the destructive work of the flood lower down.

[illegible]

1 Q Will you note the position on this map, Exhibit E of
2 the Cucamonga Winery; it is close to the bridge across the
3 court road I think in the northern part of the terri-
4 tory marked "Cucamonga Vineyard Company".

5 A I don't know which section it is in; I know approxi-
6 mately where it is; it close to a section corner and I
7 might put it in the wrong section; I think Mr Wright can
8 locate it accurately.

9 Q Now, on the subject of the storm channel of the Cucamonga
10 Ga Creek, you have marked the storm channel with approxi-
11 mate correctness on that map Exhibit D have you not?

12 A The storm channel as shown on Exhibit D is copied from
13 an old map, which I think the Chaffey's must have had Mr.
14 Dunlap prepare, and it undoubtedly represents the location
15 of the storm channel at the time the survey was made, cut-
16 ting off the portion of the Cucamonga Ranch that was thrown
17 into the Chaffey purchase or the Ontario Colony lands.

18 The Court, Q How long ago was that?

19 A That was away back in the early 80's; '82 or '83, some-
20 where along there; I don't know the date of the deeds or con-
21 tracts; but I found it in the records of the Ontario Land
22 and Improvement Company and I copied it on to this map.

23 Q Is it substantially the same now?

24 A I know it is at the mouth of the Canyon, and I know it
25 is where it passes between the red hills; in between it may
26 or may not be; it undoubtedly has fluctuated back and forth
27 on that debris cone.

28 Mr Britt, Q But you aimed to represent it with substan-
29 tial correctness on Exhibit D?

2
1 A In general terms that is the alignment.

2 Q It bears down on the east side of the principal red hill
3 through what has been termed the Cucamonga Springs, and
4 across the road under the bridge indicated on that map, not
5 far from the winery as shown on Plaintiff's Exhibit 1?

6 A That is substantially correct.

7 Q I refer to this notation here in the southeast ^{quarter} ~~XXXXXX~~
8 in section 4, not very far from the southeast corner.

9 A I so understood you.

10 Q In the tract of country represented by the blue marking
11 on the Map Exhibit D as the property of the Cucamonga
12 Vineyard Company.

13 A That is the way I understood your question.

14 Q That being the principal storm channel of the Cucamonga
15 Creek, in accordance with the general principle which you
16 referred to a while ago, and by general principle I refer to
17 to the laws which govern waters percolating into the earth
18 when discharged on to a territory similar to what we have
19 in view here, the water descending from the mountains
20 would follow that main storm channel, and the tendency would
21 be to saturate the land on either side of that storm
22 channel would it not, with the greater depth of water immediately
23 under the storm channel, until that saturation reached
24 the permanent water plane in the earth below?

25 A That would be true if the storm channel were kept there
26 regularly; the greatest saturation would be immediately
27 under the flowing water.

28 Q Then you would have a cone of saturation, or a mass of
29 saturation, having for its section, a triangle, or a figure

1 A. I understand that you are a student.
2 Q. I have been on the staff of the University for some
3 years, and I have been teaching the same subjects for
4 many years. I have been in the same position for
5 ten years, and I have been in the same position for
6 ten years. I have been in the same position for
7 ten years. I have been in the same position for
8 ten years. I have been in the same position for
9 ten years. I have been in the same position for
10 ten years. I have been in the same position for
11 ten years. I have been in the same position for
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22 ten years. I have been in the same position for
23 ten years. I have been in the same position for
24 ten years. I have been in the same position for
25 ten years. I have been in the same position for
26 ten years. I have been in the same position for
27 ten years. I have been in the same position for
28 ten years. I have been in the same position for
29 ten years. I have been in the same position for
30 ten years. I have been in the same position for

1 in the form of a triangle?

2 A Approximately; yes, sir.

3 Q The apex of which would be substantially in the chan-
4 nel or approximately in the channel?

5 A That is correct, if the saturation went indefinitely,
6 assuming that the mass would be saturated clear through to
7 the water-plane, and the base would be in contact with the
8 waterplane.

9 Q In this case, the cone or prism of saturation would lie
10 substantially in the middle of the line which joins the
11 string of 16th street wells wouldn't it?

12 A That would be true, assuming that the water ran there
13 continuously and indefinitely.

14 Q That is, the Haskell well number 8 on the east is about
15 the same distance from the creek channel there, as the well
16 number 1 on the west, - there is not much difference?

17 A That is substantially true.

18 Q And those wells, so far as cone of saturation is con-
19 cerned, are located where they would do the most good for
20 the getting of water?

21 A I think that is not true.

22 Q Well, that is where the wells are situated anyway,
23 isn't it?

24 A That is where the wells are situated, but the satura-
25 tion of the mass down so close to the wells would not be
26 quite as profitable to the wells and for the basin, as the
27 putting of that water into the upper end of the debris cone
28 and stopping it two or three miles above there; I mean
29 the whole saturated mass north of the Red Hills would be

[illegible]

4
1 more profitably benefitted, would receive a larger amount
2 of water which would be more likely to be beneficially
3 extracted and used, if that volume of water was put into
4 the detritus material up near the foothills.

5 Q Well, we probably are not speaking of this subject so
6 as to understand each other precisely; I am assuming that
7 there is a certain mass of water which descends to that
8 point intersected by a line which joins we will say the
9 San Antonio well number 1 and the Haskell well number 8, and
10 that the mass of water between those two extremities,-
11 and when I say a mass of water I mean a mass of material
12 more or less saturated with water beneath & is intersected
13 and intercepted by that string of wells at a place where
14 the pumping of the wells would theoretically at least-
15 I will not say anything about the practical effects - we
16 may differ about that - but theoretically they are so sit-
17 uated as when pumped to take the water from the saturated
18 mass to practical good advantage?

19 A Well, that would be true - - You assume, as I understand
20 you, that the stream running down and crossing the Base Line
21 would saturate the mass in between certain wells which you
22 designate there, and build that cone up; and that would be
23 true temporarily; but the greatest benefit comes from hav-
24 ing that water distributed at a point above, where there
25 would be the least likelihood of its passing the Red Hills,
26 and getting beyond the reach of the pumping plants, and
27 of the owners of the lands immediately below there, and
28 benefitting the people down in Chino or along the Santa Ana
29 River; what I tried to make plain was that if that volume of

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the heat. It was a sticky, oppressive heat that seemed to wrap around me like a heavy blanket. I had heard that the weather in the South was terrible, but I didn't realize it would be this bad. The sun was beating down on me, and I could feel my skin starting to burn. I took a deep breath and tried to ignore the heat, but it was impossible. I was sweating profusely, and my clothes were sticking to my back. I looked around and saw that everyone else was also suffering from the heat. The people on the street were wiping sweat from their foreheads, and the children were running around in the shade of the buildings. I felt a little better when I saw that I was not alone in my discomfort. I walked towards the hotel, and the heat followed me. I was so hot that I could barely breathe. I needed to find a way to cool down. I went to the beach and sat under a large umbrella. The sand was hot, but the ocean breeze was refreshing. I closed my eyes and let the sun dry my skin. I was so tired that I almost fell asleep. I had never experienced anything like this before. The heat was unbearable, but I was determined to make the best of it. I was going to enjoy this vacation, no matter how hot it was.

1 waters was put into the gravels nearer the foothills, where
2 therewould be less likelihood of its passing the line of
3 wells, in the gravel basin north of 16th street, and gett-
4 ing beyond their reach, more benefit would be derived from
5 it.

6 Q I am not intending to enter into an examination here
7 of the effects of the artificial spreading out of the water
8 above, but I am inquiring rather as to the situation of those
9 wells relative to the on-flow or descent of the water under-
10 ground, if left undisturbed by artificial measures above.

11 At this point, I might inquire of you, however, Mr. Trask, if
12 this spreading of the water in the channels of the Cucamonga
13 Creek above the Red Hills, and between that point and the
14 mouth of the canyon, was done by your direction largely?

15 A I think Mr Sanders, who was the engineer for the com-
16 pany in the latter part of the year 1901, and all of the
17 year 1902, suggested that to the Company, and beginning with
18 1903, and following up those suggestions, Mr Sanders and my-
19 self were associated in the San Antonio Canyon in like work,
20 and he was thoroughly familiar with this method of saturat-
21 ing the gravels. and the benefits to be derived from it;
22 and I assume that he gave the instructions because I know
23 that some work was done in those years along this line.

24 Q In what years?

25 A I think in 1902 or 1903; possibly the season of 1902-3,
26 or the Spring of 1903, in the Cucamonga wash.

27 Q As it done at your direction?

28 A Not that season; I think it was done under Mr Sanders'
29 direction, the engineer for the company.

the fact that the same person was seen at the same place at the same time.

2. I am not interested in your idea of maintaining the
at the expense of the individual expression of the artist
above, but I am deeply concerned as to the situation of those
with relation to the matter of the artist's work.
Second, it is not maintained by individual members above.
It is true, I must repeat to you, however, that there is
this question of the artist as the elements of the community
which shows the artist, and between that point and the
work of the artist, we have a very distinct line.
As I have said before, the artist is not the same
person as the artist of the past, and all of the
work of the artist is the artist's work, and the artist's
work is not the artist's work, but the artist's work is
not the artist's work, but the artist's work is the artist's
work, and the artist's work is the artist's work, and the
artist's work is the artist's work, and the artist's work is
the artist's work, and the artist's work is the artist's work.

Q Did you see it done?

A No, sir; but I heard it discussed and I know what was being done.

Mr Britt: I ask that be stricken out, as to what was done by Mr Sanders, as merely hearsay.

The Court: Stricken out.

Q When did you first see any of that work being done between the Red hills and the mouth of the Cusumona Canyon?

A In the season of 1904 - 1905 I think.

Q I think there was a witness here testified about some expense incurred, some men hired I think in the Spring of 1905.

A Well, from that season on, I think, the work has been done under my general instructions and directions.

Q Where was that work carried on? In this deep eroded channel, just below the mouth of the canyon, and that part of the channel immediately east of the southern extremity of the Frankish tunnel?

A The region of that work was up in the canyon above the Sontag place, just immediately below the point where I pointed out to the Court in our trip yesterday where I made a measurement of the creek water. The instructions I gave was to go up into the canyon as far as they could, and spread that water, and do everything possible to get water into the ground, as near the mouth of the canyon as possible, the object being to hold the water in the upper elevations.

Q Did the men follow your instructions?

A They did; and I was there from time to time, and I had

1 an opportunity to watch what they were doing.

2 Q I want to get your observation: you went up there and
3 saw the men at work did you?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q Did you keep any note of dates when you made those
6 observations?

7 A No, I don't think so. I was in Ontario and over that Red
8 Hill section frequently, as the record of the levels of the
9 water in the wells will show; and I would ride up to the
10 Frankish tunnel, or the Sontag place, where I measured the
11 water, and in that way I watched what was going on; and a
12 number of times I met the men and went down and discussed
13 the work with the men, and explained to them individually
14 what I wanted to accomplish.

15 Q In 1905 was all the work done in that eroded box like
16 ravine, into which the water pours when it descends from the
17 mountain canyon?

18 A No, I think in heavy storms work was done outside of
19 that, down below.

20 Q Did you see it done down there?

21 A I did not see the actual work done; I saw the water
22 flowing in various channels down below; I did not see them
23 working at it, at points below where I made the measurements;
24 occasionally I saw the men at work at a distance, at points
25 below, but I wasn't close enough to see what they were doing,
26 but I saw the men at work on the debris cone, for instance
27 between 16th and 19th streets.

28 Q When did you first see them there between 16th and 19th
29 streets?

1. I have been thinking of you very much lately.

2. I hope you are well and happy.

3. I have been thinking of you very much lately.

4. I hope you are well and happy.

5. I have been thinking of you very much lately.

6. I hope you are well and happy.

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18. I hope you are well and happy.

19. I have been thinking of you very much lately.

20. I hope you are well and happy.

21. I have been thinking of you very much lately.

22. I hope you are well and happy.

23. I have been thinking of you very much lately.

1 A I can't give you the dates.

2 Q What year?

3 A It was probably in the season of 1905-07, when we had
 4 the heavy rains; when we had those heavy rains and large
 5 volumes of water ran down the canyon, and out of the canyon
 6 it was spread out in all the channels, and the men found it
 7 necessary to do work between 16th and 19th streets, to keep
 8 the water from running across 16th street.

9 Q You somewhat misconceive what I am getting at. I want to
 10 get the locality where the work was done, and then I would
 11 like to ask you how it was done; now, the first year that
 12 you noticed anything of that sort ~~done~~ done, in the canyon
 13 or in the stream, it was between those steep high banks, a
 14 little below the Sontag house?

15 A Yes, sir; it might have extended down as far as a mile
 16 or a mile and a half from the mouth of the Canyon.

17 Q But it was then in the confined channel, between the
 18 steep banks?

19 A Well, the lower part of it would be out on the debris
 20 cone.

21 Q Was that in 1905?

22 A Well, I think it was the season later.

23 Q Well, that is what I understood you to say a few mom-
 24 ents ago; I want to get back to the time when the work was
 25 first done, so as to understand the process; and in 1905 it
 26 was all done in the narrow confined channel?

27 A Well, I couldn't say the work was all done there; but at
 28 times when I saw it, the men were up in the upper reaches
 29 of that canyon, within the limits I suggest, say from a mile

at this stage, which the State I suggest, say from a life
time when I was in the service up in the upper reaches.

Well, I don't say the work was all done there; but it
was all done in the service, and that's all.

First time, as far as I understand, the payment, but in 1901 it
was not; I was in fact paid for the first time when I was

in 1901, and as you see I am dependent upon the fact that I was
in 1901, I think it was the same thing.

Well, I think it was the same thing, and I think it was the same
thing.

Well, the money part of it would be not on the basis
of the money part of it would be not on the basis

of the money part of it would be not on the basis, but on the basis
of the money part of it would be not on the basis.

Well, I think it was the same thing, and I think it was the same
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thing.

9
1 to a mile and a half; they were somewhat within that area.

2 Q That was in 1905, - it was first up there in that
3 confined channel where you saw the work going on?

4 A Yes, sir; I have seen the work more often in that sec-
5 tion, ~~in that confined area~~ in that confined area
6 between those high embankments, than I have further down.

7 Mr. Haskell; I move to strike out the answer of the witness
8 as not responsive to the question.

9 Mr. Britt: I do not join in the motion.

10 The Court; Motion denied.

11 Q Up there in that deep boxlike ravine, just tell us how
12 the work was done to spread out the water?

13 A The men sent there to do that work would go into a chan-
14 nel through which the water was passing in large volumes,
15 which they knew was discharging too much water -

16 Q Never mind what they knew.

17 A Well, discharging a large volume.

18 Q Give us the process.

19 A They would pile rock in there and build a dam, and throw
20 gravel in until they threw a part of the water out into
21 some of the adjacent flood channels; they would build a dam
22 and a trench at the same time on the side of the channel,
23 so as to let the water flow out into some adjacent channel.

24 Q The bed of that channel up there is nothing but boulders
25 scarcely, is it, cobble stones, large boulders? and large
26 pebbles?

27 A Well, the greater part of the mass is boulders, apparently.

28 Q And that would scatter the water around a little or a
29 good deal in that mass of boulders?

SUPERIOR COURT

to a little and a little, but we cannot expect that now.

Q. That is the way, - it is the only way in that

direction, and we have got to go on with it.

A. Yes, sir; I don't see how we can stop at that time.

Q. I understand that you are not going to stop at that time.

Answer: I am not going to stop at that time.

Q. That is the way, - it is the only way in that

direction, and we have got to go on with it.

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direction, and we have got to go on with it.

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Q. I understand that you are not going to stop at that time.

Answer: I am not going to stop at that time.

Q. That is the way, - it is the only way in that

direction, and we have got to go on with it.

1 A Yes, sir; they kept at it scattering it around continu-
2 ously, until they got it so as it was going into the ground
3 and was not running off.

4 Q The channel up there is not more than 300 feet wide is it?

5 A Well, I would say in places, it is from 300 to 1000
6 feet wide.

7 The Court; You are speaking of the gorge, I suppose?

8 Mr Britt: Yes, I am speaking of the channel between
9 those deep bluff like banks.

10 A I would say in places 1000 feet wide there; as you get
11 down towards the mouth of the Frankish tunnel it is probably
12 wider than that.

13 Q Well, let us see; put your ruler on this map, Exhibit P
14 How wide is it at the angle made by the red lines, first?

15 A The scale of the map is one mile to two inches, and
16 there are points in the widest part of this that are a quar-
17 ter of a mile wide, that is half an inch; so that it is wider
18 than I guessed; it has a variable width; it may narrow up
19 to 700 or 800 feet at some points, as shown by the demarca-
20 tions of the banks on Defendants' Exhibit P.

21 Q Do you think it was a quarter or an eighth of a mile
22 wide at the place to which the Court was guided when we
23 struck the margin of the ravine first on the west side?

24 A My guess yesterday was that it was 1000 feet across to
25 the other bank, but it was only a guess.

26 Q Now, proceeding to this process, - when you saw the men
27 at work in the ravine, the gorge as the Court has better ex-
28 pressed it, - how wide was the channel in which the water was
29 flowing, the actual channel which confined the flowing

A. Yes, sir; that way is the most direct. It would be better
overly, while that way is, as I have said, the best
and the most direct.

A. The second up there is not more than 1000 feet above the
A. Well, I would say in places, it is 1000 to 1500

feet high.
The third; you are speaking of the gorge, I suppose?
No, Sir; I am speaking of the channel between
them deep right like that.

A. I would say in places 1000 feet wide there; as you say
down towards the mouth of the river, it is probably
wider than that.

A. Well, let me see; but you spoke of the river, didn't you?
Now this is it at the angle made up the river, that

A. The scale of the map is one mile to two inches, and
there are marks in the upper part of this map a few
feet of a mile wide, that is well marked; so that it is about
than I guessed; it has a variable width; it may narrow up
to 100 or 200 feet some places, as shown by the distance
from of the river on the map, I think.

A. In your sketch it was a picture of a section of a mile
wide of the river in which the third was marked, was it?

A. The section of the river that is 1000 feet across the
the river, that is not only a guess.

A. Now, I am speaking of this gorge, I don't see the map
at all in the picture, the gorge in the third map before me
presently, it is not the same as the third map, but the
[The third map] which showed the river

11
1 water, if there was any confinement?

2 A Well, that varied at different times when I was there;
3 there were times when I was there when the volume of water
4 was very much less than at others, and the surface width
5 of the channel of course would vary with the volume of the water.

6 Q Well, within what limits?

7 A At times it would be as narrow as 10 or 15 feet, and at
8 other times ~~10~~ 10 or 20 or 30 feet wide.

9 Q Well, how wide did they spread it out? How wide were the
10 lateral dams which they constructed of cobble stones?

11 A The lateral dams had the length of the cross section of
12 the channel, no more; and the water would spread out - at
13 some points would spread out 40 or 50 feet, possibly wider
14 than that, depending on the topography at the particular
15 point.

16 Q The dams consisted of cobble stones mainly?

17 A Yes, sir; they were so built that any excessive flood
18 would destroy them, and the water would go down the main
19 flood channel again; they were built with that object in
20 view; they were not built to be permanent.

21 Q And the first accession of flood water to the channel
22 of the creek obliterated the dams or broke them down?

23 A Excessive floods would; moderate storms would not;
24 excessive floods would clean them out; there would be no
25 evidence of them left after a high flood - that is many
26 of them.

27 Q I think you said a while ago that you saw work being
28 done between 16th and 19th street?

29 A I saw the men at different times during and after those

I have been very much interested in the study of the

history of the world and its people

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history of the world and its people

1 very heavy storms, I saw the men working and spreading the
2 water out between those two streets; I did not go to them at
3 any time when they were doing that work.

4 Q Was the same process pursued there, as in the gorge at
5 the mouth of the canyon?

6 A I didn't go close enough to see but I assume it was, for
7 the reason that the water was spread out in so many differ-
8 ent local channels, and that was their instructions, along
9 that line.

10 Q The channels below the gorge where the banks cease to be
11 precipitous are mostly of boulders and cobblestones are
12 they, of ~~diminishing~~ size, however?

13 A The boulders are all through that mass; I think as you
14 suggest, that the diameter of the boulders decrease as you
15 get further away from the mouth of the canyon, but it is a
16 mass of boulders and gravel, and sands, and some silts and
17 some clay, throughout the debris cone, with more or less
18 vegetable matter on the surface.

19 Q Now, in this process that you have described when you
20 get below the part of the creek where there are precipitous
21 banks, for a mile or more below the mouth of the mountain
22 canyon, to what distance was the water turned toward the
23 west by those artificial diversions?

24 A The water at times, during those most excessive floods,
25 was turned into the westernmost of the flood channels of
26 the Cucamonga debris cone; I have seen water on 19th street,
27 in a flood, in a channel which is not over threeeighths of
28 a mile east of Euclid Avenue, probably about an eighth of a
29 mile east of where I took the measurement in the 19th street

very early morning, I saw the first of the
 water and noticed them for the first time. I did not go to them at
 any time when they were before me.

4. But the same person, I think, is the same person
 the name of the subject.

5. I think the first subject is not the same as the
 the second, but the water was not the same as the first.

6. and found the same, and that was their first, along
 that line.

7. The second subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

8. The third subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

9. The fourth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

10. The fifth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

11. The sixth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

12. The seventh subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

13. The eighth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

14. The ninth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

15. The tenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

16. The eleventh subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

17. The twelfth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

18. The thirteenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

19. The fourteenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

20. The fifteenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

21. The sixteenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

22. The seventeenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

23. The eighteenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

24. The nineteenth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

25. The twentieth subject is the same as the first, but the
 questions are mostly at the first and second.

1 ditch.

2 Q And it was turned over there in the manner that you
3 have described?

4 A It was turned over there higher up in the debris cone,
5 and came down in that channel, as a part of the division of
6 the Cucamonga waters.

7 Q That was by the operations of these employees under your
8 direction?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q The employees of the San Antonio Water Company?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q Now, the water which was diverged in that manner from
13 the natural channel between 16th and 19th streets, how far
14 to the west was that carried?

15 A Do you mean the Cucamonga waters?

16 Q Yes, sir; the water out of the Cucamonga Creek: the men
17 sometimes I understood you to say in their labors got down as
18 low as that territory between 16th and 19th streets.

19 A Well, the method pursued down there - the main flood
20 channels are scattered some little distance apart, - and the
21 method they pursued down there was to follow each one of the
22 channels down, and wherever they found a point that by
23 throwing in rock they could dam up the water and spill it
24 over into some adjacent channel, they did so.

25 Q Do you know to what extent they were successful in taking
26 the water toward the west? How far did they carry it over?

27 A Well, not further than I have before mentioned; that
28 western channel which at 19th street, was about three eights
29 of a mile east of Euclid Avenue, was the westernmost channel;

Q. And it was found that there is the same sort of
same difficulty.
A. It was found that there is the same sort of
and same down in that channel, as a part of the distance at
the same place.
Q. That was by the operation of those employees with you
distinction?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. The employees of the San Antonio Water Company?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Now, the water being the subject in that matter from
the natural channel between San Antonio and San Antonio, how far
to the west was that channel?
A. Do you mean the same channel?
Q. Yes, sir; the same one of the same channel; the one
sometimes a distance of 100 to 150 feet from the
how far that distance between San Antonio and San Antonio.
A. Well, the natural channel was there - the same thing
channels are indicated with little distance apart, - and the
width they were from each other to follow each one of the
channels down, and wherever they found a point that by
traveling in that way they could see up the water and still it
over into some adjacent channel, they did so.
Q. Is your idea in that extent they were successful in finding
the water toward the right for the way it went?
A. Well, you remember when I said before mentioned; that
western channel, which at San Antonio, was about three miles
at a mile west of San Antonio, was the westernmost channel;

14
1 they may have spread it from some nearby channel; in that
2 region between 16th and 19th streets, those division waters
3 were not large; when they got down as far as 19th street,
4 it would only require the breaking up of the stream into two
5 or three small streams, to have it go into the ground be-
6 fore it would reach 16th street.

7 Q How large were they at the point where the men were at
8 work? I am speaking now of that portion of the channel
9 between 16th and 19th streets.

10 A Well, I am too; I made no measurements of the flood
11 waters running over 19th street, but I remember of riding
12 through there and making an estimate once, and I think the
13 largest amount I saw flowing over 19th street, and towards
14 16th, was 100 inches, in one of those westernmost channels;
15 I wouldn't say it was the westernmost channel, but it was
16 one of the westerly channels; I remember I rode back on 16th
17 street, and there was no water there, so in that three-
18 quarters of a mile there, whatever water there was there had
19 been absorbed.

20 Q If you would not digress quite so much and answer my
21 questions we would get along more rapidly; my question was
22 as to the quantity of water flowing at the point where the
23 men diverted it in the eastern channel, between 16th and 19th
24 Street, and gathered and moved it toward the west?

25 A You misunderstand, I think, my replies; their method of
26 breaking up the water down near 16th street, was not to move
27 it toward the west, but to turn it out of any of those flood
28 channels, either to the east or to the west, wherever they
29 could turn it out; they made no effort to turn it to the east

[illegible]

1 or to the west, but simply to throw it out of the channel
2 in which it was running with the least work; it was not turned
3 out any great distance; it was simply thrown out into the
4 small drainage channel or channels parallel to the larger
5 drainage channel; there was no method of working it east
6 or working it west observed.

7 Q How many feet would it be moved?

8 A Quite probably it was not turned over 100 or 200 feet
9 at any point, unless it happened to be thrown into some
10 channel that had an angle in it, but as a rule the direction
11 of the channels is southerly.

12 Q Southeasterly are they not?

13 A Well, in places southwesterly; in the western part of the
14 debris cone, down near 16th street, on the e- westerly side,
15 between 15th and 16th streets, I think the tendency is to
16 run a little west; I think as far as the ditch which you
17 followed out, I think the tendency of the channels is to
18 bear to the west rather than to the east; but before they
19 reach 16th street, the tendency of the channels is westerly
20 rather than easterly; but these are eccentricities of the
21 drainage lines on the debris cone; and there are local drain-
22 age lines - ~~apparently local~~ apparently local -

23 Q Let us not meander too far from the question I am
24 trying to reach, which was the size of the stream which you
25 saw flowing from any place that the men were diverting it,
26 between 16th and 19th streets? There must have been some
27 place where they began to divert a stream: What was the
28 quantity of water flowing at that place?

29 A I just stated a few minutes ago, that I estimated at one

[illegible]

10
1 a time riding through on 19th street, that there was a
2 stream of 100 inches.

3 Q Now, take it above 19th street, what was the quantity of
4 water flowing in the streams, which the employees of the San
5 Antonio Water Company, undertook to divert?

6 A I didn't follow it up along that area between 19th street
7 and the Frankish and Stamm tunnel and the Sontag place;
8 I simply travelled across at 19th and 16th Streets, and
9 going down into the Canyon near the Frankish and Stamm
10 tunnel; whenever there was no water flowing at 19th street,
11 the assumption was that they were taking care of it above;
12 I didn't go above to see how they did it.

13 Q The streams which were diverted above 19th street, were
14 a good deal larger in volume than those below 19th street?

15 A Yes, sir; and the nearer you approach to the point where
16 the diversion was made from the main flood channel, the great-
17 er the volume in any of the subsidiary channels.

18 Q And it was the larger streams that were taken over to the
19 westward, until some of the flowed in the channel about three-
20 eighths of a mile east of Euclid Avenue?

21 A Well, it was the larger floods in which the water was
22 thrown to the west.

23 Q Well, the larger floods would make the larger streams
24 wouldn't they?

25 A Naturally; even in small floods there would be some stream
26 larger than others, that would be split up into a number of
27 smaller streams.

28 Q When you were making those improvements for the Ontario
29 Land and Improvement Company about '89 or 90, you put down

U.S. AIR FORCE, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2

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1 those wells and satisfied yourself that the waterplane was
2 some 60 or 64 feet below the surface?

3 A I would like to call your attention to some figures
4 which I discovered in relation to that experimental shaft
5 number 1.

6 Q That is the present well number 3?

7 A Yes, sir.

8 Q And the oldest well which exists in that line of eight,
9 isn't it?

10 A Yes, sir; well number 3, present well number 3, is the
11 old Frankish and Stamm shaft number 1; and I find by some of
12 my notes that the first time we struck water was at a depth
13 of 35 feet below the surface of the ground.

14 The Court, Q In what year was that?

15 A That was when the shafts were first sunk; now, in my tes-
16 timony the other day I gave off-hand about 60 feet; that
17 applied to the well furthest west; and this 35 feet applies
18 to wells 1 and 2 as originally sunk; there was a confusion
19 in my original answer.

20 Q I recollect that you testified that you sunk the shafts
21 until the men could not work in them longer without getting
22 water over their rubber boots.

23 A Yes, sir; I was using tunnel men for that work, and they
24 had rubber boots, and they worked until they couldn't work
25 any more.

26 Q And when you found that the water stood in the shafts
27 about 18 inches you stopped work?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q Now, I understand you to say it was experimental shaft

1. The first series of experiments was conducted in the laboratory of the
2. University of California, Berkeley, in the year 1900.
3. The results of these experiments are given in the following table:
4. The first series of experiments was conducted in the laboratory of the
5. University of California, Berkeley, in the year 1900.
6. The results of these experiments are given in the following table:
7. The first series of experiments was conducted in the laboratory of the
8. University of California, Berkeley, in the year 1900.
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26. University of California, Berkeley, in the year 1900.
27. The results of these experiments are given in the following table:
28. The first series of experiments was conducted in the laboratory of the
29. University of California, Berkeley, in the year 1900.
30. The results of these experiments are given in the following table:

1 number 4, where it was a depth of 64 feet?

2 A Yes, sir; those figures I gave a few days ago applied to
3 experimental shaft number 4, as marked on this Exhibit D,
4 and the figures I have just given were the figures showing
5 the depth to water at the time that shaft was sunk; that shaft,
6 number 1, and number 2 shaft, was about the same; number 2
7 is right close.

8 Q That is at the place now occupied by this well number 2?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q And the depth at those two shafts was how much?

11 A 35 feet.

12 Q Well, now, if you could give us, further, the time when
13 those three shafts, respectively, were sunk?

14 A I have done the best I could on that; it was about the
15 year 1890.

16 Q You think all three were sunk in the same year?

17 A I couldn't say positively; I have no data and I kept no
18 record of that time; and I wouldn't say whether those shafts
19 were sunk in 1889 or 1890, but somewhere about that period.

20 Q Well, I don't care much about it, but I would like to
21 know whether they were sunk in the same season?

22 A I am inclined to think they were; I think I put them in
23 there that season; while I did not work continuously on them
24 I think I finished up that investigation in less than a year
25 from the time I started in, possibly within six months.

26 Q State the distance, and if necessary use a scale, from
27 shaft number 2, present well number 2, and the experimental
28 shaft number 4...

29 A I find by scaling on the map that I have here, that

1. I think it is better to have a single...

2. I think it is better to have a single...

3. I think it is better to have a single...

4. I think it is better to have a single...

5. I think it is better to have a single...

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11. I think it is better to have a single...

12. I think it is better to have a single...

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27. I think it is better to have a single...

28. I think it is better to have a single...

29. I think it is better to have a single...

1 experimental shaft number 4 is about 1600 feet west of the
2 section line between sections 32 and 33, Township 1 north,
3 range 7 west; while well number 2 is from 150 to 200 feet
4 west of the same line, which would make them between 1400
5 and 1500 feet apart.

6 Q Do your figures to which you referred a while ago enable
7 you to say precisely the depth to water in the experimental
8 shaft number 1, and number 2? You said about 35 feet.

9 A Yes, sir; I can give you the sea elevation of that from
10 some notes I have here; the elevation of the water would have
11 been 1448.2 feet above sea.

12 Q In which?

13 A In well number 3 at the time the shaft was dug, prob-
14 ably in the year 1890.

15 Q And in the well number 2?

16 A Approximately the same.

17 Q Well, is there any difference?

18 A I have no record of any difference; my recollection is
19 that the water stood practically the same in them.

20 Q What was that same elevation in the experimental shaft
21 number 4?

22 A At that same time - the time it was dug, it was 1410.3
23 feet above sea level.

24 Q Have you got the elevation of the ground at those two
25 points, shaft number 4 and shaft number 1, the land surface?

26 A Well, I can give it to you at shaft number 1; and I can
27 give you approximately the elevation at shaft number 4;
28 at shaft number 4 the elevation must have been about 1470
29 feet; the elevation at shaft number 1, which is the present

approximately 1000 feet west of the
section line between sections 22 and 23, Township 1 north,
Range 7 west; with well number 12 from 100 to 200 feet
west of the same line, about north and then between 200
and 1000 feet apart.

On the 15th of March 1900 the writer at this place
found in the vicinity of the well in the experimental
well number 1, and number 12 the same kind of test.

At this time I was given the same elevation as that from
some notes I have taken; the elevation of the well would have
been 1000 feet above sea.

On the 15th of March 1900
I was given the same elevation as that from
some notes I have taken; the elevation of the well would have
been 1000 feet above sea.

On the 15th of March 1900
I was given the same elevation as that from
some notes I have taken; the elevation of the well would have
been 1000 feet above sea.

On the 15th of March 1900
I was given the same elevation as that from
some notes I have taken; the elevation of the well would have
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some notes I have taken; the elevation of the well would have
been 1000 feet above sea.

On the 15th of March 1900
I was given the same elevation as that from
some notes I have taken; the elevation of the well would have
been 1000 feet above sea.

well number 3 is 1483.2.

Q In the tunnel which you contemplated for Frankish and Stamm, or rather the Ontario Land and Improvement Company, it was your design to extend it to this experimental shaft number 4, as I understand the line which you have described this morning, the line of tunnel which you had in contemplation?

A That was discussed and my advice to them was to run easterly first.

Q Now, the reasons which led you to think that water was to be found at that place, and at those points which would justify running a tunnel, were the fact that by putting down those shafts you discovered the water standing at the distance of in the neighborhood of 35 feet below the ground—that was one reason?

A That was one reason.

Q Another reason was I suppose the situation of the Cucamong Canyon above, and your knowledge that it poured a large volume of water at certain seasons of the year, upon the debris cone to the north?

A That was one of the factors.

Q Another reason was the circumstance that you saw those cienegas and springs along the Red Hill to the south, was it not?

A That was another factor in the investigation.

Q And putting those things together you concluded that a tunnel put on the line of those 16th street wells would probably give a good flow of water?

A That is substantially correct; my advice was to put a

It will be found that the

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the same as the one which is

1 tunnel just north of 16th street.

2 Q On the present property of the San Antonio Water Company?

3 A The present property of the Company. but at that time the
4 property of Frankish and Stamm, or the Ontario Land and
5 Improvement Company.

6 Q And that was to be substantially parallel with the Base
7 Line or 16th street?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q And you then reasoned that the water which was percolat-
10 ing underground along there was emerging in the cienegas ,
11 or some of it at any rate, in the cienegas and springs below
12 did you not?

13 A I don't think my reasoning was exactly along those lines
14 my reasoning was that there was water coming from those
15 watershed areas lying to the north, and the gravel beds
16 were there, and that those hills were an interference in
17 the discharge of the gravel beds to the south, for which
18 reason it was a good place to go for water and I tried to go
19 there for it.

20 Q The evidence of the interference was the rising of
21 water in the springs and cienegas along the east side of the
22 Red Hill, was it not, or one of the evidences?

23 A That was one factor that started me on the investigation;
24 but I soon decided that that formation where those red hills
25 were was very close, and probably offered a great resistance
26 to the water coming from the north, and would therefore
27 maintain the water-level and furnish a more permanent supply
28 than I could get anywhere further south in the valley.

29 Q Was the Rubio well in existence at that time, well number 6?

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

2. The second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures, and has helped to make it a great nation.

3. The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony. It is a nation of people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

1 A I think not.

2 Q While our attention is directed to that particular local-
3 ity let me inquire of you if the Rubio well, the well num-
4 ber 6, was not sunk in the storm channel of the Cucamonga
5 wash or Cucamonga Creek, and close up to the eastern bank
6 at that place?

7 A The Rubio well was sunk very close up to the easterly
8 bank of the Cucamonga Flood channel, but somewhat up out of
9 the axis of the channel; I think it was on a kind of a sec-
10 ondary bench below the main bench, and I think the elevation
11 at the point where the well was located must have been 7 or 8
12 or 10 feet above the creek channel immediately west.

13 Q It was inside of the bank which was eroded by that flow
14 of water?

15 A It was in the flood notch of the red hill, or the forma-
16 tion there.

17 Q That bank where it is exposed right adjacent to that well
18 consists of this red soil does it not?

19 A Yes, sir; it is material that has evidently washed from
20 the hills on the south, washed back in there, washed back
21 to the north.

22 Q You think material is not in place?

23 A No, sir.

24 Q What does it rest upon?

25 A Well, it rests upon an d is intermixed with the gravels
26 and detritus material of the more recent period; the same pro-
27 cess of melting down those hills has been going on at the
28 same time that the melting down of the mountains has filled
29 up the basin back of the red hills; wherever you come near

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

at this place?

near to Dismal Creek, and runs up to the water level

box 2, was not in the water channel at the Dismal

the day on which you if the Dismal well, the well was

2. While the situation is changed in your position (and)

1. The world will not stay as it is today.
each of the Communist bloc states, but somewhat as yet it
the state of the world; I think it will be a state of a very
where, much more the world, and I think the world
of the world where the world will be in a state of a very
in fact, the world will be in a state of a very

It is not known if the above mentioned person is still alive. It is not known if the above mentioned person is still alive. It is not known if the above mentioned person is still alive.

[illegible]

2. That the said [redacted] is a person of good character and is a resident of the County of [redacted] State of [redacted] and is a citizen of the United States of America.

1 the contact between the two, you find an admixture or inter-
2 mixture of materials.

3 Q At that place where the Rubio well is, the Red hill is
4 on top?

5 A The red hill material, some of it is there on top; an
6 examination of that bank will show that it is a mixture of
7 material; it is not one and the same material throughout.

8 Q Well, you find evidence of that circumstance all through
9 that red formation do you not? You find a quantity of boul-
10 ders and pretty heavy rocks and gravel and white material
11 intermixed with the red?

12 A That is true, but you will find a greater part of the
13 boulders and coarse gravel is of what we call dead boulders;
14 they are boulders you can hit with a hammer and they go to
15 pieces; they are disintegrated granite; the boulders up in
16 the Cucamonga wash are what we call live boulders and they
17 do not go to pieces without considerable hammering.

18 Q Up there by the Rubio well, underneath the red soil
19 you would get material of substantially the same color as
20 that discovered in that trench below the mouth of the Y
21 tunnel of which you produced some photographs here?

22 A I think you get some of the same color; I think there
23 is an admixture there of the two formations.

24 Q Did you sink any shafts about the time you were explor-
25 ing for water for Frankish and Stamm, or rather for the On-
26 tario Land and Improvement Company, to the west of Upland or
27 north of Upland, in the debris cone of the San Antonio Creek,-
28 experimental shafts?

29 A No, the only shafts I sunk for them in the watershed of

• 9 •

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

emulation of the best and most effective

Journal of Management Education 32(10):1101-1114

Journal of Management Education 30(10):1131-1142

At the time, the only source I saw the item in was a review in

the San Antonio drainage area were sunk up in the canyon itself, in connection with the developments in the San Antonio tunnel; I have no recollection of having done any work below the San Antonio tunnel in the shape of developments in that watershed.

Q The debris cone of the San Antonio Creek spreads out for some miles doesn't it?

A Yes, sir; at certain points it is several miles wide.

Q Did you look over that debris cone at the time that you had in mind the expansion of the water resources of the Ontario Land and Improvement Company, with a view to discovering water in that formation or in that district?

A I did.

Q And you found no place where it seemed to you to be as favorable for developing water as this point north of the Red Hill?

Q No, not fully as favorable; I found some places north of what is known as the Sycamore tunnel developments, where I thought water could be secured.

Q Those developments were up in the mouth of the Canyon, San Antonio Canyon?

A Those were south of the Baseline, but that land was held by people who were developing the Sycamore tract; whereas, the land on which I decided as the more favorable place to develop was the property of the San Antonio Water Company, or of Frankish and Stamm, or of the Land and Improvement Company.

Q So you made no developments over there on the Sycamore tract?

1 The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was
2 cold, my breath misting in the air. I had heard the weather
3 was bad, but I didn't realize it would be this cold. I
4 pulled my coat tighter around me and walked towards the
5 entrance of the building. The door was open, and I
6 went inside. The first person I saw was a man in a
7 suit, who looked at me and said, "Welcome. Please
8 follow me." He led me to a large room with many
9 people sitting at tables. I was introduced to several
10 people, and we talked for a while. The man in the
11 suit then said, "I have a few things I want to
12 show you. Please follow me." He took me to a
13 small room where there were some papers on a table.
14 He pointed to them and said, "These are the
15 documents you need to sign. Please take a moment
16 to read them. If you have any questions, please
17 ask me. I will be happy to answer them." I
18 took a few minutes to read the papers. They
19 seemed to be some kind of contract or agreement.
20 I signed them, and the man in the suit said,
21 "Thank you very much. These are the documents
22 you need. Please take them with you. I will
23 be in touch with you again soon. Goodbye."

1 I did not.

2 Q Was this land where the experimental shaft number 4 is
3 situated the property of the Ontario Land and Improvement
4 Company in '89 and '90?

5 A Yes, sir; that was on the land of the Ontario Land and
6 Improvement Company at that time.

7 Q Did it afterwards pass to the San Antonio Water Company
8 along with other lands of the first mentioned company?

9 A I think not, but I would not be positive as to that;
10 it is not included in their holdings as delineated on this
11 map, Exhibit E.

12 Q At what time was it that you were experimenting in the
13 neighborhood of the tunnel at present near the mouth of
14 the San Antonio Canyon? In '89 or '90?

15 A I began my work there in the latter part of the year
16 '87, and was connected with that development up to the time
17 it was turned over to the San Antonio Water Company sometime
18 in the nineties.

19 Q Did you sink some shafts there at the time the tunnel
20 was run?

21 A No, sir; the tunnel was already started at the time I
22 came to California.

23 Q Did you sink any shafts in that neighborhood?

24 A I sank shafts in connection with that development; yes, sir.

25 Q Of an experimental character?

26 A In a measure; also as a development.

27 Q Were they south of the tunnel?

28 A No, sir; they were north of the mouth of the tunnel; and
29 all of them were connected at some time or other with the

I did not.

Q. What time had there been experimental shaft sinking at the
situated the property of the United States and Government
Government in 1891 and 1892?
A. Yes, after that time on the part of the United States and
Government during at that time.

Q. Did it afterwards pass to the San Antonio Water Company
along with other lands of the United States company?
A. I think not, but I will not be positive as to that;
it is not known in their possession at this time.

Q. I think that you are now representing to the
neighborhood of the tunnel at present near the mouth of
the San Antonio Canyon is this as 1891?
A. I believe it was there in the latter part of the year
1891, but not connected with that development up to the time
it was known that in the San Antonio Water Company location
in the vicinity.

Q. Did you also work under there at the time the tunnel
was built?
A. Yes, the tunnel was already started at the time I
came to Dallas.

Q. Did you know and realize in that neighborhood?
A. I can recall in connection with that development; yes, sir.
Q. Or an experimental character?
A. It was; it was a development.
Q. Were they part of the tunnel?
A. Yes, they were part of the tunnel at the time; and
all of them were connected at some time or other with the

1 with the main tunnel or some of its branches.

2 Q Do any of the exhibits that you have here show the loca-
3 tion of that San Antonio tunnel?

4 A None of them show the location of it; I think Exhibit P
5 of defendants might be made to show it. I have drawn on
6 Defendants' Exhibit P two parallel lines which show approx-
7 imately the location of the San Antonio tunnel, which is,
8 the greater part of it, in section 24, township 1 north,
9 range 8 west; and I have marked inside of these parallel
10 lines which are in pencil, the capital letter S and the
11 Capital letter A and the word "tunnel" meaning San Antonio
12 Tunnel; that location is approximately the location of the
13 tunnel as it is constructed.

14 Q Where were these experimental shafts put down, relatively
15 to that tunnel?

16 A The experimental shafts were put down within the upper
17 1000 feet of the tunnel, or say 1200 feet to be more accurate
18 and all of them on the east side of the axis of the tunnel.

19 Q They were virutally in the mouth of the San Antonio Canyon?

20 A They were up in the canyon, yes, sir, somewhat above the
21 mouth of the tunnel where it debouches on to the plain.

22 Q At about what elevation above sea level?

23 A About 2300 or 2400 feet.

24 Q They were then about as high up, or possibly a little
25 higher than the Frankish and Stamm tunnel, which was run in
26 the Cucamonga watershed?

27 A Yes, sir; they were at a higher elevation, probably,
28 than any point on that tunnel, by 150 or 200 feet.

29 Q Did you sink those to water?

systems with noise and delay and a diffusive interaction.

Following events by various persons and a few other persons.

Journal and the same will be written down and you must be [in] town

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1 A Some of them.

2 Q At what depth?

3 A Varying depths; some of those shafts were about 60 or 70
4 feet deep when we struck bedrock; others of them went down
5 into the bedrock to a depth of possibly 120 feet from the
6 surface to the bottom of the shaft.

7 Q Did they yield water in any quantity?

8 A Yes, sir; at the time they were sunk - The shafts them-
9 selves never yielded any water, because they were sunk from
10 the surface and were never pumped, but the drifts connecting
11 the bottoms of the shafts with the main tunnel developed
12 the water. And at all of these points we developed more or
13 less water.

14 Q You put them all down to bedrock?

15 A No, not all of them; the last one I sank which was prob-
16 ably 300 or 350 or 400 feet east of the main line of the
17 tunnel did not go into the bedrock; it was ascertained that
18 bedrock was considerably lower back in the - -

19 Q (Interrupting) They were all put down to connect with
20 the tunnel?.

21 A Yes, sir; they were not run below the level of the
22 tunnel.

23 Q And you ran lateral tunnels to connect them with the
24 main tunnel in each instance?

25 A Yes, sir.

26 Q About how much water did they yield?

27 A At the time of the tapping of some of those shafts they
28 yielded large amounts of water; I think that some of those
29 drifts which ran to connect up with shafts yielded as high

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I shivered slightly, pulling my jacket closer.

2. The second thing I noticed was the silence. It was a deep, profound silence, the kind that only comes from being so far from the noise of the world.

3. The third thing I noticed was the beauty. The landscape was breathtaking, a mix of rugged mountains and lush green valleys. It was a sight I would never forget.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the people. They were friendly, warm, and welcoming. It was a relief after the cold and silence of the plane.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the food. It was delicious, a mix of local and international dishes. It was a taste of a new world.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the culture. It was unique, a mix of old and new traditions. It was a glimpse into a different way of life.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the weather. It was perfect, a mix of sun and shade. It was a relief after the heat of the tropics.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the scenery. It was stunning, a mix of natural and man-made beauty. It was a sight I would never forget.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the people. They were friendly, warm, and welcoming. It was a relief after the cold and silence of the plane.

10. The tenth thing I noticed was the food. It was delicious, a mix of local and international dishes. It was a taste of a new world.

1 as 100 or 125 inches of water for a while, some of them,
2 if not more.

3 Q And some of them almost nothing?

4 A Yes, sir; some of them supplied less than an inch.

5 Q What became of the flow of water? Did it peter out?

6 A The water flowing from the different developments flowed
7 into the tunnel and was carried out into the pipe system,
8 and it fluctuated in volume from year to year as shown by
9 the records.

10 Q Do you mean the tunnel as a whole fluctuated, or did you
11 keep any separate measurements of the laterals?

12 A No, sir; no separate measurements were kept of the lat-
13 erals, except at the time they were developed; none kept
14 in recent years; no systematic measurement to ascertain just
15 where the water was coming from.

16 Q Do you know whether they maintained their original flow
17 or whether they have become extinct or nearly so?

18 A I know that they did not maintain their original flow;
19 the volume of water flowing from those different drifts and
20 points of development fluctuated materially with the rain-
21 fall and the saturation of the mass of material in the San
22 Antonio Canyon by the floods resulting from the winter rains

23 Q What is their present condition as producers of water?

24 A They are very prolific of water at the present time;
25 I should judge there was 250 or 300 inches of water running
26 from the San Antonio tunnel today.

27 Q That includes the various laterals.

28 A The tunnel includes everything that is connected with it,
29 shafts and drifts.

As the water level of the river was at a high stage,

it was not possible to

find some of the other things

which were at the same time as the

the water level of the river was at a high stage

The water level of the river was at a high stage

the water level of the river was at a high stage

and it is estimated that the water level of the river

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it is estimated that the water level of the river

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the water level of the river was at a high stage

the water level of the river was at a high stage

1 Q Were those the principal sources of the water flowing
2 from the tunnel?

3 A During and after seasons of heavy rainfall, water comes
4 in at various points in the tunnel in the upper 1500 feet
5 of it; some places very little comes in, and at other pla-
6 ces it comes in in a regular stream.

7 Q What is the total length of the tunnel?

8 A 3000 feet for the main tunnel; 1200 to 1500 feet of la-
9 terals and drifts.

10 Q Have you put in a tabulation showing the flow of that
11 tunnel?

12 A I have.

13 Q Does the tunnel itself run on bedrock or near it?

14 A The tunnel itself, except the last 600 feet of it, was
15 in the detritus mass of the canyon; the upper 600 and some
16 odd feet are in the bedrock of the canyon.

17 Q What did you find as to the productivity of that part of
18 it in the bedrock?

19 A I found there was no water coming through the bedrock
20 after I had penetrated it, after I had put the shafts and
21 drifts to the bedrock and gathered the water on the sur-
22 face of the bedrock.

23 Q The only water you got in that part of the tunnel was wa-
24 ter flowing along on the surface of the bedrock?

25 A Yes, sir; that was the object to get below the surface,
26 and select low points in the bedrock, and make gathering
27 chambers at those points; and I ascertained those facts in
28 the explorations I made with a diamond drill and the construc-
29 tion work in connection with that tunnel was carried along

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1. I have found the principal source of the water flowing
2 from the mountain.
3 A. During and after seasons of heavy rainfall, water comes
4 in an equine volume in the tunnel in the upper 1000 feet
5 of the rock above the level of the tunnel, and it continues
6 one it comes in in a regular stream.
7 It flows in the lower part of the tunnel.
8 A. 5000 feet for the main tunnel; 1000 feet for the
9 branch and drift.
10 A. There is a large opening in the rock at the
11 bottom.
12 A. I have.
13 A. Does the tunnel itself run at right angles to the
14 A. The tunnel itself, except the last 500 feet of it, runs
15 in the direction of the water; the upper 500 feet runs
16 at right angles to the direction of the water.
17 A. What did you find as to the permeability of the rock?
18 A. In the bedrock.
19 A. I found there was no water coming through the bedrock
20 after I had penetrated it, when I had cut the water and
21 drilled in the bedrock and through the water in the
22 part of the bedrock.
23 A. The only water you find in that part of the tunnel runs
24 at right angles to the surface of the bedrock.
25 A. I think you have found the water in the bedrock.
26 A. I have found the water in the bedrock and also in the
27 openings in the rock; and I explained these facts in a
28 paper published in the "American Journal of Science" and the
29 "Geological Survey of the United States".
30

1 on the lines I have suggested, by reaching to the low places
2 in the bedrock and connecting those levels up with the
3 main tunnel.

4 Q Before the adjournment at noon I asked you about that dry
5 Sourwine well or shaft, and you thought the location of it
6 could be ascertained from a copy of a map you used in the
7 McPherson case: Is this a copy of what was Exhibit 12 in
8 that case?

9 A I don't know the number of the exhibit; it is a copy of
10 one of the defendants' maps used in the McPherson case.

11 Q Have you obtained the data relative to that shaft?

12 A I have.

13 Q I think the request was to locate the shaft on the
14 map Exhibit D; if it was not I will make that request now.

15 A I have located that Sourwine shaft on this Exhibit D,
16 2250 feet south of the northeast corner of section 5, 1400
17 feet west of said corner of section 5, township 1 north,
18 range 7 west; I have marked a dot with a small rectangle
19 around it, and I have written the words "Sourwine Shaft"
20 with an arrowhead pointing to the shaft.

21 Q Where is the location of that shaft if it were transferred
22 that is your description transferred to the map Exhibit P?

23 A Well, it is very near the center of section 5 heretofore
24 described and 1400 west of the east line of said section,
25 and I have marked an X on this Exhibit P and written the
26 words "Sourwine Shaft" with an index arrow, pointing to the
27 shaft, in pencil.

28 Q What was the depth of that shaft?

29 A I measured the depth in 1900, or at the time I was gath-

1. The first 3 years of the project, 1971-1973, were devoted to the development of the methodology for the study of the effects of the environment on the behavior of the subjects. This was done by the use of a series of experiments in which the subjects were exposed to a variety of environmental conditions and their behavior was recorded. The results of these experiments were used to develop a methodology for the study of the effects of the environment on the behavior of the subjects. This methodology was then used in the study of the effects of the environment on the behavior of the subjects in the field.

2. Before the agreement of the 2-10-1944 was made, the
author was well on his feet, but the thought of the
fact that a man of his age and condition would be
in the hands of a man of his age and condition is
a very different matter. It is a very different
thing to be in the hands of a man of his age and
condition, and it is a very different thing to be
in the hands of a man of his age and condition.

The above information was obtained from the records of the FBI and is being furnished to you for your information.

1. I think the report will be found in the
2. and should be in the same place as the report on the

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1. I have a very good idea of the value of the property.

STATE OF NEW YORK
IN SENATE,
January 10, 1907.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1906.

ALBANY:
JAMES BRONKHORST COMPANY,
PRINTERS.
1907.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1968

and I hope to visit you in the future. I am very much interested in the work you are doing, and I hope to visit you in the future.

1. The first of these is the fact that the majority of the population of the United States is now living in urban areas. This is a result of the process of urbanization, which has been going on since the beginning of the 20th century. The population of the United States has increased from about 100 million in 1900 to over 200 million in 1960. At the same time, the population of rural areas has decreased from about 100 million in 1900 to about 50 million in 1960. This has led to a concentration of the population in urban areas, which has had a profound effect on the economy and society.

• May also be used for the purpose of identifying the source of the information.

1 ering data in the McPherson suit, and found it to be 164 1/2
2 feet.

3 Q Was there any water in it?

4 A No.

5 Q That was sunk on the west side of the Red Hill was it?

6 A It is west from the little Red Hill, and some little
7 distance north of the northern point of the Red Hill.

8 Q Was there a well or shaft which you testified to or which
9 you know anything about in the district of country where you
10 have marked on the Exhibit P the word "outlet" crossing an
11 arrow, or crossed by an arrow?

12 A Well, the Sourwine well is the nearest well that I know
13 of to that word "outlet" as you have designated; there is
14 a well or there was one ~~there~~ - I don't know its exact lo-
15 cation, south of there, near the Santa Fe, near Campus Av-
16 enue; it made a dry hole and did not develop any water.

17 Q On this Exhibit P and above this word "outlet" there ap-
18 pears indicated an arrow, with the term "gravel basin": Does
19 that appear on the original map or is that one of the fea-
20 tures inserted?

21 A That is one of the features I added to the original map.

22 Q I suppose this word "outlet" is also added by you simi-
23 larly?

24 A Yes, sir.

25 Q I notice that the term "gravel basin" there seems to
26 apply to a district in the shape of a section of a sauce pan
27 with the handle turned to the north or northeast, and the
28 western boundary seems to coincide quite accurately with the
29 line which is called here "divide between San Antonio and

1. The first of these is the question of the

2. second, which is the question of the

3. third, which is the question of the

4. fourth, which is the question of the

5. fifth, which is the question of the

6. sixth, which is the question of the

7. seventh, which is the question of the

8. eighth, which is the question of the

9. ninth, which is the question of the

10. tenth, which is the question of the

11. eleventh, which is the question of the

12. twelfth, which is the question of the

13. thirteenth, which is the question of the

14. fourteenth, which is the question of the

15. fifteenth, which is the question of the

16. sixteenth, which is the question of the

17. seventeenth, which is the question of the

18. eighteenth, which is the question of the

19. nineteenth, which is the question of the

20. twentieth, which is the question of the

21. twenty-first, which is the question of the

22. twenty-second, which is the question of the

23. twenty-third, which is the question of the

24. twenty-fourth, which is the question of the

25. twenty-fifth, which is the question of the

26. twenty-sixth, which is the question of the

27. twenty-seventh, which is the question of the

28. twenty-eighth, which is the question of the

29. twenty-ninth, which is the question of the

30. thirtieth, which is the question of the

1 Cucamonga Creeks"; are we to understand from that that
2 there is no gravel basin over the divide in the district
3 which may be called the debris cone of the San Antonio Creek?

4 A No, sir; it simply indicates, in so far as the location
5 of that line is concerned that that part of the gravel beds
6 which I assumed were tributary to the 16th street wells
7 had its surface limit at that point; in that drainage area,
8 the trend of the flow of water, rainfall and water coming
9 from the north is easterly and within the Cucamonga water-
10 shed; and everything west of that line is in the San An-
11 tonio watershed, referring to the surface drainage.

12 Q Describe here how you ascertained that line between the
13 two watersheds?

14 A I began at the summit of the Cucamonga watershed -

15 Q The mountain shed may be easily enough defined; come down
16 to the valley.

17 A I followed the dividing line between the San Antonio
18 Canyon drainage, and the Cucamonga Canyon drainage, down the
19 crest, and came out upon the mesa near the mouth of the San
20 Antonio Canyon, on the east side, and there, as above, I
21 drew this line approximately to the highest point of each
22 contour, as shown on the map, and connected up the points of
23 the different contour lines where the point was furthest
24 south on the map, on that mesa, the backbone or divide be-
25 tween the two drainage areas; in other words water falling
26 westerly of the line on any portion of the area would turn
27 towards the flood channels of the San Antonio Canyon, while
28 water falling easterly of the line would turn easterly.

29 Q Did you ascertain that from any observations on the ground?

[illegible]

1 A I ascertained it from the contours on Defendants' Ex-
2 hibit P as platted by the Government topographer, and by the
3 rules laid down for determining the watershed limits of any
4 area.

5 Q And you have included in the Cucamonga watershed vir-
6 tually the whole of the mountain mass running along the north
7 side of the Valley between the San Antonio Water Company's
8 tunnel and the Frankish and Stamm tunnel?

9 A I have included more; I have one east of the Frankish
10 and Stamm tunnel nearly two miles - over a mile - I have gone
11 to a point where the lines laid down on this map indicated
12 there was a division between the drainage channel of the
13 Cucamonga shed and the Deer Creek shed.

14 Q Now, in that watershed of the Cucamonga watershed, you
15 have delineated somewhere, I don't know whether it is on this
16 map or not, that westernmost wash into which there is water
17 taken from the San Antonio Creek, by means of a ditch along
18 the 19th street road: where is that situated on the map
19 Exhibit P, that draw into which that water was turned, before
20 the pipe line was constructed during the winter just past?

21 A That drainage channel is shown by the characters used
22 in depicting the channel of the main Cucamonga wash, and is
23 represented on Exhibit P as the westernmost thread of the main
24 channel; there are some seven or eight channels on the line
25 of 19th street, as shown by this exhibit, and the western-
26 most is the one which I have described in my former testimony;
27 and at 19th street, according to this exhibit, it must be
28 about one mile - I think there must be a wash - I know there
29 is one - not shown on this map still west of the one shown on

1. I am not a member of the Society for the
2. Study of the History of the United States,
3. and I am not a member of the Society for the
4. Study of the History of the United States.

5. I am not a member of the Society for the
6. Study of the History of the United States,
7. and I am not a member of the Society for the
8. Study of the History of the United States.

9. I am not a member of the Society for the
10. Study of the History of the United States,
11. and I am not a member of the Society for the
12. Study of the History of the United States.
13. I am not a member of the Society for the
14. Study of the History of the United States,
15. and I am not a member of the Society for the
16. Study of the History of the United States.

17. I am not a member of the Society for the
18. Study of the History of the United States,
19. and I am not a member of the Society for the
20. Study of the History of the United States.
21. I am not a member of the Society for the
22. Study of the History of the United States,
23. and I am not a member of the Society for the
24. Study of the History of the United States.

25. I am not a member of the Society for the
26. Study of the History of the United States,
27. and I am not a member of the Society for the
28. Study of the History of the United States.
29. I am not a member of the Society for the
30. Study of the History of the United States,
31. and I am not a member of the Society for the
32. Study of the History of the United States.

33. I am not a member of the Society for the
34. Study of the History of the United States,
35. and I am not a member of the Society for the
36. Study of the History of the United States.
37. I am not a member of the Society for the
38. Study of the History of the United States,
39. and I am not a member of the Society for the
40. Study of the History of the United States.

41. I am not a member of the Society for the
42. Study of the History of the United States,
43. and I am not a member of the Society for the
44. Study of the History of the United States.

1 Exhibit P.

2 Q Don't you know that the water which runs down that cob-
3 ble stone ditch, from the corner of Euclid Avenue and 19th
4 street, - that the wash which received that water before
5 the construction of the cement pipe line last winter, was
6 not a wash from the Cucamonga stream at all?

7 A Yes, sir; that is true, but the one I describe as the
8 westernmost wash is one an eighth of a mile further east
9 than that.

10 Q I would like you to mark on Exhibit D the point where the
11 waste water discharging into the cobble stone ditch at 19th
12 street and Euclid Avenue was turned into the wash, before
13 the present cement pipe line was constructed during the
14 present winter or the winter just passed?

15 A I have marked two parallel lines and a circle at the
16 point on 19th street, approximately the location of the meas-
17 urement of water, the figures of which I read into the tes-
18 timony this morning, which marks the point where the flood
19 channel intersects 19th street and through which the flood
20 waters formerly passed prior to the construction of the
21 pipe line leading easterly from that point, and I have writ-
22 ten opposite that point the letter F with an index mark to
23 the parallel lines at that point.

24 Q The natural drainage channel there into which that water
25 was discharged before the construction of the pipe line
26 leading further to the southeast during the present winter
27 came down from the northwest did it not? I mean that is the
28 course of the channel there, the purpose being to show that
29 it was not a Cucamonga wash at all?

[illegible]

2. I would like to see the results of the study on the use of the word "I" in the title of the paper.

the period from 1914 to 1918.

it was not a Cambridge word at all.

1 A The channel at that point drained local areas lying north
2 and west of that point, and at that point was obliterated
3 at the time the orange grove was planted, and the flood wa-
4 ters that accumulate on the lands immediately north were taken
5 through a ditch which was artificially constructed 50 or 100
6 feet further east; and the ditch from this point at 19th
7 street, south, carried the waters that were brought in
8 through the gutter on 19th street, after the orchard was
9 planted.

10 Q What is the distance from the corner of 19th street and
11 Euclid Avenue to the point you have marked with the Letter F?

12 A Practically a quarter of a mile.

13 Q Nearer an eighth?

14 A No, a quarter.

15 Q When was that cement pipe line completed in which we
16 saw the water flowing at that point yesterday?

17 A Sometime during the winter of 1908-09.

18 Q Well what time in the winter?

19 A I don't know the date of completion.

20 Q Well, December, January or February?

21 A I don't know. I think the books would show when they made
22 the last payments on it; I think it was during the early
23 part of the winter.

24 Q Was it constructed under your supervision on a line laid
25 out by you?

26 A Yes, sir.

27 Q And you can produce the line on this map?

28 A I have not the notes here.

29 Q Well, you know its course?

1 A The General is that which is the subject of the
2 our view of the world, and is the subject of the
3 all the other things that are the subject of the
4 this that is the subject of the world, and is the
5 always a subject of the world, and is the subject of the
6 that is the subject of the world, and is the subject of the
7 always a subject of the world, and is the subject of the
8 always a subject of the world, and is the subject of the
9 always a subject of the world, and is the subject of the
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25 always a subject of the world, and is the subject of the

1 A I can approximate it; I have not the notes here of the
2 survey.

3 Q What is its length?

4 A I can't give you that from memory, but I think it is
5 1000 or 1100 feet, as far as the pipe line is concerned.

6 Q And its direction is east, some degrees south?

7 A I had Mr Manley, the Company's superintendent run over
8 that with me, and he kept whatever notes were kept on it, and
9 I told him where to put the line, and I told him the size
10 and the capacity of the pipe; but I have given you the approx
11 imate length of it.

12 Q The pipe line is now carried over so that its easterly
13 extremity is in the westernmost wash of the Cucamonga Creek?

14 A I think that it is in the second - I think there is one
15 wash - no, the mouth of the pipe line is very close to the
16 westernmost wash; the ditch runs over to another.

17 Q Can you indicate it with sufficient certainty to satis-
18 fy your own mind on this Map Exhibit D?

19 A I can show approximately the course of that line; I don't
20 remember the angle of it exactly. I have placed a dashed
21 line on Exhibit D in pencil, leading southeasterly from
22 the point I just previously marked as point F, and written
23 the word "pipe" in it, and that shows approximately the lo-
24 cation of the present pipe constructed in the season of 1908-
25 1909, for the purpose of carrying flood waters easterly
26 from the ditch on 19th street.

27 Q It diverges at an angle of some 20 or 25 degrees from 19th
28 street - somewhere in that neighborhood?

29 A Southerly; yes, sir.

1 I am very pleased to hear that the report of the
2 committee is so favorable.
3 I am in the interest
4 of the committee, and I hope that the report will be
5 1000 or 1100 feet, as far as the pipe line is concerned.
6 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
7 the report will be so favorable.
8 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
9 the report will be so favorable.
10 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
11 the report will be so favorable.
12 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
13 the report will be so favorable.
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15 the report will be so favorable.
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17 the report will be so favorable.
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19 the report will be so favorable.
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21 the report will be so favorable.
22 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
23 the report will be so favorable.
24 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
25 the report will be so favorable.
26 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
27 the report will be so favorable.
28 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that
29 the report will be so favorable.
30 I am in the interest of the committee, and I hope that

1 Q Can you indicate that same pipe line on this map Ex-
2 hibit P?

3 A I have located the point on 19th street, and on Exhibit
4 P I have marked the letter F as the point representing the
5 intake to the pipe line; I have marked a line in pencil
6 bearing a little south of east, showing approximately the
7 location of the pipe used for flood waters, and I have
8 written the word in pencil "pipe" under it; I will say this
9 pipe line, at the point where it takes water in is very near
10 the center of the northeast quarter of section 31, township
11 1 north, range 7 west.

12 Q That point is how far west of well number 1, the point
13 that pipe line is turned into a channel of the Cucamonga wash?

14 A It is about seven-eighths of a mile.

15 Q And how far north?

16 A About five-eighths of a mile.

17 Q Now, I will ask you to state what is the slope of the
18 ground from that point to a point directly west of the well
19 number 1 of the San Antonio Water Company's 16th street wells-
20 How much does the grade decline? I mean following the line of
21 that wash into which that water is discharged at the end of
22 the pipe line?

23 A Well, there is a fall between those points if you travel
24 on a straight line - -

25 Q I am not asking you to measure from that point where the
26 pipe line discharges into the westernmost wash to well num-
27 ber 1, but I would like to know the slope of the ground
28 along the line of the wash into which it discharges to a
29 point directly west from the well number 1?

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the

plane was

2. I have traveled the same old road since I was a child

3. I have known the same old faces for as long as I can remember

4. In the days of my youth I have known a lot of people

5. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

6. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

7. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

8. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

9. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

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25. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

26. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

27. I have known a lot of people who have been with me

1 A Well, it depends from where you start in the wash into
2 which that discharges.

3 Q Is that wash marked on the Exhibit P?

4 A No, I don't think it is; the ditch line that connects the
5 pipe or continues from the pipe easterly, runs to the wash
6 which is shown as the most westerly branch of the Cucamonga
7 wash.

8 Q What ditch line?

9 A The open ditch from the end of the cement pipe leading
10 East.

11 Q Well, take that wash into which the ditch line runs?

12 A Well, that wash, into which the ditch line runs, at the
13 point where the ditch intersects it, bears a little east
14 of south, I should say some 8 or 10 degrees, for at least
15 three-eighths of a mile, when it bears west, probably 5 or
16 8 degrees, west of south, for a third of a mile, and then it
17 swings east again.

18 Q I was endeavoring to get the fall on the surface of the
19 ground.

20 A Your question calls for the fall between the point
21 immediately west of the well number 1, and the point where
22 the water from the pipe line goes into the wash; if you want
23 those elevations I can give them to you approximately. The
24 elevation of well number 1 is 1491 feet; the elevation of
25 the ground at the point where the ditch intersects the most
26 westerly wash shown on this Exhibit P - I would say the ele-
27 vation there must be about 1570 feet, possibly 1580 feet;
28 that would give approximately 90 feet fall between those
29 points.

1. I am, it seems, the only one who has seen

which that is, the only one

2. The last word used in the Bible is

3. I don't think it is the only one that comes to

4. The only one that has been found, and it is

5. It is the only one that has been found, and it is

6. The only one that has been found, and it is

7. The only one that has been found, and it is

8. The only one that has been found, and it is

9. The only one that has been found, and it is

10. The only one that has been found, and it is

11. The only one that has been found, and it is

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19. The only one that has been found, and it is

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21. The only one that has been found, and it is

22. The only one that has been found, and it is

23. The only one that has been found, and it is

24. The only one that has been found, and it is

25. The only one that has been found, and it is

26. The only one that has been found, and it is

27. The only one that has been found, and it is

1 Q As you proceed easterly from that point, proceeding in
2 a direction across the debris cone, the country is almost a
3 dead level isn't it, along south of 19th street?

4 A No, it is irregular; it has its ups and downs as you
5 cross the drainage channels; the channels themselves are
6 usually low, and the intervening ground is somewhat higher;
7 if you were to make an east and west profile through there,
8 it would look like the teeth of a saw somewhat.

9 Q The depressions are very shallow are they not?

10 A Well, I suppose six or seven feet would mark the axis of
11 the bottom of the depression.

12 Q Does that ground rise or ascend to the east? If you were
13 to run a line east from the point where the pipe line dis-
14 charges the water into the westernmost wash, do you go up
15 hill or down hill, in an easterly direction?

16 A You would go up hill for about half a mile, and then be-
17 gin to go down hill if you followed a true east line.

18 Q The water on the surface of the ground would run off to
19 the south, and not to the east, wouldn't it, and does run
20 off to the south and not to the east?

21 A All those channels immediately below 19th street, and
22 at points where they are intersected by the pipe line, or
23 the ditch, or an extension of the ditch, have a slight bear-
24 ing to the east; in other words they bear south, but are
25 a few degrees east of south.

26 Q I infer from what you say that your answer to the ques-
27 tion is that the water would run almost south, with a slight
28 trend to the east?

29 A That is correct.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the heat. It was a sticky, oppressive heat that seemed to wrap around me like a heavy blanket. I had heard that the weather in the South was terrible, but I didn't realize it would be this bad. The sun was beating down on me, and I could feel my skin starting to sweat. I took a deep breath and tried to ignore the heat, but it was impossible. I was in the South, and the heat was just one of the many things that were new to me.

2. The second thing I noticed was the smell. It was a mix of different scents that I had never before. There was a strong smell of cotton, which I had heard was a major industry in the South. There was also a smell of tobacco, which I had heard was popular in the region. And then there was a smell of something I couldn't identify, but it was definitely not from the North. I was in the South, and the smells were just one of the many things that were new to me.

3. The third thing I noticed was the people. They were different from the people I had grown up with. They had a different way of talking, a different way of thinking. I had heard that the people in the South were more friendly, but I didn't realize it would be this different. They were more relaxed, more easygoing. They didn't seem to have the same kind of pressure that I had grown up with. I was in the South, and the people were just one of the many things that were new to me.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the food. It was completely different from the food I had grown up with. I had heard that the food in the South was delicious, but I didn't realize it would be this different. There were new flavors, new ingredients. I was in the South, and the food was just one of the many things that were new to me.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the landscape. It was beautiful, but it was also very different from the landscape I had grown up with. There were new sights, new sounds. I was in the South, and the landscape was just one of the many things that were new to me.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the culture. It was a mix of different cultures that I had never before. There was a strong African American culture, which I had heard was a major part of the South. There was also a strong European culture, which I had heard was also a major part of the South. I was in the South, and the culture was just one of the many things that were new to me.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the history. It was a rich and complex history that I had never before. I had heard that the South had a long and storied past, but I didn't realize it would be this rich. There were so many stories, so many events. I was in the South, and the history was just one of the many things that were new to me.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the future. It was a bright and hopeful future that I had never before. I had heard that the South was a place of opportunity, but I didn't realize it would be this bright. There were so many possibilities, so many dreams. I was in the South, and the future was just one of the many things that were new to me.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the present. It was a place of beauty and possibility that I had never before. I had heard that the South was a place of beauty, but I didn't realize it would be this beautiful. There were so many things to see, so many things to do. I was in the South, and the present was just one of the many things that were new to me.

10. The tenth thing I noticed was the South. It was a place of beauty and possibility that I had never before. I had heard that the South was a place of beauty, but I didn't realize it would be this beautiful. There were so many things to see, so many things to do. I was in the South, and the South was just one of the many things that were new to me.

1 Mr McKinley: Is that question on the surface, or any water?

2 A Surface water is what I was talking about - flood waters.

3 Mr Britt, Q I asked you to note here this morning and you
4 did note a bridge on this map Exhibit B, on the line of the
5 San Bernardino road, which is crossed by that westernmost
6 wash: Is that correct?

7 A One of the westernmost washes discharges water under that
8 bridge; I can't say that it is the westernmost one.

9 Q When the procession accompanying the Court passed over
10 that bridge, returning to Upland, did you notice water run-
11 ning down that channel under that bridge?

12 A I didn't notice that bridge when I passed over it; I
13 don't think I remember passing over the bridge.

14 Q Have you seen the water running down that channel re-
15 cently at all?

16 A Yes, sir; repeatedly in the last few months.

17 Q I mean in the last few days?

18 A I don't remember seeing the water there since sometime
19 in February.

20 Q If the water was running there yesterday it was water
21 which was being turned in from that ditch yesterday?

22 A Yes, sir; if there was water running there yesterday, it
23 would be water that was running through the pipe line, and
24 through the ditch, and into the wash, as we saw it discharg-
25 ing yesterday; it would be some part of that water. Well, I
26 want to correct that: there is another point where water is
27 sometimes turned out of the Ontario pipe system and dis-
28 charges under that bridge - the San Antonio Water Company
29 pipe system; there are some boxes down near 16th street

fine, healthy, happy and well as ever.

My mother, who is now 80, is still as well as ever.

My father, who is now 75, is still as well as ever.

My sister, who is now 60, is still as well as ever.

My brother, who is now 50, is still as well as ever.

My cousin, who is now 40, is still as well as ever.

My aunt, who is now 30, is still as well as ever.

My uncle, who is now 20, is still as well as ever.

My grandfather, who is now 10, is still as well as ever.

My grandmother, who is now 5, is still as well as ever.

My great-grandfather, who is now 0, is still as well as ever.

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My great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandmother, who is now 0, is still as well as ever.

1 where water is sometimes allowed to run out; it might have
2 come from either of those sources; sometimes it is run out
3 across the road at 16th street, about 1600 or 1700 feet east
4 of Euclid Avenue, and flows southeast and under that bridge.

5 Q Do you know whether any of it was so flowing yesterday?

6 A I do not.

7 Q Was it usually flowing there from the San Antonio Water
8 Company's system?

9 A It frequently does in the winter.

10 Q At this time of the year?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q You gave us this morning a measurement of the water made
13 by yourself and Mr Finkle yesterday, at the intake of that
14 new cement pipe line a quarter of a mile or thereabouts
15 east of the intersection of Euclid Avenue and 19th street:
16 have you previous measurements of water at the same point?

17 A One, and I have already read it into the record.

18 Q Has any one else that you know of, in the employ of the
19 San Antonio Water Company, made any other measurements there?

20 A I have no knowledge of any such measurements.

21 Q What was that quantity which you measured on a previous
22 occasion?

23 A 354.5 inches.

24 Q At what time?

25 A On February 20th, at 2:05 p.m.

26 Q What year?

27 A 1909.

28 Q Did you ever make any estimate of the quantity of water
29 flowing there at other times?

A I never made any memorandum of estimates; in riding by

Q I have not any information as to the date of the

flowing there at that time.

A This was with the volume of the water at that

time.

Q What year?

A In February 1904, at 1:00 p.m.

Q At what time?

A 1:00 o'clock.

Q Occurred?

A That was the point when the water was at a point

A I have no knowledge of any such occurrence.

Q But you are sure that you know of, in the spring of the

year, and I don't know what it is in the spring.

Q Have you previous knowledge of water at the same point?

A Yes, the indication of water there was 1904 about

the same time as the water at the same point.

Q Yourself and Mr. White yesterday, at the bridge of that

Q The water was running at a point in the spring.

Q Yes, sir.

Q At what time of the year?

A In February, in the spring.

Q Company's records?

A That is what I think from the fact that the

A I do not.

Q Do you know whether any of the of the spring?

A Yes, I know, and I know the water was at the

A Yes, I know, and I know the water was at the

A Yes, I know, and I know the water was at the

1 there I have estimated varying amounts at different times
2 that I have seen flowing in the ditch.

3 Q You have heard the testimony of one or two witnesses
4 here, the zanjero and others, that sometimes there was
5 100 inches, and sometimes as high as 300?

6 A I have.

7 Q Have you observed the flow of water there when it was
8 less than 100 inches?

9 A Yes, sir; I have seen water there flowing, when it was not
10 over 10 inches.

11 Q Have you seen it there when there wasn't any at all?

12 A Yes. I have seen the ditch when there was no water there.

13 The Court, Q What point of measurement are you talking
14 about?

15 A At the junction of Euclid Avenue and 19th street; there
16 I have seen the ditch dry.

17 Mr Britt, Q In the irrigating season does any water dis-
18 charge there?

19 A Once in a while one irrigating on that steep land will
20 lose control of his water for a time and the overflow or
21 waste water runs into that ditch.

22 Q Well, that is accidental?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q Is it sometimes run there on purpose during the irrigat-
25 ing season?

26 A No, sir.

27 Q Well, do you know whether Mr Currier, and other people
28 about the head of San Jose Creek have waited on the officials
29 of the San Antonio Water Company and complained about the

There is a very important thing to be remembered in this connection.

That I have been thinking in this direction.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

But, the subject is different, this subject is different.

100 years, and sometimes as long as 200 years.

It is a long time.

It is not the same thing, it is not the same thing, it is not the same thing.

There is a very important thing to be remembered in this connection.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is not the same thing, it is not the same thing, it is not the same thing.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

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It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

It is the same thing, the same thing, and in the same way.

It is a long time.

1 wasting of water at that point?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q Do you know from any statement made to you by Mr Leeke
4 whether an action has been brought by those people southwest
5 of Pomona to restrain the San Antonio Water Company from
6 turning out that water into this ditch at the junction of
7 19th street and Euclid Avenue?

8 Mr McKinley: Objected to as irrelevant, immaterial, not
9 cross examination, and not the best evidence.

10 The Court: Sustained.

11 Mr Britt: Exception.

12 Q Has any process of injunction been served on you per-
13 sonally to restrain the taking of the water there?

14 A No, sir.

15 Q Have you been served with process in any action for the
16 restraint of the taking of the water at that point?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Do you know of any such suit having been brought?

19 Mr McKinley: Objected to as irrelevant, immaterial, not
20 cross examination and not the best evidence.

21 The Court: Sustained.

22 Mr Britt: Exception.

23 Q When did that water if you know first begin to be turned
24 out and into that ditch at the intersection of Euclid Avenue
25 and 19th street?

26 A In 1890.

27 Q About how much was turned out at that time?

28 A The capacity of the pipe lines.

29 Q Amounting to how much about?

1. The first of these is the

2. The second is the

3. The third is the

4. The fourth is the

5. The fifth is the

6. The sixth is the

7. The seventh is the

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29. The twenty-ninth is the

44
1 A I never made any measurements, but I should judge in
2 those years that the maximum amount would have been between
3 two and three hundred inches; I don't believe the pipe lines
4 would have delivered to that ditch more than 250 or 300
5 inches, if the full capacity was discharged into the ditch.

6 Q Was it turned into that little wash a quarter of a mile
7 further east?

8 A Some of it, yes; the 15th street gutter was paved and
9 took everything that was coming south from the north in the
10 year 1890, and all of the waters were turned into that ditch
11 through the 15th street gutter.

12 Q That is the little wash which ran down across 10th street
13 at the point or virtually the point where the head of
14 the cement pipe line is now, the recently constructed pipe-
15 line?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q Was that practice continued from 1890 onward?

18 A At all times during the winter season when the water was
19 not needed for irrigation purposes that was the regular
20 common practice.

21 Q And about what quantity was discharged there at such times
22 Two to three hundred inches?

23 A It varied; at times the ditch was dry and at other
24 times the water was poured out there probably up to 250 or
25 300 inches; no records were kept of it; I should judge the
26 volume was at times as high as 300 inches.

27 Q And that practice has been continued from that time to
28 the present?

29 A Every season, except some of the dry years, when the wa-
ter was used the entire winter season.

Here the Court takes a recess until tomorrow, March 17,
1909, at 10 o'clock a.m.

1 The first of these is the fact that the

2 second of these is the fact that the

3 third of these is the fact that the

4 fourth of these is the fact that the

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IN THE
Superior Court

OF THE
County of San Bernardino

State of California

Cucamonga Vineyard Company, et al.,

Plaintiff S

vs.

San Antonio Water Company, et al.,

Defendant S

Vol. 32

Wednesday, March 17, 1909

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SUPERIOR COURT

Wednesday March 17, 1909. Thirty Second Day.

The Courtroom of the U. S. District Court.

(Hiram Coras Examination resumed.)

Mr. Britte: Q. Mr. Frank, I call your attention to a tabulation of water elevations which you delivered in evidence here in the early stages of this case, and found at page 86 of the Reporter's transcript. The columns in the tabulation purport to show the elevations of water at wells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, of the San Antonio Water Company, I believe, and in addition, three wells, 9, 10 and 11; and I understand that the columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 shown in that tabulation are interchanged and that the designation of elevations under the column heading 3 should be in the column headed 4, and the designation of elevations in the column headed 4 should be in the column headed 3, as the result, I think, of a correction you made the other day. And I am asking these questions merely to know if I am correct in the correction I make, it being of some importance, as that tabulation covers a considerable period of time. I refer to your statement which appears at page 2641 of the testimony.

A. You are not correct in that. The tabulations themselves are correctly placed under the proper headings, but an explanation I gave at the time I was on the stand relative to the location of the well 3 and the well 4 was incorrectly made into the record. The tabulations themselves seem to be all right. I have checked some of the figures. The error I had in mind was a general statement in which I described the general location of

statement is what I intended. The general position is

of the law. The whole I had in mind was a general

statement about the law. I had no intention of

any particular case. The law is the same.

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SUPERIOR COURT

1 well S and well B, and in that description I was wrong.
2 The tabulations are correct.

3 Q It may be of some consequence in the case to have
4 this clearly understood,. At page 2541 of your testi-
5 mony the other day you said--

6 A I will say, Judge Britt, I have made a memorandum
7 of that error in a copy of the transcript that I have
8 in my room, and a little later I will clean it up, if
9 that will cover the point. I refer to it there by page
10 and line.

11 Q For the present I call your attention to the state-
12 ment or explanation made at page 2541: "Well No. B is the
13 well in cienea D on the west side of the Red Hill and
14 in the 90-acre tract near the center of the north line
15 as shown on defendants' exhibit B, and is marked on
16 plaintiffs' exhibit no. 1 as well no. 2, or has been
17 designated A rtesion Well No. 2 in some of the exhibits
18 in the case. I wish to state that on examining the rec-
19 ord of my testimony put in at the request of plaintiffs,
20 that I made a mistake in locating Wells S and B.
21 Wherever in that transcript it says Well S it should be
22 Well B. I simply shifted them around."

23 A I should add there "wherever in my general state-
24 ments in the transcript." An examination of the trans-
25 cript shows the tabulation to have been correctly enter-
26 ed under the proper headings.

27 Q Then there is no change to be made at present in
28 this long tabulation beginning at page 50, or the contin-
29 uation of it which was given a few days ago?

with a great deal of care, and in the meantime I am writing

The following are the results.

1. The first part of the investigation has been to show

that the elasticity of demand is not constant, but varies

with the price of the commodity.

2. I will now, I think, turn to the question of the

elasticity of demand for the different commodities.

It is of course, not a difficult matter to find out

that the elasticity of demand for a commodity is not

the same for all commodities.

3. But the question I will now consider is the

question of the elasticity of demand for the different

commodities. I will now, I think, turn to the

question of the elasticity of demand for the different

commodities. I will now, I think, turn to the

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question of the elasticity of demand for the different

1 A No, sir; the tables which I passed in were type-
2 written copies and were correct, and it was my statements
3 that were in error when I referred to the two columns
4 therein specified.

5 Q When you came to make those corrections in the
6 transcript which you speak of, make them all/

7 A Yes, sir; I will do so; I have not looked over the
8 complete testimony yet; I will do so later and make
9 a correction of any errors that have crept in.

10 Q Have you personally run any levels, or any contour
11 lines in this district about the Red Hills and North of
12 the 16th Street wells of the San Antonio Water Company?

13 A I have done some work there in preparation for the
14 Jefferson case during the latter part of 1899 and early
15 part of 1900 prior to going into court, I ran levels, ran
16 a set of bench levels over the wells, and I contoured a
17 part of the Red Hill formation, but Mr. Wright's map
18 covered so much more area, that I think in that case the
19 contours were never put in evidence and the record of them.
20 But the record of the wells, the sea-elevations of the
21 wells that appear on the map which I loaned you last
22 night, which is a copy of one of the exhibits in that
23 case, were in the greater part taken from my own bench
24 levels.

25 Q Have you run any levels over the country to the north
26 and northwesterly from the 16th street wells for the San
27 Antonio Water Company?

28 A Not of any extent; personally I have made none; I had
29 one of my assistants who was constantly in the field there

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1 in the year 1904 do some such work, and the product of
2 his surveys, which is only fragmentary appears on Defen-
3 dants' exhibit in the case.

4 Q Which one?

5 A Exhibit E; as I have already testified the greater
6 part of the contour work shown on Exhibit E was taken from
7 Mr Wright's map, but some additions were made, and I
8 don't know just the number of them; but they were made
9 by Mr Sanders who was my assistant, at the time Mr Reid
10 was in the employment of Judge Britt's clients, in 1904.

11 Q Does this map Exhibit E show all contour lines so far
12 as they were made by your assistant at that time or at
13 any time? Did he carry the lines further west?

14 A No, sir; the map shows whatever work he did and the
15 extent of it; there was no effort made to carry the lines
16 west; there was only an effort made to get some of the
17 lines north of the Red Hill; that work was done by Mr
18 Sanders and his notes plotted by the draughtsman.

19 Q They seem to be extended farther to the east than
20 they are to the west, on the map Exhibit E: Did he not
21 extend them to a corresponding distance to the west?

22 A I think not; if he had they would have been plotted
23 on this map. I gave my instructions of the area to be
24 covered by his field work, and the notes were turned
25 over to the draughtsman, and the presumption is that he
26 put the results of that survey on this map; those were
27 my instructions and I checked them over in part.

28 Q Have you no contour lines along 19th Street, as far
29 west as Euclid Avenue?

[illegible]

1 A No, sir; the only work that I had Mr Benders do fur-
2 ther west than the area shown on plaintiffs' Exhibit E was
3 in connection with the extension of a survey for the storm
4 water ditch, a portion of which you saw constructed, on
5 the 15th. I had I think two different preliminary sur-
6 veys run - that is a transit survey through intermediate
7 levels - at the time I was deciding about the location of
8 the storm channel; those notes were fragmentary and were
9 never platted out; they were used simply in estimating the
10 cuts and the fills along the alignment of the proposed ditch.

11 Q Have you no contour lines extending further west than
12 those shown on the map Exhibit E, covering the territory
13 in the neighborhood of 10th Street?

14 A I have none whatever.

15 Q And no contour lines covering the route of the pipe
16 line leading from the 16th street wells of the San Antonio
17 Water Company?

18 A No, sir; those lines were run out independently, and
19 the profiles made of the alignments, without regard to
20 the general features of the land; there was no topogra-
21 phy taken except that along the line; each of the sur-
22 veys were made for the pipe lines themselves.

23 Q And you have no contours of the portion of the Cu-
24 caronza wash in the neighborhood of the Frankish and Steam
25 tunnel?

26 A I have none.

27 Q Now between the south end of that tunnel, and say the
28 lines which are shown on Defendants' Exhibit E, extend-
29 ing a short distance above 19th street?

[illegible]

1 I have none.

2 Recurring briefly to a subject which we touched upon
3 yesterday afternoon late, will you state the elevation of
4 the Red Hill, the bank, that is to say, of the wash, im-
5 mediately adjacent to well number 6, the Rubio well?

6 A I can do so approximately; contour 1470 is very close
7 to the location of that well, and I find the well ele-
8 vation itself is marked as 1460.

9 Q The well itself - -

10 A That would indicate that the bank was about 10 feet
11 higher than the well; that is the bank immediately ad-
12 jacent to the well was about ten feet higher.

13 Q - - is about 1470 feet then?

14 A As well as I can tell from the map contour 1470
15 passes very close to the well as drawn upon this map.

16 Q Now, the Red Hill on that side of the Cuckoo
17 wash, further south, rises to what elevation, as indica-
18 ted by these contours?

19 A The Red Hill on the same side of the Cuckoo Flood
20 wash as the Rubio well or well number 6 is decreasing
21 in elevation at all points south.

22 Q What is the highest point?

23 A Well, along the bank of the wash the contours show
24 a continual drop or grade.

25 Q Well, take the highest point of that hill?

26 A Well, the hill is really no hill along the east
27 bank; it is really a depression southeasterly from the
28 well number 6.

29 Q Well, isn't there an elevation there? When I say

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I shivered slightly as I walked towards the terminal, my hands tucked into my pockets. The ground was wet from a recent rain, and the air smelled of earth and diesel. I took a deep breath, trying to steady myself. The terminal was a large, modern building with a glass facade that reflected the overcast sky. I walked through the automatic doors, feeling the cool air conditioning. The interior was spacious and well-lit, with a high ceiling and large windows. I saw other passengers walking through the terminal, some looking tired, others excited. I felt a sense of anticipation as I approached the check-in counter. The staff member behind the counter smiled at me, and I handed over my ticket. They directed me to the boarding gate, where I waited for my flight. The gate was a small, enclosed area with a sign that read "Gate 12". I stood there, looking out at the tarmac. Several planes were parked at the gates, and a few ground crew members were visible. I felt a mix of excitement and nervousness. This was my first time flying alone, and I was a bit unsure of what to expect. I took a deep breath and walked towards the plane. The boarding process was smooth, and I found my seat easily. The cabin was comfortable, and the flight attendant was friendly. I closed my eyes and tried to relax. The plane took off, and I felt a sense of freedom. I was on my way to a new adventure.

21
1 the east side I mean the portion of the country extend-
2 ing a quarter or half a mile further east; isn't there an
3 elevation of a reddish color there, which has been des-
4 scribed here as a part of the Red Hills?

5 A Well, your question is rather indefinite; if you will
6 locate some particular point on the map I will be pleased
7 to give you the elevation.

8 Q Pointing to the elevation in the northeast part of the
9 area depicted in pink on the Exhibit E, marked with the
10 legend "Cucamonga Land and Irrigation Company" - there is
11 a hill there isn't there?

12 A There is an elevation in the northwest quarter of the
13 northwest quarter of section 3, which is in the northeas-
14 terly corner of the lands of the Cucamonga Land and Irri-
15 gation Company, and the contour shows an elevation of
16 1440 feet.

17 Q Now, then, the main red hill, lying on the west side
18 of the Cucamonga flood channel, as it is marked on the Map
19 Exhibit E, shows what contour line as its highest elevation?

20 A The contour which has the highest elevation is marked
21 1460 feet, which is practically the same level as the
22 ground at the Rubio well.

23 Q Ten feet lower isn't it?

24 A No, the ground at the Rubio well is 1460 feet, but
25 the bank immediately east of the well is approximately
26 ten feet higher.

27 Q The surface of the ground there which is not ero-
28 ded is ten feet higher than the surface of the ground at
29 the well?

[illegible]

1 A Approximately so.

2 Q How could the soil have washed from those lower ele-
3 vations up to the summit of that bank at the Rubio well,
4 so as to have created that prominence there of the same
5 apparent character as the so-called Red Hills?

6 A Well, if that soil washed northerly, and was eroded
7 down directly from the top of the Red Hills, it would have
8 been done at an earlier period, when the Red Hills were
9 very much higher than they are now, before they had ero-
10 ded down to their present level.

11 Q So far as any present facts are concerned isn't it
12 more likely that the soil washed from the direction of
13 the Red Hill there at the Rubio well toward the south-
14 east or southwest?

15 A Well, that does not necessarily follow, because the
16 Red Hills at the present time are undoubtedly very much
17 lower than they would have been at an earlier date; they
18 have been wearing away, and the soils have been undoubt-
19 edly washing away by the flood waters of the Cucamonga
20 Canyon, between the Rubio well and the high point of the
21 hill, and there undoubtedly have been a number of read-
22 justments there.

23 Q But at the present time there is nothing on the sur-
24 face of these red hills to indicate their having washed
25 over to the north, so as to cover up any detritus ma-
26 terial which may have been there?

27 A The materials interlap there; when you come near the
28 contact of two formations, you will find that in all geo-
29 logic formations, when you have two silts which have come

and the world. The world is a vast and beautiful place, and it is our duty to explore it and to learn from it. We must not be afraid of the unknown, for it is only by venturing into the unknown that we can discover the truth. We must not be afraid of the future, for it is only by facing the future that we can build a better world. We must not be afraid of the past, for it is only by understanding the past that we can learn from it. We must not be afraid of the present, for it is only by living in the present that we can make the most of it. We must not be afraid of the world, for it is only by loving the world that we can save it.

[illegible]

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize just how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant, weak light. I wrapped my coat around myself, trying to keep warm. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize just how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant, weak light. I wrapped my coat around myself, trying to keep warm.

1 together, you will find them dove-tailed together, which
2 indicates there was a washing of each toward the other.

3 Q But you wouldn't expect any washing from the lower
4 to the high or elevation?

5 A Not under present conditions there wouldn't be any wash-
6 ing to the north at those particular points that you mention.

7 Q Now, you say that the Cuckoo wash, through the flood
8 channel has tended to lower the hills, those elevations:
9 wouldn't it have the same tendency to lower that elevation
10 at the Rubio well?

11 A It probably has done so more or less; my idea of the
12 geology at that point is that the surface changes have been
13 recent, so far as the surface elevations are concerned; the
14 present tendency is for a washing down of the higher soils
15 to the lower elevations; therefore they have been read-
16 justed in recent times.

17 Q Now, the two Haskell wells are at the surface in the
18 same sort of formation as the Rubio well, are they not?
19 They are of the same red formation?

20 A It is something similar; it seems to be an admixture
21 of the two; you examine the gravels taken out there and you
22 will find some old dead boulders and gravel, and you will
23 find some live boulders and gravel, indicating that there is
24 an admixture of the materials.

25 Q All the Haskell wells are sunk in the red formation?

26 A There is some of that formation on the surface the
27 same as down at the Rubio well; there seems to be some of
28 both there/

29 Q Now, you stated the other day that the material where the

1 16th street wells to the west of the flood channel of the
2 Cucamonga wash or creek are situated, was light detritus
3 material - the material penetrated by these wells was a
4 light detritus material?

5 A Yes, sir; it seemed to have the characteristics of the
6 recent material that you see on the surface of the ground,
7 in great part.

8 Q Did you observe other material, similar to that in the
9 cut immediately below the Y tunnel?

10 A Well, that material below the Y tunnel is made up of a -

11 Q Isn't that a light material?

12 A That material below the Y tunnel is made up of the
13 older formation, and you will find if you examine those
14 rocks carefully, that they break up more easily than the
15 rocks in the main wash, indicating they are of a differ-
16 ent geological age.

17 Q I have not broken up any of those rocks so as to be
18 able to respond to that suggestion; but that material down
19 there out of the cut below the Y tunnel, and which seems
20 to have been excavated for the purpose of conveying away
21 the waters from the Y tunnel, at least that was one of the
22 purposes, seemed to be of the same light detritus charac-
23 ter as that material at the 16th street wells, and I in-
24 quire of you if that is not so?

25 A It is a detrital material; it is all a wash material,
26 and it came from the same region only at an earlier date,
27 and has more thoroughly rotted or decomposed, and is more
28 thoroughly oxidized; and in the older alluviums there are
29 gravels and boulders, only they are of a material which

1 This report will be sent to the Board of Directors
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1 is not as firm, and they have not as much life; it is
 2 what we call dead material; we find the wash gravels and
 3 the quartz sand throughout the old alluviums as we do in
 4 the recent; that is the reason why we have artesian water
 5 flowing through those older alluviums, is by virtue of
 6 these strata of gravels and rocks which have not com-
 7 pletely rotted down, and ^{formed} ~~form~~ the finer silts and dusts/ .

8 Q There is no artesian water at the Y tunnel?

9 A That is an artesian belt there, and those cieneças
 10 are artesian water. The wells that are put in are artesian
 11 wells and were flowing wells at times.

12 x And it is the final factor in determining where the
 13 contact is ~~xxxxxx~~ in the two formations, to determine the
 14 location at a series of wells crossing at right angles
 15 the probable line of contact, and whenever the wells were
 16 sufficiently outside of the old formation you would not
 17 get artesian conditions and you know that you have passed be-
 18 yond the limits of artesian formation; and on the contrary,
 19 working the other way, when the wells reach the old forma-
 20 tion you get your artesian flow, and that is the only way of
 21 determining the line of contact.

22 Q You can only determine the line of contact by a series
 23 of surface excavations?

24 A That is correct, if we want to determine accurately the
 25 lines so as to plot them on our maps.

26 Q Now that material that came out of that cut collecting
 27 with the Y tunnel, to which I have just now referred, is
 28 of the same general character of color and of texture as
 29 the material which came out of the 16th Street wells, isn't it?

1 A It contains more of the red decomposed or lifeless
2 gravel and boulders which really marks the distinction
3 between the recent and the ancient alluviums.

4 A It may contain more, as you say, but the difference is
5 only one of degree and not of quality, is it?

6 A The difference is marked and well pronounced. In the
7 older alluviums you find some characters of rocks which
8 are not lifeless. In other words, you find some character of
9 rocks which are not completely decomposed. You will find
10 quartz which has withstood the ravages of time, unless it
11 is fissured, when it will break in the fissure lines.

12 Q You have mentioned several times that the red soil
13 down there is more completely oxidized than other detritus.

14 A That is the fact. The red characteristic of the soil
15 indicates a longer period of decomposition, and it is more
16 thoroughly oxidized.

17 A Do you understand that that white detritus will in time
18 turn red?

19 A Yes, sir; my understanding of the characteristics of
20 the formation there is that in sufficient geological
21 time the present material which we call the recent alluvium--
22 the present detritus cone-- will decompose and turn red and
23 have all the characteristics of the present older alluviums.
24 However, that will not be in our day; it will be after a
25 long geological period. It is a process that is going on
26 constantly and very slowly.

27 A Generally speaking, don't you find that the soil which
28 is on top of any formation is the more recent deposit?

29 A It may be the more recent deposit, but it don't neces-

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eliminated all non-physical data and the group

THE author wishes to thank the following persons for their help:

14. The following is a list of all persons who are

Figure 1. (continued)

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all members, and the majority are female. The group is

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How long will your family benefit from this investment? 2.

(continued from page 6)

How did the introduction of the new technology affect the

Journal of the American Statistical Association

2. The two measurements must be taken within 15 minutes.

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

Phosphoric anhydride was added to the solution and the mixture was stirred for 24 h.

serily when that it is the more recent soil. Frequently benches are left near the foothills from which the very oldest alluvium is washed out and intermingled with the recent. That is characteristic of all these formations, that we find some of the older alluviums and red clays at times that have been washed in from points where banks of the older alluvium were undisturbed for a long period.

Q How does this process of oxidation go on? What is it the result of? Contact with water?

A The atmospheric waters, carbonic acid gases etc., are turned into the material and they complete the chemical action-- the meteoric waters that carry the acids into the earth and aid very materially the process of oxidation.

Q Then you think that there is more water soaked into the ground at the Red Hills than in the light colored detritus further up along the line of the Cucamonga wash?

A I mean that they are older material and that they have had by far the longer period of time in which to receive the water and the chemicals which have aided in the decomposition of the mass.

Q What are those chemicals?

A Principally the acids taken from the atmosphere by the meteoric waters. Some of the acids from vegetable decomposition have washed down, also, and aided in the decomposition of the rock material.

Q How did the old detritus material which you speak of as prevailing there at the 16th street wells and the material in which those wells are sunk-- How did it get down there into the neighborhood of the Y tunnel and west of the Y

1. The first of these is the fact that the world is not a uniform whole, but is divided into many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

2. The second of these is the fact that the world is not a static whole, but is constantly changing and developing. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this change and development which makes the world so full of life and so full of hope.

3. The third of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

6. The sixth of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

7. The seventh of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

8. The eighth of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

9. The ninth of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

10. The tenth of these is the fact that the world is not a single whole, but is made up of many different parts, each of which has its own characteristics and its own history. This is the case with all the great powers of the world, and it is this diversity which makes the world so interesting and so full of life.

1 tunnel so as to mingle what that you call more completely
2 oxidized material? It is down hill, isn't it?

3 A It probably washed down there as a part and parcel
4 of the older alluvium, and it is a character of rocks
5 which has withstood the decomposition process much better
6 than the material surrounding. It is undoubtedly brought
7 down from the mountains before the upheaval of the New Hills
8 and came down into the plain or bottom of the valley. The
9 present elevation is due to the crustal movement. It may
10 have been raised hundreds of feet and even thousands of feet.
11 I don't know. We have no record of how much it is above the
12 old point at which it was laid down. The evidence as far
13 as we can read the facts on the ground is that there has
14 been a crustal movement and that the hills were raised and
15 that they were formerly a detrital mass and in the long
16 geological periods they have oxidized more thoroughly than
17 anything in the recent washes.

18 I am
19 Q / Speaking of the material disclosed by the cut leading
20 from the Y tunnel southerly.

21 A The appearance of the material in the cut from the Y
22 tunnel indicates or suggests to me that at that point the
23 waters from those cieneegas have washed out much of the clay
24 silt and the sandy soil and the finer of the alluvial ele-
25 ments that were in the whole mass, and left only the coarser
26 parts. That process is a natural one whenever water is
27 pouring from the earth. The tendency is to wash out and
28 carry away the finer silts. And you see at that place a
29 concentration of the gravels and rocks which have offered
the greatest resistance to the decomposition

[illegible]

1 elements. I think those gravels are the older gravels
2 and that they represent in themselves some of the material
3 which has resisted for a long period the elements. I
4 don't think they are any different, so far as age is con-
5 cerned, than the finer silts and the redder soils adjacent.

6 Q As you go a little further east into the bed of the wash
7 did you notice any large boulders and cobbles and gravel and
8 pebbles?

9 A Does your question refer to the flood channel of the Cu-
10 camonga Canyon?

11 Q Yes.

12 A Yes; you notice in that flood channel throughout the
13 length of it, through the Red Hill, that gravel and
14 sands have been washed in there. You find evidence of the
15 recent material from the mountains in recent floods scat-
16 tered throughout the channel-- throughout its length.

17 Q That is, all the way down to the southern boundary
18 of the Cucamonga Land and Irrigation Company's land and
19 into the land of the Cucamonga ~~Vineyard~~ Vineyard Company,
20 and even further south?

21 A Even further south you find evidence of that recent
22 material having been washed in and left in place there.

23 Q Did you pay any attention to the testimony as to the
24 character of the material extracted from the Hollman well
25 no. 2 and -- the well at the head of the west prong of
26 the Y tunnel, that there were large granite boulders
27 there and gravel and sand extracted from that well?

28 A I don't recollect that particular detail of the testi-
29 mony. I have seen the material taken from the well and I

say nothing; there but what would indicate that it came from that older alluvium formation, and I wouldn't expect at that distance from the mountains-- as you go down to great depths I would expect to find large boulders, and I would be surprised if I didn't find them.

Q I understood you to say in describing your view of the origin of the water appearing about the Red Hills, that it was the result of water which sinks, into what you style the older formation up near the foot hills of the mountains, and which following the curves indicated on this profile, detritus' exhibit Q,-- following the curves represented on Exhibit Q, appears some way in the country in the Red Hills.

A Yes; water comes in at the upper end of the older detrital mass and follows along the coarser and more porous parts, and some of it emerges in the wells and tunnels in the Red Hill formation.

Q I think you stated that these several figures called sections A, B, C and D on detritus' exhibit Q are designed to illustrate the relative situation of what you call the older alluvium and the more recent alluviums.

A That is in part what they were to illustrate.

Q By the term alluvium I understood you to say, in response to the question of the Court,-- you mean it is simply detritus in general?

A Yes, sir.

Q Any material which is carried through the agency of water from one place to another?

A I mean by the alluvium the matter that is carried by

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Also very close to the threshold is the 1997-1998 season.

Journal of the Philosophy of Education Society of Great Britain 35 (2005), 1–14

Journal of Management Inquiry 18(4) 409-424

...the following are:

Let us consider the system (1) with $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 0$. Then the system (1) can be written as

— This distance from the mountain to the city is about 10 miles.

doi:10.1017/S002229240000209

1 the agency of water. That includes water, gravels, silts,
2 and everything that was being transported.

3 Q And wherever there are heavy gravels or pebbles or
4 boulders appearing in any of this formation, they are neces-
5 sarily alluvium within your designation?

6 A Yes. My definition defines the old rock formation-- the
7 alluvium is the material that has been transported and
8 is the rock and everything else that makes up the mass.

9 Q Do you mean to say that boulders four or five or ten
10 feet in diameter are silt?

11 A I mean to say they are alluviums. I include the whole
12 mass, and that includes the older formation, in my term
13 alluvium. I think the recent use of that by geologists
14 is in line with that experience, and Mr. Mendenhall in
15 describing this very section--

16 Q I don't care anything about Mr. Mendenhall's views at
17 present. I am trying to get yours. So gravels and pebbles
18 and boulders of this light colored detritus that you speak
19 of are also included in the term alluvium, are they?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q I understand that the section D on this exhibit Q
22 exhibits a section of the formation as it exists to-day?

23 A That was my method of picturing the present conditions,
24 as I interpret them.

25 Q Now at this point will you state on the section D where
26 in your judgment the older alluviums receive the water
27 which is discharged in that formation at the Red Hill?

28 A It receives it at the higher end of the section-- the
29 left hand end of the section-- at and near its contact

which the work is based - the *London* trials.

10. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors:

of the country - the first time since 1914.

1997, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 26

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1 include in your general designation of the term Cucamonga
2 or Big Springs, the water which rose originally in the
3 cienega a little way to the east of the main wash shown
4 on this map Exhibit 1?

5 A I included in the term Big Springs the water which is
6 measured at the end of the 30-inch pipe and diverted from
7 the springs which drain naturally into the flood channel
8 of the Cucamonga Canyon.

9 Q Did you ever make any personal observation of these in
10 the early days before they began to be diverted?

11 A I made some examinations and measurements for Mr. Fox-
12 mers in the interest of Mr. Hellman.

13 Q Those measurements are in the record?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Q Can you tell about where the water was rising at that
16 time, or did you make the measurement at the division box?

17 A I made my measurements at points where the weirs were
18 located or division boxes and other points. I can't give
19 you the areas covered by those cienegas at any one particu-
20 lar time.

21 Q And you do not include in that designation the water
22 which rose on the west side of the Red Hill?

23 A No, sir; I made a separation of those in my notes and
24 measurements.

25 Q Now the water which rose originally in that cienega
26 on the west side of the Red Hill, had that its source in
27 the same locality up about the air in of the foot hills and
28 coming through what you call the old alluvium?

29 A It had, with this qualification: that the word "locality"
would hardly apply, because I don't know the particular

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1 point at the base of the mountain where the water is receiv-
2 ed in the old alluvium. But along the foothills, somewhere
3 in this watershed that has been described here. In other
4 words, that old alluvium is not at all points along the
5 foothills. I don't wish to be understood as confining the
6 supply of these waters to some particular point, but rather
7 a contact line of the foot hills.

8 Q Which contact line, as I understand you, runs
9 along the entire foot of the range?

10 A That is my object in calling attention to your defini-
11 tion of the point. It is rather a line or an area than a
12 point.

13 Q Now at well no. 4, the Howell well, as it has been
14 called more frequently in the testimony, which discharges
15 into the Cucamonga tunnel or the Eady tunnel or the tunnel
16 no. 2, as I observe it has been called all three of
17 these designations in the course of the testimony both of
18 yourself and, perhaps, of some of the other witnesses,--
19 does that also have its origin in the same source?

20 A It draws from the same formation.

21 Q Then take well no. 14 or 9, the large well at the head
22 of the Eady tunnel: Does that draw its water from the
23 same source?

24 A Likewise from the older formations.

25 Q And so with the other waters which are drawn by the
26 Eady tunnel, these are also from the older alluvium, are
27 they?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q And have their source along the same line?

...the fact that the ...
...the fact that the ...
...the fact that the ...

[illegible]

It is found that the weight of the wire is not constant, but varies with the length of the wire. The weight of the wire is found to be proportional to the length of the wire. The weight of the wire is found to be proportional to the length of the wire.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) and (2) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and can be found by the method of successive approximations.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
4. fourth of these is the fact that the
5. fifth of these is the fact that the
6. sixth of these is the fact that the
7. seventh of these is the fact that the
8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

1 A Through the same character of material.

2 Q Have they in your judgment any other source of supply

3 A In my judgment their source is wholly from the older
4 alluviums, and their supply is from the mountain range, fed
5 through the old alluvium, as I have described before.

6 Q To what extent east and west? Do you understand this a
7 section of what you call the old alluvium deposited on the
8 chart exhibit Q, to extend?

9 A To answer that, I would have to refer to some previous
10 testimony to this extent: That the Indian Red Hill at Po-
11 sonya, the Cucamonga Red Hill, and the intervening Red Hill
12 which is known to exist near the tunnel development, and
13 other information, lead me to believe that the Red Hill
14 field is co-extensive with the Mountain range, and for that
15 reason I would say, in answer to your question, that that
16 section with some modifications would apply in a general
17 way both east and west for many miles. How far, I don't
18 know. Possibly clear through to Pasadena, and possibly
19 clear through to San Bernardino.

20 Mr. Haskell: Q Do you mean by "co-extensive" that it is
21 the same in area as the mountain range?

22 A I say that the same characteristics obtain along the
23 foothills, that is, of the folding elevation. It acts as
24 a resistance to the movement of water in the strata overlay-
25 ing and furnishing a medium for the artesian water to pass
26 underneath the overlaying gravel.

27 Mr. Britt: Q Now, this section B, on chart exhibit Q,
28 indicates the idea which you attempted to convey here con-
29 cerning the present relation of the older alluvium and the

A. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.
 I have been thinking of you very much lately, and
 wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are
 well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but
 I have managed to find some time to write to you.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

[illegible]

1 more recent aluvium at the Red Hills?

2 A Yes, sir, in a theoretical way. I aimed to show what
3 my interpretation of the conditions were at the Red Hill,
4 and immediately north of it.

5 Q And section B here may be regarded as showing in a theo-
6 retical way the line as if it were drawn from the Red Hills
7 north to the foot of the range.

8 A Yes, sir. The location of that section was marked on
9 Exhibit P, marked "Geological section", the southern end
10 of which was down on the Red Hill, and the Red Hill and the
11 elevations which have been plotted in showing the surface
12 elevations, were really elevations taken from Exhibit P.

13 Q Section B not being a line, but intended to represent
14 a plane

15 A A vertical plane.

16 Q I understood you to say that the water coming from the
17 mountains, -- that there was and is an immediate and perma-
18 nent separation between the waters entering the more recent
19 aluvium and that entering the older aluviums?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q An immediate and permanent separation?

22 A Yes, there is some point near the foot of the mountains
23 where there is a complete separation. Just the location
24 of that point I don't know.

25 Q And that means, necessarily, that the surface of the
26 older aluviums is impermeable to water, in a state of more
27 or less arrested progress in the newer alluviums above.

28 A That is true after you get out into the valley, away
29 from the mountains where the older alluviums are stratified

[illegible]

1 and where they have been connected by the folding operations
2 and folding developments during the crustal change, at the
3 time the Red Hills were thrown out. At that period, the
4 trough or bottom of that basin was subjected to a compress-
5 ion.

6 Q If that older alluvium is itself impervious to water, how
7 is it that it appeared on the sides of the Red Hill in
8 cienegas? Water appeared there in considerable volumes
9 did it not, in those cienegas and springs?

10 A Those springs and those artesian waters, were thrown
11 through some of the coarser strata of the old formation,
12 through its folding, up to a higher elevation and discharge
13 through some lines of least resistance, either fracture
14 lines or some points of erosion, the details of which I
15 have no knowledge of.

16 Q You think that water in this saturated ⁱⁿ mass/under the
17 more recent formation, having a section there of a thousand
18 feet or may be more, would not have sufficient pressure to
19 go down into the older alluvium below?

20 A I think the masses are saturated and the contract of sat-
21 uration is complete throughout. All the facts that I have
22 been able to gather, lead me to believe that there is no
23 interchange of velocity of movement of water, that would
24 make the supply in the gravels overlaying the ~~all~~ older
25 alluviums feed in any commercial quantity the underlying
26 ancient alluviums. In other words, there is no interchange
27 of waters by virtue of the general characteristics of the
28 older alluvium.

29 Q That is, I suppose, because of the great density of the

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

It is not clear what is meant by "the same" in the above statement. It may refer to the same person or to the same group of people. The text is too blurry to read accurately.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It was a relief after the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was perfect, and I was not disappointed. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear, deep blue. The ground was covered in a soft, green carpet of grass, and the trees were tall and leafy. It was a beautiful sight, and I felt like I had entered a new world. I had heard that the north was a beautiful place, and I was not disappointed. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear, deep blue. The ground was covered in a soft, green carpet of grass, and the trees were tall and leafy. It was a beautiful sight, and I felt like I had entered a new world.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is to identify the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action. The plan of action will be implemented and the results will be evaluated. If the results are not satisfactory, the plan will be revised and the process will be repeated. The process of the investigation is a continuous one and it is important to keep the information up to date. The investigator will also be responsible for reporting the results of the investigation to the appropriate authorities. The process of the investigation is a complex one and it requires a lot of time and effort. However, it is a necessary part of the process of law enforcement and it is important to do it right.

1. I have not been able to find any other copies of this manuscript in the library of the University of Toronto. It is possible that it is in the collection of some other library or in the hands of a private collector. I have not been able to find any other copies of this manuscript in the library of the University of Toronto. It is possible that it is in the collection of some other library or in the hands of a private collector.

1 older alluviums in this lower section which I indicate here --
2 the lower part, rather, of section D?

3 A Yes, sir. And that density is well illustrated in the
4 red hill formation itself. It will be noted that the bulk-
5 head of the city tunnel, that the water stands in that very
6 near the surface of the ground, and that the ground some two
7 or three hundred feet westerly must be lower than the sur-
8 face of the water. That shows large arresting characteris-
9 tics.

10 Q If this material is so dense -- I am speaking of the
11 older alluvium now depicted on section D of exhibit Q --
12 if it is so dense that it resists the action of gravity and
13 does not yield to the action of gravity of the water in the
14 saturated mass of the more recent alluvium above, how can
15 it exert any such hydraulic pressure as will permit of ar-
16 tesian wells in the Red Hills?

17 A That is by virtue of the direction of the movement of
18 the waters themselves. Now, for the water in the basin to
19 act in any commercial quantity on the waters in the older
20 alluvium, would necessitate the movement of the water
21 through the older stratification, or through the stratifi-
22 cation of the older alluviums at right angles -- the lines
23 on which they were laid down. On the contrary, the arte-
24 sian waters are moving in a direction at right angles -- they
25 are moving in a direction parallel with the laying down of
26 the older alluviums -- parallel with the stratification. They
27 are moving in the lines of the old stratification. They are
28 arrested in their movement at right angles to the lines of
29 stratification, and that is the very reason they are artesian

[illegible]

1 waters. The same resisting medium which makes these arte-
2 sian waters resist the entrance of waters superimposed in
3 the gravels above.

4 Q Did you ever hear of artesian water forcing its way
5 through densely compacted clay? On the contrary, isn't a
6 stratum of densely compacted clay a restraining influence
7 which forces the water to rise in some other quarter?

8 A That is true, and that is the condition we have here. We
9 have an intermixture of the denser material and the coarser.
10 The dense material ~~separates and separates~~ creates the sep-
11 aration of artesian water.

12 Q What you say may be verally intelligible, but it is not
13 intelligible to me, and I would like to have a little fur-
14 ther explanation on the subject, though I may not precisely
15 understand your position. Here is depicted in this section
16 D, on map exhibit Q, a quantity of what you style the older
17 alluvium, so dense that water resting in the saturated mass
18 above it of an unknown height is unable to force its way in-
19 to it, so as to mingle with the water which it itself holds.
20 Now, my question is, how can water which is thus held in
21 the dense compacted material, so dense that its resistant
22 quality which I just now mentioned produces an artesian
23 head of water or an artesian flow of water, at the point of
24 its elevation or place or locality of its elevation in the
25 Red Hill here to the south?

26 A Your question presupposes --

27 Q Are we to understand that the material in the lower
28 part of this serpentine -- the water in that material rath-
29 er -- had been such as we expect to find in any densely com-

[illegible]

1 packed clay, which moves extremely slow, while it rises to
2 an anticline or right-hand side of this diagram, and that
3 it suddenly acquires a movement so free that it appears to
4 be artesian flow?

5 A No, sir, I do not intend to be so understood. Your
6 question presupposes all that ancient alluvium to be one ~~in~~
7 homogenous mass of resisting soil without any variation in
8 texture whatever. My testimony, as I have tried laboriously
9 to put in here, is to the effect that that old alluvium is
10 made up of some porous and some quite open material through
11 which water can flow, and some other strata of material less
12 porous which resists the movement of water. In other words,
13 that there is more or less of a separation throughout that
14 ancient mass, and that is the reason why you get cienogas
15 and why you get water when you bore into the older forma-
16 tion. You don't get the water in the compact clays. You
17 don't draw it in any commercial quantities; but whenever
18 you strike into any of those strata of porous material
19 you do get water, and your cienogas represent some of these
20 channels out of which the water is brought. Those channels
21 may have been opened ~~at~~ out near the surface by fractures
22 in the Red Hill when it was folded, or by erosions. The
23 fact that the water flows out is indicative of ~~the~~ a medium
24 that is coarser through which it passes, and it is further
25 indicative of a controlling or defining medium which is
26 quite impervious, in that it is artesian and under pressure.
27 Q That implies that there are channels through this older
28 alluvium in the syncline here of the section B, through
29 which it might go with a freer passage for the water than the

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold, crisp air. It was a relief after the warm, humid air of the city. I walked towards the building, my eyes scanning the street for any sign of life. The street was empty, the only sound being the distant hum of traffic. I felt a sense of isolation, a feeling that I was the only person in the world. I walked on, my feet hitting the cold pavement, my mind racing with thoughts of the future. I was alone, but I was not lonely. I was free.

1 denser material on either side?

2 A That is one way of stating the same fact which I had
3 hoped to get into the record.

4 Q Why do not those channels admit of the excess water
5 from the saturated mass of more recent alluvium above?

6 A Because of some of the denser layers of the ancient ~~ch~~
7 material intervening.

8 Q That is to say, that you have got to have an impervious
9 floor on top of this older alluvium in order to sustain
10 your theory which you advance?

11 A You must have some compact material lying between; and
12 the products of the wells indicate that there is not only
13 one of those strata but many of them. The developments
14 around the Lady tunnels, -- for instance, where in theopher
15 son case it was shown that one well had 87 feet of water
16 above the tunnel floor and, well 21 ~~feet~~ ~~was~~ feet away
17 cut into the tunnel and flowed into the tunnel and yet there
18 was no interference. And that all demonstrates to my mind
19 conclusively that there are many independent channels
20 leading from the foot hills down through that older alluvium
21 and that wherever you ~~dr~~ tap into one of those coarser chan-
22 nels you get ^{a good} ~~an~~ supply of artesian water, and there
23 is very little interference one with another.

24 Q And those channels are always under an impervious floor
25 above?

26 A They are confined and controlled by material laying above
27 and below, otherwise there would be no artesian discharge.

28 The Court: What do you mean by artesian discharge?

29 A Water which rises above the point where you strike it.

London, January 11th - 1851

My dear Sir - I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, &c.

Wm. H. Smith

Secretary to the Committee

of the Society for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Poor

in the City of London

and in the County of Middlesex

and in the County of Surrey

and in the County of Kent

and in the County of Sussex

and in the County of Devon

and in the County of Cornwall

and in the County of Gloucester

and in the County of Warwick

and in the County of Oxford

and in the County of Berkshire

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and in the County of Somerset

and in the County of Devon

and in the County of Cornwall

and in the County of Gloucester

and in the County of Warwick

and in the County of Oxford

and in the County of Berkshire

and in the County of Wiltshire

and in the County of Dorset

and in the County of Somerset

and in the County of Devon

1 Q Not merely above the surface?

2 A No, sir; it is water under a hydraulic head or hydro-
3 static head when you tap it.

4 Mr. Britt: Q This section D here is a section of detritus
5 between the Red hills and the mountains, and should have
6 drawn through that portion of the alleged older alluviums a
7 layer in which the water moves easier than it does in the
8 material above and below?

9 A I wouldn't be surprised if I had put in two or three
10 parallel blue lines in that it would possibly have brought
11 out that idea more clearly than the diagram does at the
12 present time. That is a different stratification.

13 The Court: It is not too late to put them in yet, Mr. Trask.

14 Mr. Britt: Q And the theory requires that above this por-
15 tion of it which is thus veined through and through with
16 channels of one kind or another, that there should be super-
17 imposed (if I may employ one of your expressive terms)
18 a thoroughly impervious stratum or roof?

19 A I think that is approximately and substantially correct.
20 I want it distinctly understood, however, that any of that
21 formation-- even the closest part of the Red Hill-- is capa-
22 ble of absorbing water but not of passing it with great
23 velocity. And I want to draw that distinction in regard to
24 the character of what I call impervious material. It will
25 absorb water but not pass it with commercial velocity.
26 With that qualification your statement is substantially
27 mine.

28 AQ Another consequence of this view which you have ad-
29 vanced would be that the water which comes down to the mouth

1. The first thing I noticed

2. when I stepped out of the plane

3. was the fresh air and the

4. beautiful view of the city below.

5. I had heard that the weather

6. was perfect, and it was exactly

7. what I needed. I had been

8. feeling a bit down lately,

9. and I needed a change of

10. scenery. I had heard that

11. the city was beautiful, and

12. it was. I had heard that

13. the people were friendly, and

14. they were. I had heard that

15. the food was delicious, and

16. it was. I had heard that

17. the people were friendly, and

18. they were. I had heard that

19. the food was delicious, and

20. it was. I had heard that

21. the people were friendly, and

22. they were. I had heard that

23. the food was delicious, and

24. it was. I had heard that

25. the people were friendly, and

26. they were. I had heard that

27. the food was delicious, and

28. it was. I had heard that

29. the people were friendly, and

30. they were. I had heard that

of the Cucamonga Canyon and there falls into this deeply eroded channel, is for a far greater part or an immensely greater part carried out beyond the reach of the intake pipes, (if I may so style them) of this older alluvium?

A Yes, sir; I have made an expression of the same nature. The flood waters when they once pass beyond some point which represents the lowest limit of intake of the older alluviums-- when it once passes that point the flood waters are beyond the point where they feed the old channels.

One of the greatest interferences with the supply of water in the older alluvium at the area covered by the flood channel or notch of the Cucamonga canyon is by virtue of the fact that the summer waters have been diverted by irrigators and taken out of the canyon. But for these reasons the waters would have been continuous throughout the year and the greater part of it would have gone into the older alluviums by virtue of the smaller quantity of water.

Q You think the older alluviums receive from that gorge at the mouth of the Cucamonga Canyon, which extends out quite a distance on to the debris cone,-- the older alluviums receive a large part of that water?

A Yes, sir; that water in the summer time if it is allowed to run sinks into the upper half mile of that debris cone, and I believe all of that water goes into the older alluviums.

Q Why were you so sedulous to have it spread out so that none of it would come down to the 16th street wells?

A For the reason that--

Q You were trying to feed the Cucamonga Springs, were you?

A No; we were trying to be consistent and supply the water

of the Government of the United States, and the

United States, in the year 1861, and in the

year 1862, and in the year 1863, and in the

year 1864, and in the year 1865, and in the

year 1866, and in the year 1867, and in the

year 1868, and in the year 1869, and in the

year 1870, and in the year 1871, and in the

year 1872, and in the year 1873, and in the

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year 1902, and in the year 1903, and in the

year 1904, and in the year 1905, and in the

year 1906, and in the year 1907, and in the

1 where it would do the greatest good to the greatest number.

2 Q. You wouldn't expect to get any of it out of the 16th
3 street wells by turning it into the older alluvium?

4 A. No; but we have some interests in the tunnel supply
5 from the mountains on that identical source. Our interests
6 are dual. We are interested in the older alluvium formation
7 as well as the recent.

8 Q. And that water is spread out for the Lady tunnel?

9 A. It is in the old formation and I don't object to feed-
10 ing both supplies.

11 Q. In your statement of the measurement of the water drawn
12 from the Lady tunnel I understood you to say that you made
13 no distinction between the water of the Ontario Power Com-
14 pany and that of the San Antonio Water Company?

15 A. That is correct. I made no effort to separate them.

16 Q. Has there ever been to your knowledge any separation of
17 the waters discharged from that tunnel as between the Ontario
18 Power Company and the San Antonio Water Company since the
19 acquisition of the stock of the Ontario Power Company by
20 the San Antonio Water Company in 1902?

21 A. I have no knowledge of the distribution of those waters
22 or the control of them after they had passed the source
23 any more than that I know that they flow into the pipe lines.
24 But as to their segregation, I have nothing to do with that
25 and paid no attention to that.

26 Q. Just as a sort of a digression, let me ask you about
27 those two pipe lines. They were both laid down under your
28 supervision?

29 A. No, sir; the 22-inch pipe was under my supervision; the

1 30-inch pipe was put under the supervision of Mr. W. W.
2 Sanders who was the engineer of the company in 1901.

3 Q The 30-inch pipe was later?

4 A I think it was in 1901.

5 Q And the 22-inch pipe line was in 1900?

6 A I can give you the date. I made the survey for that
7 line. On January 28, 1899, I made the survey of the pipe
8 line for the Stowell water from the east line of the colony
9 lands to the distributing system of the San Antonio Water
10 Company, a distance of 3710 feet.

11 Q When was your line constructed?

12 A It was rushed in with great haste. I can't give you the
13 date.

14 Q About how much time was required?

15 A I would guess that it went in in the next 20 or 30 days.
16 I recollect that it was put in in great haste.

17 Q Was that line laid by the San Antonio Water Company or
18 by Stowell?

19 A That line that I have just described was laid by the
20 San Antonio Water Company and was from the point known as
21 the Stowell Box, which was the east line of the colony
22 lands, and carried the water southwesterly into the dis-
23 tributing pipe system of the San Antonio Water Company.
24 Mr. Stowell laid the line from the mouth of the Reedy tunnel
25 to this box.

26 Q Had he laid that previous to the time of your survey
27 for the extension westerly that you have just now described?

28 A He had his line completed before ours was completed. He
29 had begun on it before we had begun. Mr. Stowell was renting

100-1000 ft. and the topography is irregular and rugged.

Between the two, the distance is about 10 miles.

The distance from the top of the mountain to the base is about 10 miles.

A. I think it was in 1901.

It was the first time I saw it in 1901.

At the first time I saw it, I was very surprised.

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It was the first time I saw it, I was very surprised.

1 water to the Upland people, and prior to that time was
2 using 10 or 12-inch steel pipe line. He had rented water
3 prior to that to the San Antonio Water Company and deliver-
4 ed it through a pressure line, and he delivered water to
5 other people in Uplands and Ontario, and the line was not
6 of sufficient capacity to deliver the water he had, and my
7 impression is that he began the construction of the pipe
8 before he sold to the San Antonio Water Company with the
9 idea of renting to the stockholders of the San Antonio Wat-
10 er Company in case he made no sale of it.

11 Q You had nothing to do with the 30 inch line?

12 A No, sir.

13 Q Do you know who it was laid by?

14 A E. H. Saunders.

15 Q Was it the San Antonio Water Company?

16 A I have been told it was the Ontario Power Company, but
17 that is hearsay.

18 Q During the time that you have had oversight of the meas-
19 urements of water for the San Antonio Water Company was
20 there any distinction made between the measurements for
21 the Ontario Power Company and the San Antonio Water Com-
22 pany? into the Lady tunnel?

23 A There was no distinction and no separation or segrega-
24 tion ~~at~~ between the Lady tunnel and any of the measuring box-
25 es through which I measured water. I measured through three
26 ~~boxes~~ different weirs. I measured at one point where the
27 San Antonio Water Company entered on the 90-acre tract,
28 known as weir b; I measured over another weir at the mouth
29 of the tunnel at times; and I measured at times over another

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the Government
 has been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of non-
 interference. This is due to the fact
 that the Government has been unable
 to secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United Kingdom regarding the proposed changes to the law of the United Kingdom in relation to the right of asylum.

[illegible]

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mir or weir at the Stowell box, the amount of water, to give the directors and thezanjeros the necessary facts to determine whose water and what water was coming from the tunnel at all times, and I had nothing to do with the division of that water or the use of it.

You put in evidence the other day-- a table-- which showed the quantity of water discharged from the Lady tunnel-- the total water discharged from the Lady tunnel (page 2473)-- at page 2473 appears a tabulation beginning with August 8, 1904. There is an output of the Lady tunnel which is apportioned between the Cucamonga Company, apparently, and Ontario-- the quantity that went to Ontario and the quantity that went to Cucamonga Water Company, beginning August 8, 1904, and, merely to illustrate, under that date in the column Ontario there was 152.68 inches; under the column headed Cucamonga, 77.73 inches, or a total of 230.41 inches. Had you any means of knowing at that time what part of the 152.68 inches was the property of the Ontario Power Company and what part was the property of the San Antonio Water Company?

A The only means I had of knowing what their interests were was the contracts and deeds by which they acquired title; but it was no part of my duty to segregate that water or even inquire into the uses to which they put it, and I made no such examination or determination. And there were no mechanical means employed for making a division of it between the two companies as far as you were aware?

A There were no means employed at the points where I made my measurements. That they were further east within the

1 distributing system of the San Antonio Water Company, I made
2 no inquiry concerning. I know the measuring boxes and their
3 equipment is ample for them to have made a segregation if
4 they chose to do so.

5 Q You know of no segregation being made?

6 A I know nothing about what they did.

7 Q Now in that connection you gave us a table the other
8 day, if I remember rightly, purporting to give the total
9 supply of water of the San Antonio Water Company from various
10 sources and for some years.

11 A I recollect that table.

12 Q Can you recall now what years were covered by that
13 table?

14 A The years beginning the latter part of the 80's down to
15 the present time.

16 Q Do you remember what day that was presented?

17 A I don't remember the day it was presented in court. I
18 have the original copy of the tabulation showing total San
19 Antonio Water Company water supply. Beginning of date July
20 15, 1888, when there was in the San Antonio Creek 535.2
21 inches and from the San Antonio tunnel 116 inches, or a total
22 of 651.2 inches. That table is continued until October 9,
23 1908, you taking two dates, apparently, in each year. May
24 I inquire your object in selecting those two dates, July
25 15 being selected commonly for one of them?

26 A The reason for the selection of those two dates/
27 and especially where I was able to, of July 15 and October
28 15, was by virtue of the fact that in the early years
29 measurements were made of the supply of water of the San

1. The first of the three is the fact that the
2. The second of the three is the fact that the
3. The third of the three is the fact that the

Antonio Water Company in the San Antonio Canyon on those particular dates by virtue of a contract existing between the Land and Improvement Company and the San Antonio Water Company, which I referred to yesterday. Those measurements were made to determine the amount of stock to be issued. For a number of years they were practically all the measurements taken of that water supply, and I selected those dates for that reason. Another reason was that the dates given the record is kept up throughout the various years and which are fairly good averages of the supply during the irrigation season.

Q Was the record kept of the amount received by the San Antonio Water Company on other days and dates than those two in each year which I have mentioned in this tabulation on page 2558?

A In some years I have a number of measurements. In other years I have only the measurements supplied here.

You will note in this table that some of the dates were other than July 15 and October 15. I took the nearest measurements to those dates when I didn't have a measurement on those particular dates.

Q The first measurements given in '03 are on July 15 and October 10, respectively?

A Yes, sir.

Q Then looking down the column I see that in 1895 it was July 15 and September 7 respectively.

A In that case the September 7 measurement was the nearest I had to October 15.

Q That was the only reason for selecting the September 7

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16. sixteenth is the fact that the
17. seventeenth is the fact that the
18. eighteenth is the fact that the
19. nineteenth is the fact that the
20. twentieth is the fact that the

1 measurement?

2 A It was the reason.

3 Q There were no measurements between September 7 of that
4 year and October 15 of that year?

5 A That would be correct.

6 Q No measurements at all after September 7 of that year?

7 A I won't say that. There may have been or may not have
8 been.

9 Q On July 15, 1895, it is stated that there was 30 inches
10 from the Lady tunnel. There is no mention at all of any
11 water in October of that year or any measurement from the
12 Lady tunnel-- No; it is the 16th Street well, 30 inches on
13 July 15, 1895. But no measurement at any other time of the
14 year of water from that source. I suppose in that instance
15 the supply of water from that source was discontinued be-
16 fore September?

17 A I wrote that amount of 30 inches in there as an average
18 of the water pumped by Frankish and Stam and turned over
19 to the San Antonio Water Company by virtue of their agree-
20 ment which has been discussed in this case.

21 Q For what length of time?

22 A I don't know the length of time.

23 Q Was that measurement made July 15?

24 A No. I don't know whether I have it in that record or
25 not, but I wrote it in just as an average for that year.

26 I don't know any particular date it was made on. I took it
27 from the testimony in this case which was to the effect
28 that it was about 30 inches. Sometimes it was 40 inches. And
29 I took the smaller amount, from the testimony of Mr. Frank-

1. The first question is, what is the nature of the problem? The second question is, what are the causes of the problem? The third question is, what are the effects of the problem? The fourth question is, what are the solutions to the problem? The fifth question is, what are the benefits of the solutions? The sixth question is, what are the costs of the solutions? The seventh question is, what are the risks of the solutions? The eighth question is, what are the opportunities of the solutions? The ninth question is, what are the challenges of the solutions? The tenth question is, what are the lessons learned from the solutions?

1 ish and some others and Mr. Leske, and I think my own tes-
2 timony was that it was about that amount. The duration of
3 the pumping I am unable to specify.

4 Q The 30 inches at that time is not an actual measurement
5 at all?

6 A No, sir; it is taken from the records in this case.

7 In making up this tabulation I used my own measurements
8 wherever I had them and then I filled in the best record or
9 what appeared to me to be the best record in the case.

10 Q The measurement on the San Antonio Creek on the same
11 date was 482 inches: where did you get that measurement?

12 A That came from my own records. I will suggest, Judge
13 Britt, that the column marked "S. A. Jack measurements"
14 and the column marked "S. A. Tunnel measurements" were cop-
15 ied directly into that exhibit from an exhibit I put in
16 giving measurements from the two sources and are in all
17 cases the actual measurements made by me on those dates.

18 Q At that time on July 15, 1895, there was only one well
19 which is now called the 16th Street well that was pumped?

20 A That is my recollection. I think it was the Frankish
21 and Starn no. 1, and pumped by them and delivered in accord-
22 ance with some agreement between them and the San Antonio
23 Water Company.

24 Q You testified as a witness in a case in this court
25 entitled McPherson et al. vs. the Cucamonga Fruit Land
26 Company and others, tried in February 1900, did you not?

27 A I did.

28 Q That was given here in the Superior Court before Judge
29 Oster then presiding?

the first time I saw the
thing was that it was a very small
the smallest one I ever saw.

The first time I saw it was in the
at night.

A. W. W. is a very small thing
in nature. It is a very small thing
in nature. I have seen it in the
at night.

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1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q I inquire of you if you at that time were interrogated
3 and gave answers as follows: (Hearson Transcript pp 1316
4 and 1317.)

5 "The 10th Street well was pumped some time in September, '94,
6 for the first time. I don't know the exact time but it was
7 some time in that month.

8 "Who caused them to be pumped?

9 "A Frankish and Blain. They

10 "Q They were the owners of the well at that time, were they?

11 "A Yes, sir.

12 "Q Do you know when the San Antonio Water Company became
13 the owner of the well?

14 "A It is quite recently; within a couple of years; I don't
15 know the time.

16 "Q How much water has been obtained in pumping from that
17 well?

18 A The amount has varied all the way from 10, 12 or 15
19 inches up to as high as 20 or 30 at different times. The
20 regular amount that has been pumped has run probably between
21 the limits of 12 or 15 inches when they have been pumping
22 steadily. The larger amounts were obtained when they first
23 began pumping after the wells had laid quiescent for a
24 while." Was that your testimony at that time?

25 A It undoubtedly was; yes.

26 Q Now then, the amount that you have stated there was 12
27 or 15 inches when they have been pumping steadily and not
28 40 inches as stated here in this tabulation.

29 A Yes, sir; it would run as high as 30 inches according

DOI: 10.1002/for

1 to my recollection.

2 Q You have stated here 30 inches as the average.

3 A I have taken that statement from the record in this
4 case as the statement of Mr. Frankish and Mr. Locke and others.
5 I have no measurements of that and judging from this tes-
6 timony I didn't have in the other case. It was simply an
7 estimate based on a guess on the amount.

...the ... of ...

It is also important to note that the results of this study are based on a cross-sectional design, which limits the ability to establish causal relationships between the variables studied. Future research should consider longitudinal designs to better understand the temporal relationships between these factors and the outcomes of interest.

Group 24: 10/20/00 2:00 PM 11/1/00 11:42:40

1 My recollection is that as the well was being sunk the
2 amount varied.

3 Q Is it a fact that well in 1895 was pumped only a
4 little while?

5 A In 1894; I think I testified yesterday it was pumped
6 some in 1894.

7 Q You said it was pumped in 1894 as I have read here.

8 A That was my recollection, but I don't think the pumping
9 in that year continued for any great length of time; it was
10 more in the nature of a test pumping, I think in 1894; but
11 in 1895 it was pumped for supplying the San Antonio Water
12 Company in accordance with the agreement which has been
13 referred to by Mr Frankish in this case.

14 Q And wasn't it pumped for comparatively a short time? You
15 have it only once in this tabulation.

16 A Well, the best recollection I have is that they pumped it
17 during the irrigation season; they were in great need of the
18 water at that time; and my recollection is rather dim as to
19 dates; in fact I could not give any dates; it would be im-
20 possible for me to do so; my recollection is that they leached
21 the water, and were pumping it as continuously as possi-
22 ble, and consistent with the necessary operations in further
23 sinking the well; the waterplane was lowering, and it was
24 necessary from time to time to lower the pump.

25 Q I notice here on July 15, 1896, from what you state here
26 in this tabulation at page 2508; that it was yielding 30
27 inches; that is a mere surmise isn't it?

28 A No, sir; it is taken from the records in this case,
29 from the statements of Mr Frankish and others, about the

From the statements of the physician and others, about the

case, it is taken from the records in this case,

namely: that in a case number 107, 117

in the collection of page 110, that it was found 10

in 1910, from which you state that

statement from him to have the pump.

by taking the well; the statement was made, and it was

his, and connected with the necessary operations in farm-

ed the water, and were supplied in an undisturbed as possi-

possible for me to be out of the collection of the well

cases; in fact I should give my dates; it would be 10-

water in that time; but my collection is taken from me in

house and in the same manner; that was in fact said at the

in fact, the last collection I have is that they found in

case it only was in this collection.

in fact it was found in the collection of the well; the

collection is in fact in this case.

company in connection with the statement which was made

in 1910 in the report for supply, the same number later

was in the collection of a last found I think in 1914; but

in that year collection the only other found at that time

in fact was in connection, but I don't think the company

in fact it was found in 1914 as I have read that.

case is 1914.

in fact, I think I finished yesterday, it was found

little while.

in fact it is a fact that in 1914 was found only a

company report.

in fact it is a fact that in fact was found only a

1 pumping of that year.

2 Q What statement of Mr Frankish?

3 A My recollection is that Mr Frankish said it was pump-
4 ing 30 inches, and Mr Leake stated that.

5 Q He didn't state that it was regularly pumping that?

6 A No, sir; and my recollection don't say so either.

7 Q I inquire of you, if that was not a very intermittent
8 pumping?

9 A I think it was in a measure so; just how much so I am
10 not able to state for I have no record of it.

11 Q Now, in 1897 there was no pumping from that well at all?

12 A I think that is correct; I have no recollection of any
13 and I have not noticed any witness who had; I do note that
14 the pumping plant was burned down at that point, and I think
15 there was no installation - I think it was burned down prob-
16 ably in 1896, and I don't think the plant was put in so that
17 it was possible to pump the well in 1897.

18 Q Now, in 1898 the San Antonio Water Company took charge
19 of it?

20 A I think that is correct; they had some arrangement I
21 think with Frankish and Stamm by which they did the pumping;
22 Frankish and Stamm were financially unable to carry out
23 their agreement, and I think the San Antonio Water Company
24 needed the water, and made some arrangement by which they
25 acquired it.

26 Q And the San Antonio Water Company in 1898 put in their
27 own plant and installed a pump?

28 A They put in some temporary pumping machinery, but not
29 what they finally used the next year or later; it was an

1. They say in some important passages, but not
2. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
3. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
4. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
5. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
6. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
7. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
8. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
9. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out
10. They say I think I shall be sure to find it out

improvised equipment.

Now, July 5, 1898, it does not appear from this tabulation that there was any water at all derived from that source, and you have no measurement or information of water received from that source in July, 1898, from that source, have you?

A Well, I think I put in 25 inches as coming from the 16th street section in 1898.

Q That is October, though.

A Well, it was put in the same way I put in those 30 inches above; it was taken from statements made by some of the witnesses in the case, and was not intended to be October 2nd but really to cover the irrigation season, whatever it may have been; if it is set down in the column for October 2 alone, it is an error; here, it is in the line between July 5th and October 2nd.

Q We have in this tabulation at page 2558, October 2, 25 inches from the 16th street wells, and no water at all in July of that year?

A Well, both those 30 inch measurements previously referred to, and this 35 inch measurement, and the 50 inch measurement made in 1899, were put in as averages; deductions from the testimony in the record here, and should not apply to any particular date; and in this original copy of this tabulation which I hold in my hand it is put in on a line other than the line on which the dates are written; but I should have put in a footnote with a bracket around these four measurements to the effect that those measurements were averages and not for any particular dates. That is intended

2. On 11th 12th, 1974, the following items were found:

[illegible]

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For example, in the case of a 100% increase in the price of a good, the demand curve shifts to the right, and the quantity demanded increases by 100%.

4
1 as an average during the irrigation season and not as a
2 measurement on any of those dates.

3 Q I don't think there is anything here which warrants the
4 assumption that there was an average pumping of that amount
5 for that season.

6 A Well, that is your interpretation of it, and this is
7 mine, on this tabulation; this is taken from the records and
8 will stand for whatever it is worth; it was not intended to
9 misrepresent, but simply to represent the measurements that
10 have gone into the record by different witnesses, and re-
11 presents nothing more in so far as I have presented it here.

12 Q On July 3rd, 1899, there was no water according to this
13 tabulation derived at all from the 16th street wells.

14 A Well, if you will add up the amounts that the San An-
15 tonio Water Company was receiving as a total on that date,
16 I think you will find an inclusion of the amount from 16th
17 street.

18 Q Well, I don't think so.

19 A Well, then it is a clerical error of mine.

20 Q There seems to have been on that date, from the San An-
21 tonio Creek, 91 inches; San Antonio tunnel 46 inches, and
22 that would make 139 inches; 1.7 inches from the Frankish and
23 Stamm tunnel, which would be 140 inches, and then 124 inches
24 from the Eadie tunnel, which would make 265 inches, and the
25 total amount given is 215 only; so that total could not
26 include any from the 16th street wells.

27 A Well, that is a clerical error and will have to be revised.

28 Q I don't see how that total of 50 inches, or that factor
29 of 50 inches, rather, could be in this total of 215, ac-

and on average having the following means and standard

deviations in each of these cases.

1. I don't think there is anything here which suggests the
assumption that there was an average height of 100 inches.
For that matter.

2. Well, that is your interpretation of it, and this is
admitted, but this is admitted; this is taken from the means and
will show the average if it is correct; it was not intended to
misrepresent, but simply to represent the measurements that
were given from the points of different averages, and the
average of the whole is in the case of the present height.
On July 1st, 1909, there were eight children of this
population, seven of which were from the same place.

3. Well, if you will run up the numbers that the last
series, there is a discrepancy of 100 inches in the height,
I think you will find an increase of 100 inches from 100
inches.

4. Well, I don't think so, the average is 100 inches,
and that is a correct type of size.

5. There seems to be a great deal of error, from the fact
that there is a difference; the average height is 100 inches,
that would make the average 100 inches from the height and
from the height, which would be 100 inches, and from the height
from the height, which would make 100 inches, and the
total amount would be 100 inches; so that is the result.

6. I don't think from the fact that there is a

7. Well, that is a different matter and still more so the problem.
I don't think that is the case; it is 100 inches, and that is the
of 100 inches, which would be the result of 100, is

5
1 cording to the tabulation.

2 A The error there is in the last figure on the left-hand,
3 and that should be a 3 instead of a 2; it is simply a clerical
4 error in adding up. I will state here again now, to make
5 it definite on that question: that each of the two measurements
6 in the year where I have written the 30 inches for
7 each of the years, and the 25 in the other year, and the 50
8 in this last year referred to, should have been added in in
9 each instance; if it has been left out it is a clerical error.

10 Q It should be 50 inches September 7, 1895?

11 A I have used those figures as averages - summer seasonal
12 averages, and not as the amount for any particular date; I
13 have assumed that as a seasonal average, and added it in to
14 both dates in each year.

15 Q Now, you have on this tabulation, July 15, 1895, there is
16 30 inches specified.

17 A If it will make it any clearer I will write it opposite
18 each date.

19 Q Should there be another 30 inches put in immediately
20 below there, to apply to the date September 7th, 1895, where
21 at present there is a blank?

22 A What year are you referring to?

23 Q 1895; you said just now there was an error regarding
24 the 30 and 50 inch measurements.

25 A I say on July 15th, 1895, under the heading "16th St",
26 30 inches should be put in to make up the total; likewise on
27 September 7, 1895, the 30 inches should be put in, as the
28 supply from the 16th street wells to make up the grand total
29 in the left-hand column; that same method should be pursued

[illegible]

6
1 in the year 1896; both those measurements should include the
2 30 inches; it is written there only once, but for each date
3 that 30 inches should be added in; likewise in 1898, each
4 of the measurements should include the 25 inches; in 1899,
5 the two measurements should include the 50 inches; if the
6 totals do not so include them they are wrong.

7 Q And in these tabulations you are giving us averages,
8 estimated from the testimony of other people, instead of
9 actual measurements?

10 A In a very few places, where there were no other measure-
11 ments except the estimates, I have used the estimates, but
12 only where there was an omission or complete absence of
13 actual definite measurements.

14 -O-

15 Here the Court takes a recess until two o'clock p.m.

16 -O-

in the year 1895; but these circumstances should include the
50 inches; it is written there with some, but the same date
that 50 inches should be added; because in 1895, when
of the measurements made in the year 1895; in 1897,
the two measurements being added the 50 inches; if the
total be not so added then they are wrong.

And in these calculations for the year 1895, the
calculated from the quantity of other people, which is
not to be considered.

In a very few cases, when there were no other
people except the soldiers, I have used the soldiers, but
only where there was no other or regular service in
actual battle or peace.

-0-

NOTE: The first table is given with the figures 1.4.

-0-

Afternoon Session 2 p.m.

Cross Examination of F. B. Trask, suspended.

J. B. Moores.

J. B. Moores, a witness called by defendants, being first duly sworn, testified as follows:

Direct Examination.

Q Mr McKinley, where do you reside?

A Ontario.

Q How long have you resided there?

A Since 1883.

Q What is your business?

A Real estate.

Q During the period that you have resided in Ontario and been in the real estate business, have you among other things also given attention to vineyards and their cultivation and observed their condition and products?

A Yes, sir; I have noticed vineyards very closely in that part of the country, very closely.

Q Are you acquainted with what is known as the big Hellman Vineyard at Cucamonga? Belonging to the plaintiff in this case?

A Yes, sir.

Q Have you observed as to that vineyard the period, not for you to fix the date, but the period when they ceased to irrigate it?

A Yes, sir; I have noticed the vineyard in the last 25 or 30 years; I have been by there off and on for nearly thirty years.

Q Do you know approximately when they ceased to irrigate it?

1. The first question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

2. The second question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

3. The third question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

4. The fourth question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

5. The fifth question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

6. The sixth question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

7. The seventh question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

8. The eighth question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

9. The ninth question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

10. The tenth question is whether the evidence is sufficient to establish that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged. The evidence must be such that a reasonable person would believe that the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

1 A I would say six or eight years ago; say be ten; approx-
2 imately that time; I couldn't say exactly.

3 Q What have you observed as to the condition of that vine-
4 yard since they ceased to irrigate it, as compared to what
5 it was before they ceased to irrigate it?

6 A I should say the vineyard was in better condition today
7 than I ever saw it.

8 Q What is your opinion as to whether vineyards are bene-
9 fitted by irrigation or not?

10 Mr. Britt: Objected to as incompetent and no sufficient
11 foundation laid for it.

12 The Court: Sustained.

13 Mr. McKinley, Q What observation have you made of vine-
14 yards, as to irrigation and as to the need of irrigation,
15 not stating your opinion as to the effect, but giving the
16 particulars as to your observation and your knowledge of that
17 business, if you have been engaged in it, or if you have
18 been closely connected with it, so as to observe it, just ~~ask~~
19 state the facts in regard to it?

20 A I have never been in the vineyard business in my life,
21 but I have noticed one in Ontario that they drew the water
22 off of several years ago, and that vineyard certainly ~~ax~~
23 has improved materially since they took the water off it;
24 that is the Vineyard north of A street.

25 Mr Britt: I ask that what the witness has stated in regard
26 to the vineyard in Ontario be stricken out, on the ground
27 that it is not responsive to the question.

28 The Court: Stricken out.

29 Q Are you at all familiar with the irrigation of vineyards

imagine that time; I would not say exactly.

It is requested that you advise the Bureau of the results of your investigation.

1994-1995

1. That the person appearing as an owner of the property was not the owner of the property at the time of the sale.

Analysis of variance indicated no significant differences between groups.

...and the ...

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... and the ... of the ...

And I have never been in the hospital, although I am ill.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

There is no record kept of a class.

For the purpose of this study, the following hypotheses were formulated:

always in individual additive, natural life, in any one

9
1 in that vicinity?

2 A Yes, sir; none of them irrigated; I don't know of an ir-
3 rigated vineyard in that vicinity at this time at all.

4 The Court, Q You are speaking of the Cucamonga district?

5 A Cucamonga, and that whole district around there; take
6 it the Cucamonga land as far east as you come, the lower part
7 of the Cucamonga Ranch, none of those lands are irrigated and
8 never have been.

9 Mr Britt: The statements made by the witness are not
10 responsive to the questions put to him by counsel or the
11 Court, to the effect that the Cucamonga vineyards have
12 not been irrigated, and I ask that they be stricken out.

13 The Court: Stricken out. You have a right, of course to
14 object to any question propounded by the Court if you
15 wish to do so.

16 Mr Britt: It was not the question I was objecting to but
17 the answer of the witness which was not responsive.

18 Mr McKinley, Q You observed the Hellman vineyard at the
19 time it was irrigated?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q You have observed other vineyards that were irrigated?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q And vineyards that were not irrigated?

24 A Yes, sir.

25 Q And the condition they were in?

26 A Yes, sir.

27 Q And their products?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q I will ask you again to state whether in your opinion

1. The first of these is the fact that the
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3. third is the fact that the
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The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed as members of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers:

Mr. J. B. Connelley, President, American Cyanamid Co., New York
Mr. C. F. Johnson, Vice-President, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y.
Mr. Wm. H. Rouse, Secretary, National Association of Manufacturers, Washington, D.C.

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the investigation. The investigator must identify the problem and the scope of the investigation.

1 it is beneficial or not to irrigate vineyards?

2 Mr Britt: Objected to on the ground that it is incom-
3 petent, and no sufficient foundation has been laid to enable
4 the witness to express an opinion on the subject.

5 The Court: You may cross-examine if you desire; it is
6 rather a scant showing so far.

7 Mr Britt, Q What is your place of residence?

8 A Ontario.

9 Q That is several miles west of the District called Cucu-
10 monga?

11 A Well, I would say about two miles east of Upland, or a
12 mile and a half west of the east line.

13 Q What business do you carry on at Ontario?

14 A Real estate.

15 Q How long have you resided there?

16 A Since 1883.

17 Q Have you been in the business of buying grapes?

18 A No, sir.

19 Q Or selling them?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Or making wine from them?

22 A No, sir.

23 Q Or raisins?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q Have you ever been in the business of cultivating grapes?

26 A I have never done any cultivating of anything in my life
27 myself; I have seen a heap of it done.

28 Q Have you been employed as an assessor of lands of that
29 character?

1 It is impossible to say if the other is correct.
2 Dr. Smith: I am not sure that it is true.
3 Indeed, and the following is a list of the
4 the same in regard to the subject.
5 The first: The only way to get it is to
6 reject a whole number of the
7 Dr. Smith: That is your idea of the
8 subject.
9 The second: The only way to get it is to
10 reject a whole number of the
11 subject.
12 The third: The only way to get it is to
13 reject a whole number of the
14 subject.
15 The fourth: The only way to get it is to
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18 The fifth: The only way to get it is to
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20 subject.
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42 The thirteenth: The only way to get it is to
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44 subject.
45 The fourteenth: The only way to get it is to
46 reject a whole number of the
47 subject.
48 The fifteenth: The only way to get it is to
49 reject a whole number of the
50 subject.

1 A No, sir.

2 Q You have no acquaintance with the business of manufac-
3 turing any of the products of vineyards?

4 A Not a particle.

5 Q What information you have on the subject is what you
6 have gathered from seeing vineyards, in this, that, or the
7 other locality?

8 A Just from observation; yes, sir; that is all the informa-
9 tion I have is just from observation.

10 Q You never irrigated any lands on which vines were pro-
11 duced or growing?

12 A I never did myself; I have seen them irrigated.

13 Q You have never had any especial reason for fixing your
14 attention upon this subject have you?

15 A I have sold a good deal of land in that country; I have
16 sold a heap of real estate in that country.

17 Q Have you ever sold any vineyards in that country?

18 A I have sold lands for vineyards, and we have always
19 sold our land contending it was better without water.

20 The Court, Q Do you mean as a real estate agent or as a
21 farmer?

22 A No, sir; as a fact.

23 Mr Britt, Q If you had water for them you would probably
24 have insisted it was better they should have water.

25 A No, sir; water is too expensive to put on vineyards in
26 this country; there is not enough in the vineyard propo-
27 sition.

28 Q Doesn't that depend upon whether you have to pump it
29 out of the ground, or whether you have it in a stream flowing

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28. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the
29. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the
30. The thirtieth is the fact that the

1 on your place?

2 A It would be much more profitable running in a stream -
3 the water is worth more than the vineyard then; you can't
4 afford to put water on a vineyard.

5 Q You have not determined that from any experience of
6 your own?

7 A Yes, sir; I know it from observation; I know; I know.

8 Q Have you been in the business of selling vineyards with
9 water and without water?

10 A I have never had any to sell with water.

11 Q You have never sold a vineyard without water have you?

12 A Yes, sir; I have.

13 Q A vineyard, vines growing?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Q You sold it without water?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q But you never sold any with water?

18 A No, sir.

19 Q If you had water to sell with them you could probably
20 have got more money for them?

21 A No, sir; because they would take it off the vineyard land
22 and put it on orange land.

23 Q You could use it to better advantage on orange land?

24 A I should say so.

25 Mr Britt: I have only examined the witness on the subject
26 of his qualification to express an opinion, and I submit
27 he has not had sufficient experience.

28 Mr McKinley: We submit the question.

29 The Court; Objection overruled.

on your glass?

A. It would be most likely possible to find a witness -
the water is very clear and the rain is heavy; the water
would be out under the vineyard.

Q. You have not determined that from any appearance of

your part -

A. Yes, sir; I know it from observation; I know, I know.

Q. Have you been in the vicinity of the place where the

water was about the extent

A. I have never had any to do with water.

Q. You have never seen a person who would have been

A. Yes, sir; I have.

Q. A person, then, who

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You said in your report

A. Yes, sir.

Q. That you never saw any water, and

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you had seen it with him, you would probably

have not only seen the water, but

A. Yes, sir; because they would take it off the vineyard land

and put it in some tank.

Q. You would not be a better observer than you are now?

A. I would not.

Q. Right; I have not examined the witness on the subject

of his qualifications to express an opinion, and I cannot

say that you had sufficient experience.

Q. Right; he would be a good

The Court: Objection overruled.

1 Mr Britt: Exception.

2 (Question objected to read to witness.)

3 A I would say the vineyard was better without water.

4 Mr McKinley, Q Are you acquainted with the place known as
5 the Turnerplace at Cucamonga?

6 A Very well; yes, sir; which one; there are two Turner
7 places.

8 Q Opposite the vineyard, 60 acres, owned by Turner and Hund
9 ell and others?

10 A Yes, sir; I know the place.

11 Q How long have you been acquainted with that place?

12 A I guess 25 years.

13 Q What connection have you had with it?

14 A I have had a good deal of connection with that place;
15 I have tried to sell it several times, working on it -
16 not recently - 10 or 15 years ago.

17 Q That was prior to 1900 when you undertook to sell it?

18 A I would say so; yes, sir.

19 Q Now, during the period previous to 1900, at which time
20 it ceased to receive water, will you describe its condition?

21 Mr Britt: Objected to as incompetent, irrelevant and immat-
22 erial.

23 The Court: Objection overruled.

24 Mr Britt: Exception.

25 A Well, I don't know - I don't like to say; I don't
26 know whether it ever did have any water; it has always been
27 a very badly cared for place; that is I would say it was
28 miserably kept, or a large percentage of the place was poor-
29 ly cared for; I don't know whether they ever used water on it

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1 Q What was growing on it?

2 A They had mixed it up with a whole lot of stuff, some
3 vines and a few scattering walnut trees, - not much vineyard
4 on it; the place was very poorly cared for as I remember it.

5 I have not been on it for several years.

6 Q You are describing its condition prior to 1900?

7 A Yes, sir; the condition was always bad; always considered
8 very bad.

9 Q Have you seen it in recent years at all?

10 A Just driving along the road.

11 Q From your observation of it state whether it is in any
12 worse condition now than it was before?

13 A Not a bit; not a bit on this earth.

14 Cross Examination.

15 Mr Britt, Q It is not receiving any water now?

16 A I don't know.

17 Q It never was receiving any to your knowledge?

18 A I never saw any.

19 Q And always looked very bad?

20 A Always looked pretty tough.

21 Q How is that situated with reference to the Cucamonga
22 Vineyard Company's vineyard?

23 A Joins; just a road between it- just a street between it.
24 The Turner place is a fine piece of land.

25 Q Lies just east of the Cucamonga Vineyard Company's land?
26 Just east of their vineyard?

27 A Yes, sir.

28 Q North of the Santa Fe railroad track?

29 A North of the Santa Fe.

and if the place was only twenty miles from Washington, D.C., it was still a long way from the capital.

FIGURE 2. A. A 14-year-old male patient with a 10-year history of epilepsy. B. A 14-year-old male patient with a 10-year history of epilepsy.

...the results are shown in Table 1.

1997

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 349–357

Dr. H. J. ...

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

Q About 60 acres of it?

A 60 acres.

Q During the same years that you were observing the Turner vineyard did you notice the Cucamonga Vineyard Company's vineyard?

A Oh, yes; they lie right there together; one is just across the street from the other.

Q The Cucamonga Vineyard Company's vineyard was always well taken care of, wasn't it?

A Generally well cared for; y e s, sir.

Q You knew it when Homers had charge of it?

A Yes, sir.

Q Did he care for it well?

A First rate.

Q Didn't that Cucamonga Vineyard Company's vineyard always have water on it until some eight years ago?

A I would say so; I couldn't tell the exact years; I would say eight or ten years ago the water was drawn off the vineyard.

Q When you say it looks better today than it ever did before you refer to its appearance as you saw it at what time? Within the present week?

A Why, no; I had more reference to it last Fall; I drove by there with some fellow last Fall, and went clean around the whole vineyard excepting on the west side of the vineyard, and we were just discussing things there, and we were talking about how well the vineyard looked, and I was talking about the vineyard havin' been irrigated, and gave a history of the vineyard.

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1 Q You have never taken any note of the output of grapes
2 from that vineyard?

3 A No, sir; I never knew how many they took off per acre
4 at all; four years ago I went into the vineyard.

5 Q But as compared to the number of tons per acre which it
6 yielded in former times, and the number of tons it yielded
7 after the water ceased to be applied to it, you don't know?

8 A No, sir.

9
10 Mr Haskell, Q Do you own any land in Ontario or England?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q Do you own any waterstock in the San Antonio Water Com-
13 pany?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Q You feel a personal interest in the result of this suit,
16 do you?

17 A Why, yes, I feel a personal interest in it; no personal
18 but I have all my interests in Ontario.

19 Q How long have you been acquainted with land in Cucamonga?

20 A Ever since I have been in the country; ever since I have
21 been there; I have handled a great deal of that land there
22 for Mr Lynch and Mr Wright and other folks.

23 Q What do you mean by handling it?

24 A Selling it.

25 Q And mostly all the land that is for sale there is land
26 without water, land that you have sold?

27 A No, sir.

28 Q Haven't you been selling these dry vineyards?

29 A Yes, sir.

Q The first name I have seen in the paper is "Lester"

THE COURT: (SPEAKING TO THE WITNESS)

A Yes, sir; I have seen that name in the paper.

Q Now, that name is not in the paper, is it?

A It is not in the paper, but it is in the paper in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

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A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

Q It is in the paper, is it?

A It is in the paper, but it is not in the paper.

1 Q Do you know anything about the product of those vine-
2 yards, by your own actual knowledge, except what has been
3 told you?

4 A Not by weighing the grapes myself.

5 Q Do you sell also lands in Etiwanda?

6 A Not recently; I have sold a good many acres there.

7 Q Vineyards there?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q You know those vineyards are irrigated don't you?

10 A Yes, sir; some of them.

11 Q Do you know anything about the products of those vine-
12 yards at Etiwanda?

13 A No, sir.

14 Q You don't know as a matter of fact that they produce two
15 or three times as much to the acre as they do where not
16 irrigated on similar lands in Cucamonga?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q You don't know anything about that?

19 A Only what men tell me; only what these grape-growers
20 tell me when I sell the vineyards for them.

21 Q That is all you know about the vineyards, anyhow - that
22 they tell you? You don't go in and examine them and watch
23 them and see whether they are irrigated or not?

24 A I know the Cucamonga Vineyards is not irrigated.

25 Q Which one?

26 A Ninety percent of them.

27 Q There are some in Cucamonga that are irrigated?

28 A I think so.

29 Q You don't know anything about the product of them do you?

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Reliability of child self-reports 5

8: Not working; 1 more with a good copy tape later.

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1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 26

For more information, see www.pearsoned.com

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It is now expected that the payments of these

TABLE 1. *Continued*

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

Other tell tale signs of a bad relationship include:

There is being a lot of work going on in the world.

A. T. Jones and Company, Portland, Me.

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Received 14 February 1992

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.....

1. The first line of the document is a header line containing the text "1. The first line of the document is a header line containing the text".

1 A Not the number of tons they get.

2 Q Just what somebody has told you?

3 A Just what we know from observation and seeing.

4 Q You don't know what the weight per acre is from
5 the irrigated and from the non-irrigated vineyards there?

6 A Only what I have been told by men that grow them.

7 -0-

8 F. E. TRASK

9 F. E. Trask, previously sworn, recalled for further
10 cross examination, testified as follows:

11 Cross Examination

12 Mr Britt, Q Returning to this tabulation to which your
13 attention was directed next before the noon adjournment,
14 the first measurement of water there given, as received by
15 the San Antonio Water Company is July 15th, 1888, a meas-
16 urement made October 10 of that same year; I will inquire
17 of you whether other measurements were taken at other per-
18 iods during that year than those two dates, - that is on page
19 2558 of the transcript.

20 A I took no other measurement of the San Antonio Canyon
21 water except those two dates in that year.

22 Q Were there no daily measurements made of the flow of
23 the San Antonio Creek that year?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q Nor of the tunnel either?

26 A I have a measurement of the tunnel on April 2, 1888.

27 Q Is that the only one you took that year, besides July
28 15 and October 10?

29 A Yes, sir.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal.
2. The second step is to gather information and resources.
3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy.
4. The fourth step is to implement the plan and monitor progress.
5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results and make adjustments as needed.

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1 Q Well, let us know what it was on April 2?

2 A The tunnel flow was 242 inches on April 2, 1888.

3 Q Well, this measurement that appears here of October 10
4 seems to have been 336.5, or is that an error?

5 A My tabulation is 36.5; I don't know what it is in the
6 record.

7 Q Well, it is 336 here; I suppose that is an error of the
8 transcriber. At that time was there no daily record being
9 kept of the discharge of the tunnel?

10 A None was kept.

11 Q Let us take the next year 1889, were there other tunnel
12 measurements that season besides July 15 and October 1?

13 A Well, I will state that on January 10th, 1889, the tunnel
14 measured 80.37 inches; on May 31, 1889, the tunnel measured
15 66.5 inches; on June 17, 1889, the tunnel measured 63.22
16 inches; August 15, 1889, the tunnel measured 30.28 inches;

17 Q All right; give us any further measurements of that tun-
18 nel that year; I will take them, although it is not my pur-
19 pose to inquire for all the measurements taken through
20 those years.

21 A September 2nd, 1889 the tunnel measured 30.28 inches.

22 September 16th, 1889, the tunnel measured 30.71 inches.

23 October
~~November~~ 1, 1889, the tunnel measured 28.59 .

24 October 17, 1889, the tunnel measured 31.59 inches.

25 November 2, 1889, the tunnel measured 43.02 inches.

26 December 2, 1889, the tunnel measured 40.58 inches.

27 That is all for that year.

28 Q Now, then the result of those measurements would seem to
29 indicate that the October 1 measurement was about the lowest

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1 discharge for the whole year.

2 A Well, that was approximately correct in most years;
3 I presume the October measurement would be the lowest;
4 sometimes it would be the September; the early rains would
5 sometimes begin to affect it in October; I selected the
6 two dates, the July measurement, and the October measurement;
7 the July measurement is above the average of the irrigation
8 season, and the October measurement I think would be about
9 the minimum, the idea being to give the amount they would
10 receive during the irrigation period, a reasonable average.

11 Q Well, that July measurement may be above the average.
12 but it is not by any means up to the May or June measure-
13 ment is it?

14 A As a rule it would not be; the tunnel fluctuates rapidly
15 and responds quickly to the flood run-off in the canyon;
16 take it in the years when the floods are quite heavy, the
17 tunnel discharge is large during the months when there is
18 flood water passing over the tunnel; but during the irriga-
19 tion season that condition does not obtain; as soon as the
20 water is all taken into the pipe lines the tunnel drops down
21 quickly as will be noted by the measurements.

22 Q You take July 15, and the irrigating season has begun
23 two months earlier, the middle of May?

24 A During the years when the irrigation season would begin
25 two months earlier, during the dry years, the tunnel dis-
26 charge would be light; the tunnel discharge would be heavy
27 during the years when the irrigating season would not begin
28 so early.

29 Q But they would be irrigating before July?

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the train was the cold.

2. I remember the feeling of the cold air hitting my face.

3. It was a relief to be out of the train, but it was also a shock.

4. I had heard that the weather was bad, but I didn't realize how bad it was.

5. The rain was falling in sheets, and the wind was howling.

6. I had to run to get to the hotel, and I was soaked by the time I got there.

7. I had to change into dry clothes, and I was grateful for the hot water.

8. The rain continued to fall, and I was glad to be indoors.

9. I had to wait for the train to start, and I was impatient.

10. I had to wait for the train to start, and I was impatient.

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27. I had to wait for the train to start, and I was impatient.

1 A I think that is probably true in every year, but in many
2 years there is very little irrigating done until June.

3 Q Would the net result be by taking the July measurement
4 and the October measurement, as you have done here, to show
5 if you average those two, a less quantity of water than the
6 average?

7 A No, I think not; I have never worked it out; I think in
8 so far as that is concerned that those two measurements
9 represent a very fair and reasonable amount for the average
10 amount during the irrigation season.

11 Q If you take the October measurement, you have the minimum
12 measurement for the year, isn't that true? You so stated a
13 little while ago.

14 A It is so in most years.

15 Q When you take the middle of July measurement you don't
16 get the maximum measurement?

17 A No, but you get a measurement above the average.

18 Q If you have one measurement above the average, and the
19 other the minimum, those two measurements are not giving
20 a fair average for the season are they?

21 A A true average would be taking the water every day
22 for the irrigation period; but some years I have only the
23 two measurements, and under the old contract between the two
24 companies, the Water Company and the Land Company, those
25 dates were selected for measurements, and at that time were
26 thought to be reasonable averages.

27 Q Were thought to be so by whom?

28 A By the people who drew the contract, evidently; I had
29 nothing to do with it.

1 Q Well, you don't know whether they did so consider or not.

2 A Well, I assume they did; they put it in the contract to
3 cover that particular feature and I have so used it here.

4 Q It is quite possible that they not have been justified
5 in selecting those dates for the purpose of an average.

6 A My personal judgment is that they were very conservative.

7 Q That is they were very conservative in the matter of
8 making a low average if they took those two measurements?

9 A I think the other interpretation is due to that, because
10 the people who wanted the large measurement were the people
11 who owned the Land and Improvement Company stock, and they
12 controlled the Water Company, and it was their object to
13 make the measurements as high as possible; if they had been
14 buying the water they might have looked at it differently.

15 Q Let us come down to the subsequent years when measurements
16 were made with more regularity, say in 1895; at that time
17 were measurements more numerous?

18 A The first measurement I have in -

19 Q It takes so much time to read the measurements, can't
20 you simply answer the question whether they were more num-
21 erous in that year?

22 A I can do so after going through my note book; these
23 measurements are scattered through my book.

24 Q Was no one making measurements except yourself?

25 A I have here the record of my own measurements - not
26 the record of any one else.

27 Q Was the Company keeping those measurements through any
28 other employee or by any other employee than yourself?

29 A In the year 1893 some measurements were kept by an as-

1. Well, you said that the...
2. Well, I remember that...
3. I never...
4. It is quite possible...
5. In addition...
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1 sistant mine in the San Antonio Canyon, but those meas-
2 urements were made, some of them, at the Division dam, and
3 many of them further up the canyon in connection with some
4 threatened litigation, but the San Antonio Tunnel did not
5 enter into it in any way, form, or shape, and I don't think
6 the assistant kept any measurements of the tunnel.

7 Q Were they tabulated and turned into the Company's office?

8 A No, sir.

9 Q Take 1894: was the Company regularly keeping measurements
10 then of the creek flow and the tunnel flow? I mean at regu-
11 lar intervals?

12 A I can't answer offhand; my impression is they were not;
13 I don't think there have been any regular measurements kept
14 up until 1900 and subsequent, - any measurements that might
15 be regarded as at all regular; I think since the Richerson
16 suit in 1900, I think there were a number of years when
17 measurements were taken once a month at both the San Antonio
18 tunnel and San Antonio Creek weirs; prior to that ~~either~~ their
19 measurements were taken, in some years only one measurement,
20 in others two; there may have been some years when there were
21 three or four taken, but there was no system and no regular-
22 ity about it.

23 Q All right; pass over those years. Then in the years pre-
24 vious to 1900 you have not made any attempt here in this tabu-
25 lation found at page 2558 to give an average through the year
26 but have only taken two specimen measurements in the manner
27 in which you have stated, one in July, and the other in
28 September or October?

29 A That is correct; I have simply picked out the measure-

the general body of the people in the country.

1. The first condition is that the system must be in a state of equilibrium. This means that the system must be at rest and not changing its state of motion. If the system is not in equilibrium, then the forces acting on it will not be balanced, and the system will accelerate. This is why we need to know the initial conditions of the system before we can apply Newton's laws.

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the FBI, New York Office, and is being furnished to you for your information.

[illegible]

There is a great deal of talk about the "new" and "old" of the world, but the world is not new or old. It is always the same, and it is always the same to us. The world is a great big place, and it is full of people who are trying to make it a better place. We are all part of it, and we all have a part to play in it. We must work together, and we must be kind to each other. That is the only way to make the world a better place.

4. That in writing, I have slightly varied with the manuscript -

1 A That is correct; I have simply picked out the measure-
2 ments which seemed to me to be fair.

3 Q Now, then, commencing with the year 1900, the San An-
4 tonio Creek measurement there July 1, was 130.3 inches;
5 was that the total flow of the creek or only the San An-
6 tonio Water Company's share of the flow of the creek?

7 A These measurements in each case, under the heading
8 "San Antonio Creek" were the amounts or the volume of water
9 going to Ontario, exclusive of what went to Arizona.

10 Q Now, in the year 1900 measurements were made regularly
11 the first of each month?

12 A I find, beginning January first, 1900, that there was a
13 measurement on that date, and another one on February First,
14 1900.

15 Q Well, did they continue then?

16 A And they are quite numerous; my recollection is that
17 they were quite numerous for 1900; and then there was a
18 period - my last measurement was made in October, 1900, and
19 then I was away from the Canyon and out of the employ of
20 the Company for a period from October, 1900, up to sometime
21 in the Summer of 1902, and I have no measurements in that
22 period; the beginning from that time on I have measurements
23 made at least once a month.

24 Q Now, then, during that year, 1900, were there not measure-
25 ments turned into the Company's office every month?

26 A I think I made a report every month, and I think Mr
27 Leeke has read into the record many of those; at least I
28 know he has read certificates -

29 Q Were they not tabulated and averaged?

I think it is correct; I have already stated that the
results which seemed to me to be true.

I have, however, stated that the first part of the
results of the investigation were that I had found

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1 A Not by me; if they were by the company I have no know-
2 ledge of it.

3 Q Well, did you ever inquire to ascertain?

4 A I never had occasion to and never did.

5 Q In making up this tabulation here wouldn't it have been
6 more satisfactory to get the measurements of the average
7 of those measurements throughout the season, than merely to
8 take July 1 and October 8?

9 A Well, I could not have continued that but for two or
10 three seasons, and it struck me that a presentation of the
11 facts on or about the dates that I gave was a much more
12 reasonable method of presenting it, from my stand-point at
13 least; it appeared to me that way, and I aimed to present
14 something here that would be a fair average and I think I
15 have done so.

16 Q Well, now, commencing with July 1, 1900, what concerns
17 us more here is the water which was received from the 16th
18 street wells and from the Radie tunnel; On July 1 there was
19 flowing or received by the San Antonio Water Company as ap-
20 pears here 183.1 inches; that is correct isn't it?

21 A From the 16th street wells?

22 Q Yes, sir?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q Now, what other measurements were there that year from
25 the 16th street wells?

26 A I have put in the measurement of the Radie tunnel on
27 or about that date, 78.4; and the Frankish and Stamm tunnel
28 seems to have been supplying on or about that date,
29 two inches.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. Judge of the
3. The second is the fact that the
4. I have had occasion to see many of
5. The third is the fact that the
6. The fourth is the fact that the
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31. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the
32. The thirtieth is the fact that the

Q That is not the question I asked you; I asked you what other measurements in the year 1900 has the company of water received from the 16th street wells?

A Under the title of water measurements of the Red Hill district for the year 1900, I put my personal measurements in the tabulation, showing the amount in the Haskell well, and the amount in well number 3 at different dates; if you call for any particular date I will be pleased to read it to you.

Q Well, that is not it, Mr Trask; I inquire of you what other measurements the Company has other than July first and October 8, 1900, which are given here in the tabulation, at page 2558, of the receipt of water from the 16th street wells.

Mr Britt: In Mr Trask's tabulation of water measurements of the the Cucamonga Red Hill district, there is no measurement at all of either of these dates which appear in the tabulation to which his attention has been attracted here, of the total San Antonio Water Company supply; now, he has given July first, and October 8, as so much from the 16th street wells, as a part of the total of the San Antonio Water Company supply, but those dates do not appear at all in the water measurements of the Cucamonga Red Hill district which he made personally.

A I think I understand your point now, Judge Britt.

Q We want to get all the measurements which the Company has of receipts of water in 1900 from the 16th street wells.

A I can explain that in this way: I have no measurements of the water coming from the 16th street wells on July first but I have a measurement on July 3rd, and I have added those

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
 Yours, etc.,
 J. M. Smith

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1. I think I understand your point very well. I think
2. It is good to get all the measurements done the first way
3. as it is more accurate. I think it is better to do it this way
4. I am not sure if it is the best way, but I think it is a good way
5. of the other way. I think the first way is better. I think
6. that I have a good understanding of it. I think it is a good way

1 two measurements together and to this total - that is, the
2 measurement of the amount of water from the Haskell well, and
3 from well number 3, -and I have put that in the Ontario sup-
4 ply tabulation; and I probably should have put in there
5 that these measurements were made on July 3rd rather than
6 the first; now I will add this to it, and it really should
7 have gone into the tabulation: that the date of measurement
8 controlling in the tabulation showing the total supply of
9 water received by the San Antonio Water Company on the
10 different dates, the date is controlled by the measurement
11 of the San Antonio Creek water and tunnel water, and that
12 for the other columns I have taken the nearest date ~~at~~ on
13 which the measurement was made at those sources and used it.
14 Namely, in this year 1900, on July 3, I made measurements of
15 the water at the 10th street wells, but I did not have any
16 on July first, but I incorporated the July 3rd measurement,
17 and in several other instances here that will be true;
18 the particular dates were of measurements made in the San
19 Antonio Canyon, and I have used that date, and for the 10th
20 street wells, and for the Ladie Tunnel, and the Frankish and
21 Starn tunnel I have used the measurement most nearly corres-
22 ponding in date.

23 Q Then this tabulation of total San Antonio Water Company
24 supply inserted in the transcript at pages 2508 and 2509,
25 as regards the dates of everything, but San Antonio Creek
26 water, is only an approximation as to the dates?

27 A Well, the date refers to the creek and tunnel water as
28 I have stated; it is an approximation as to the others in
29 many instances, taking the nearest date to the measurement.

two measurements together and the difference - that is, the
difference of the amount of water from the barrel wall, and
from wall number 2, and I have this point in the barrel's up-
per tabulation; and I certainly should have put in the
first measurement with water on July 2nd rather than
the first; now I will not raise this, and it really should
have been in the tabulation; but the date of measurement
belonging to the tabulation. Having the local supply of
water decided by the San Francisco Company of the
different water, I was able to establish it in the measurement
of the San Antonio Street water and barrel water, and that
for the other water I have taken the water as in
which the measurement was made at those points and used it.
Finally, in this year 1900, on July 2, I made measurements of
the water of the San Antonio water, but I did not have any
on July 2nd, but I introduced the July 2nd measurement,
and in several other instances where that will be true;
and this is the case with the measurements made in the San
Antonio Canyon, and I have used that date, and for the 1900
street water, and for the Santa Teresa, and the Francisco and
from which I have used the measurement with early water
coming in date.
In these cases and others in which the water is used
supply is used in the measuring of water 1900 and 1901,
as regards the date of measuring the San Antonio Street
water, it only an approximation as to the date.
I have taken the water of the street and barrel water as
I have stated; it is an approximation as to the date in
each instance, and the date of the measurement.

1 Q In the year 1900, has the San Antonio Water Company any
2 measurements of water received from the 16th street wells oth-
3 er than those which appear in this tabulation headed water
4 measurements Cucamonga Red Hill district?

5 A Well, I don't recollect any; these are my personal meas-
6 urements, and I think Mr Finkle made some measurements dur-
7 ing that year; I think Mr Wright made some and Mr Koebig,
8 and some others, but just what records the San Antonio Water
9 Company has I don't know.

10 Q I am speaking only of the quantity of water received by
11 the San Antonio Water Company?

12 A Well, I was speaking upon the same subject; these engi-
13 neers that I have mentioned measured the sources of supply
14 of the San Antonio Water Company to my knowledge during
15 that year, but I don't know whether the San Antonio Water
16 Company has a record of their measurements or not.

17 Q Was there anybody else measuring water for the San An-
18 tonio Water Company besides yourself in the year 1900?

19 A Why, yes, sir; Mr Finkle made some measurements and for
20 the San Antonio Water Company; he was employed in the liti-
21 gation which we have referred to here as the Cocherson case,
22 and visited the Red Hill section, and made measurements.

23 Q Those measurements are not given here; you have only given
24 your own?

25 A I have given my own.

26 Q Only?

27 A Only.

28 Q Now, then, it appears from this tabulation of water re-
29 ceived by the San Antonio Water Company that on July first,

2. In the first 1950, the law was amended to require that the minimum age of entry be 18 years.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1900-1901

1. The above subject was examined on the 12th day of the month of June 1900.

and stated the two left nothing, and only came to see.

These statements are not to be taken as an endorsement of the views of the authors.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas (CILA) in the United States.

1 1900, it was receiving from the 16th street wells 133.1
2 inches, and that on October 8, 1900, it was receiving 138.5
3 inches; from those measurements are you able to say about
4 what the company received as an average from that source
5 during the season?

6 A Well, I think during the irrigation season the larger
7 figure is nearer the average than the smaller one; I should
8 judge from other measurements which I have in the record that
9 the July measurement was much nearer an average of receipts
10 from the 16th street wells than the October measurement.

11 Q What other measurements in the record do you refer to?

12 A I refer to measurements made on August 7, August 31,
13 and October 9, in the tabulation that I put in covering the
14 water measurements of the Red Hill for the year 1900.

15 The October 9 measurement is the one I placed in this tabu-
16 lation of the date October 8; that is the one I used; the
17 preceding measurement, of August 31, shows 209.8 inches, from
18 the tabulation referred to.

19 Q That is from the 16th street wells?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q And that is made up from some other items?

22 A 110.7 inches from the Haskell well, and 99.1 inches from
23 well number 5.

24 Q Did the pumping from those wells continue throughout that
25 season up until sometime in November?

26 A My employment with the Company ceased soon after the
27 5th of October; I don't believe I did any work for them
28 after October 5th; and I don't know how late they pumped.

29 Q Have you any means of ascertaining at what time in that

[illegible]

29
1 season the pumping began in the 16th street wells? Febru-
2 ary 11th, there was 121.70 from the Haskell wells as appears
3 from the table of measurements taken on a Red Hill District:
4 Was that the earliest pumping in that season?

5 A I think not; there was more or less pumping all of that
6 winter; just to what extent I have no records nor minutes
7 nor memoranda; the Haskell well and well number 3 I know
8 were pumped very early in that season; my measurements show
9 them both pumping on April 3rd; on February 11th and 17th,
10 March 5th and 12th the Haskell well was pumping; likewise on
11 April first, the Haskell well was pumping; I should infer that
12 from somewhere before the first of April in the year 1900 that
13 both wells were pumping to their full capacity.

14 Q Have you any data there which will enable you to give
15 an approximate statement of the average pumped water from
16 the 16th street wells that season?

17 A The only data I have is the figures I have read to you,
18 and from an inspection of them I would think the larger meas-
19 urement, the July measurement, would nearly represent the aver-
20 age pumped water during that season.

21 Q Have you at any time attempted to average the abstraction
22 of water through the 16th street wells in that season?

23 A No, sir; not in that year of 1900.

24 Q Do you think the July measurement would approximate the
25 average for that year?

26 A Well, I am inclined to think the July measurement was
27 small if anything; the needs of the Company would increase
28 as the season advanced, and the pumped sources of supply,
29 the 16th street wells, were the points where they had to

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1 secure or make good their deficiency from the creek, and
2 the inference I would draw from the conditions that I remem-
3 ber existed would be that the wells would have been pumped
4 more severely in the latter part of the season than they
5 were in the early part. This is borne out by the August
6 measurements; I was East that year, back in New England,
7 from August to October 9, and so I have no intermediate meas-
8 urements, but I am of the opinion that their pumping was
9 fully as heavy as during the month of August; ^{I know} ~~xxxxxx~~ their
10 needs were probably more excessive than they were the prior
11 months of the year.

12 Q In July, 1901, to the date given in July, regarding
13 the quantity of water received by the San Antonio Water
14 Company during that time, as indicated in this table, at
15 page 2558 of the reporter's transcript, was 156 inches from
16 the 16th street wells: How did you arrive at those figures?

17 A In the early history of this case, Mr Leake read into the
18 record some measurements made by Mr Hobbe and Mr Sanders,
19 engineers of the Company, at varying dates, and from those
20 measurements I selected the figures which appear in this
21 tabulation; these figures I selected for both the years
22 1901 and 1902 so far as the 16th street water and the Ladie
23 tunnel water is concerned.

24 Q When you refer now to the figures read by Mr Leake do
25 you know where they are to be found in the record?

26 A I do not but I have a copy here.

27 Q Will you allow me to see it?

28 A Certainly. I have here copies of records, showing the
29 amounts made by Mr Sanders and Mr Hobbe, and the dates shown

[illegible]

which were taken from the records of the San Antonio Water Company and supplied me by Mr Leake.

As I have just now stated the figures which you have given in your tabulation for the total of the San Antonio Water Company supply was for the 16th street wells in July, 1901, 198 inches: that is correct; that is your tabulation. Now in this copy which you just now hand me I find July 8, 1901, 16th street well number 1 pumping 70 inches; then there is the Stowell measuring box; that Stowell measuring box does not measure any pumped water does it?

No; that is Artesian water.

It don't show here any measurement from the 16th street wells except that one pumping 70 inches at well number 1, which probably was the well number 3, what we call now well number 3.

I think if you look closely you will find some measurements of the Haskell well.

Those were in August; there are Haskell well figures given here in August but not July; I will refer it again to you if you please, and perhaps you can satisfy yourself where you got the 198 inches in July, 1901?

Mr McKinley: I have just had handed to me a lot of reports of measurements of Mr Trask made to the San Antonio Water Company in the year 1900; I don't know whether they are included in his measurements or not; I will submit them to counsel.

Mr Britt: These are all reports for 1900, and as they were made by Mr Trask I suppose the results appear here; if you had the Sanders reports and the Robbe reports for 1901 and

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How Alvin and the others

From now is urgent; there are labels will figure 6

From the above, we can see that the proposed algorithm is more efficient than the traditional algorithm.

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standing and all of which have been shown to be effective.

Yhteistyö on nyt kiva, I can't live without you

and rather little is known about the effects of the

1 and 1902, those would be more illuminating at this point;

2 Judge Britt, I will explain how that 198 inches was
3 secured: On July 6th, the 15th street well was pumping
4 70 inches; on August 8, Haskell well number 1 was pumping
5 57 inches, and well number 2 was pumping 71 inches; I added
6 those three up and I secured 198 inches.

7 Now, I notice that the Radie tunnel, the amount put down
8 was 102.2; it should have been 122.2, for the way 10 meas-
9 urement.

10 Q Is that May 18, 1901?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q Where do you get that? Where do you obtain that 122.2?

13 A Stowell measuring box.

14 Q Where do you find the measurement recorded?

15 A I find it recorded in extract from reports of water
16 measurements made by Arthur Hobbs which I have here in my
17 hand; I think if you will look at Mr Leake's testimony in
18 the early part of the case you will find that those measure-
19 ments are read into the record; I have a recollection of his
20 reading in a large number of Mr Hobbs's measurements, my
21 measurements and Mr Sanders'.

22 Q Water from that three wells went into that measurement
23 of 198 inches?

24 A Both Haskell wells and well number 3.

25 Q And a part of them was in August?

26 A Yes, sir.

27 Q And part of it in July, and the total is put down in
28 this table as if all pumped in July?

29 A I have taken the month of July without any date, and

[illegible]

1 August 8th was the date that some of them were pumped.

2 And the October measurements were taken from Mr Sanders'
3 reports.

4 Mr McKinley: I have obtained some of Hobbe - Sanders meas-
5 urements that you were interested in; you may see them if
6 you wish.

7 Mr Britt, Q Have you some September measurements for the
8 year 1901, of the 16th street wells, reported by Mr Hobbe
9 amounting to 265 inches?

10 A I have some measurements here made by Mr Hobbe on Sep-
11 tember 9th.

12 Q What do they show?

13 A They show Haskell well number 1 pumping 63 inches; and
14 Haskell well number 2 pumping 66 inches; 16th street well
15 number 1 pumping 66 inches, and 16th street well number 2
16 pumping 65 inches; making a total of 260 inches.

17 Q In the tabulation showing the total receipts of the
18 San Antonio Water Company I observe that you state October,
19 1901, from the 16th street wells, 279 inches.

20 A That is made up of the measurements made by Mr Sanders
21 in October: 16th street well number 2, 70.3 inches; 16th
22 street number 1, 72.6 --

23 Q That is what we call number 3?

24 A Number 1 is; yes, sir; but I am not sure about number 2.

25 Q The evidence has tended to show that number 2 was the
26 same.

27 A I think it is but I am not positive as to that; I am
28 positive as to the other. Haskell well number 1, 68
29 inches; Haskell well number 2, 63 inches; making a total of

1. The first of these is the fact that the number of cases of disease is not proportional to the number of persons exposed to the disease. This is true of all diseases, but is especially true of those which are transmitted by contact with the diseased person. In such cases, the number of cases is usually small, and the disease is often fatal. This is because the disease is transmitted by contact with the diseased person, and the number of persons exposed to the disease is usually small. In such cases, the number of cases is usually small, and the disease is often fatal. This is because the disease is transmitted by contact with the diseased person, and the number of persons exposed to the disease is usually small.

1 279 inches.

2 Q Have you any measurement later in the year than that
3 October measurement, which is really no date, - Simply October
4 1901.

5 A Well, that measurement was made on October 4th by Mr
6 Sanders as shown in this tabulation; those measurements
7 are the only figures I had. I have drawn on the figures of
8 Mr Sanders and Mr Hobbe for those two years in this tabu-
9 lation showing the San Antonio Water Company water.

10 Q What is your information about the average of pumped water
11 -water pumped from the 16th street wells during that year 1901?

12 A I have no direct knowledge other than that obtained from
13 these water measurements.

14 Q Have any records of the Company been placed in your hands
15 showing when it began to pump that year and when it ceased?

16 A No, sir; these two tabulations I have here are the result
17 of my inquiry of the Company as to their records for those
18 particular years; that is all I have been able to get hold of.

19 Q Take the next year, 1902: in the tabulation at page 2559
20 the 16th street wells are shown to be pumping as of date
21 July 5, 140.5 inches: where does that figure come from?

22 A Well, that date should be May 8th; it comes from Mr San-
23 ders report of May 8; and those figures were taken from the
24 flow of the 16th street wells, number 1, ⁷⁰ ~~24~~ inches, and
25 number 2, 70.5 inches; making a total of 140.5 inches.

26 Q That was May 8, instead of July 5?

27 A Yes, sir; it shows they began pumping those earlier than
28 I have shown in this tabulation; the dates of the tabulation
29 are the dates of the measurements of the San Antonio Canyon

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3. The 1991-92 season was highly variable, with rainfall

10. The following are the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various committees of the Board of Directors:

average 0.25% in water (range 0.07-0.30%) and

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1997-1998

the 10th street walls are shown to be bulging at the base.

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could not otherwise exist as an independent and to suggest you to

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—continued from page 10—

2nd, to pay for repairs and have insurance coverage at half the

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1 for the season of 1902; consequently these measurements made
2 of the 16th street wells were the nearest that I had to
3 the dates of the measurement in the San Antonio Canyon.

4 Q Don't some of these tables show the flow of San Antonio
5 Creek for 1901, and also the flow of the San Antonio tunnel?

6 A I have no knowledge of any such information in the record.

7 Q In May, 1901, it would see from the report here, that at
8 the division dam - which is in the San Antonio Canyon isn't
9 it?

10 A Yes, sir.

11 Q There were 644.5 inches; San Antonio tunnel 115 inches,
12 Spring Hill weir 919 inches; I had better show them to you;
13 you will understand them better than I do.

14 A The Spring Hill weir is a weir some three miles up the
15 Canon above the division dam.

16 Q Will you take this table, if you please, and give us the
17 quantity of water which was flowing in the San Antonio Creek
18 as near as you can ascertain about July, 1901; those figures
19 are entirely blank in this tabulation.

20 A I have not drawn any information about these subjects in
21 this particular year 1901; I had no figures and I did not
22 know of the existence of any figures showing measurements in
23 the San Antonio Canyon and San Antonio tunnel in the year
24 1901, so I left blanks in my table.

25 Mr McKinley: I am willing that the whole report should go
26 in but not part of it only.

27 A I would like to inquire, if it is not impertinent whether
28 or not Mr Leake read this report into the record?

29 Mr McKinley: No, they have not been produced heretofore.

1 The first session of 1901; immediately after the meeting
2 of the 1901 session with the report that I had
3 the dates of the meeting in the San Antonio report.
4 The Board's report of 1901 shows the time of the meeting
5 took for 1901, and also the time of the San Antonio report.
6 I have no knowledge of any other information in the report.
7 In 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909,
8 the Division has - which is in the San Antonio report.

9
10 Yes, sir.
11 There were 100,000; the report would be 100,000;
12 100,000 with 100,000; I had 100,000 from 1901 to 1902;
13 you will understand that I do.
14 The report will be a very small thing of the
15 and on about the Division.
16 I will give you the data, it is given, and give us the
17 amount of water which was taken in the San Antonio report.
18 as much as you can ascertain about 1901; 1902; 1903; 1904;
19 the entire amount of water taken.
20 I have not seen any information about these matters in
21 this particular year 1901; I had no figures and I did not
22 know of the existence of any other thing in the report in
23 the San Antonio report and the Division would be the year
24 1901, so I left it alone in the report.
25 It is correct; I am willing that the whole report should be
26 in the report of 1901.
27 I would like to know, it is not important whether
28 or not we have this report into the report.
29 Yes, sir; they have not been given in the report.

1 Mr Britt: I offer the portion of the report which
2 deals with the measurement of the San Antonio Creek and the
3 San Antonio Tunnel.

4 Mr McKinley: I object to a portion of the report; I have
5 no objection to the whole report for that day going in.

6 The Court: Objection sustained; and there has been now
7 showing here as to what this paper is, and if objection is
8 made I shall have to sustain it.

9 A: There is a measurement here of May 20, 1901, which
10 will probably fill the gap in my tabulation.

11 Mr. Britt: As a part of the cross examination of this
12 witness we will offer the report dated May 20, 1901, signed
13 by Arthur S. Hobbe, which is followed by what is called
14 here May 7 summary.

15 Said document is admitted in evidence, reading
16 thereof is waived, to be copied into the transcript by the
17 reporter, and the original to be withdrawn; the same is
18 here extended into the record as follows, being

19 EXHIBIT OF ARTHUR S. HOBBE DATED May 20, 1901:

20
21
22
23
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25
26
27
28
29

...the
... ..
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... ..

[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used. The letter is dated 1950 and is addressed to the reader.

...the
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Ontario, Cal., 27th May, 1901.

The Board of Directors,
San Antonio Water Co.

Dear Sirs:

I have to report the following water measurements for the current month, viz.:-

May 1st Rodadero Tunnel	4.30 p.m.	5 miners' inches	
" 4th Stowell Measuring Box	1.45 -"	134.0	-"
" 7th Spring Hill Weir,	2.0 p.m.	919.2	-"
" Division Box	3.0 -"	622.5	-"
" Bird Water	3.0 -"	45.3	-"
" S. A. Tunnel	3.45 -"	116.0	-"
" 13th F. & S. Tunnel	3.0 -"	16.0	-"
" 10th Stowell Measuring Box,	7.30 a.m.	122.2	-"
" " Weir in Stowell tunnel	10.15 "	119.2	-"

Owing to the repairs needed at the F. & S. measuring box, the water could not be measured till 13th. Arrangements have now been made, by which the water in Stowell tunnel will be measured early in the month in future. There is some leakage round the ends of the weir & through the tunnel lagging, which cannot be measured, but is small in amount. As the measurements show 3 miners' inches were at the measuring box, then passing over the weir in the tunnel, we are probably getting all the water that passes from the lot.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur L. Robby.

May 7th Sunday -

Water being delivered to S. A. Water Co.,

1881, July 10, 1881

1881, July 10, 1881

1881, July 10, 1881

1881, July 10, 1881

1881, July 10, 1881

1881, July 10, 1881

1881, July 10, 1881

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Division dam, 644.5 miners' inches

Grid water 45.3 - " -

S. A. Tunnel, 115.8 - " -

Total from S. A. Tunnel, 165.8 - " -

Stowell water 174.3 - " -

Rodensacker tunnel 3.2 - " -

Total water, 935.4 - " -

F. & S. Tunnel, 11 - " -

Total water, 951.4 - " -

The Pomona water (312 miners inches) is being delivered by the flume at division dam.

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Q I would like Mr Trask to take this report, and in like manner as he has stated from other reports, state the quantity of water which at that date was being supplied to the San Antonio Water Company from the San Antonio tunnel and from San Antonio Creek.

The Court: And I suppose as he goes along to explain latent ambiguities, if there are any.

Mr Britt: Yes, sir.

A There appears to be no evidence in this report as to whether the 644.5 inches which are written opposite the designation "division dam" was the total of the creek, or the amount of the creek, or that part of it, going to Ontario; the only inference is from this summary statement at the end of the report in the second sheet where he totals up the amount of water which he specifies as total from S.A. Canyon, the presumption being that the San Antonio Water Company on that date was receiving that total; if he has correctly stated this, the 644.5 inches were miners' inches that were going to Ontario, and this report does not show any amount going to Arizona.

The Court: What date was that measurement taken?

A May 7, 1901; the report is dated May 20, 1901. On May 7, according to this statement, the San Antonio tunnel had 115.8 inches; Frackish and Steam tunnel, 15 inches; Mr Noble gives the Gird water as 45.3 inches; he has evidently taken all the law allowed; and he gives the division dam water 644.5 inches.

Mr Britt: That is creek water, the San Antonio creek supply?

2. I would like to know a little more about the

the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the Americas, which is a well-known organization for the purpose of the overthrow of the governments of the Western Hemisphere.

[illegible]

The Court, and I suppose as an expert, is right.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1 The San Antonio Creek supply would be the sum of the
2 division dam and the Gird water, or 659.8 inches, accord-
3 ing to this certificate, on the 7th day of May, 1901.

4 Q And the San Antonio tunnel water was how much?

5 A 115.8 inches. Now, these figures would hardly compare
6 with those in my tabulation, because they were taken in the
7 month of May, and there was quite a heavy rainfall in that
8 month, and the figures undoubtedly are high.

9 Mr Haskell, Q It was a wet year wasn't it?

10 A It was a year with the rainfall above the average, and
11 with late rains.

12 Q Now, have you any report on the same water, later in the
13 year? October, 1901 is left blank in this tabulation; and
14 here is a report signed A. H. Sanders, dated October 14,
15 1901, and which might supplement that deficiency, and without
16 having conned it over, I will take the risk of offering it
17 in evidence as a part of the Cross-examination.

18 Mr McKinley: No objection to it.

19 Q The report I place in your hands signed by Mr Sanders
20 bears date October 14, 1901, does it not?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q And that purports to give also the flow of the water in
23 the San Antonio Creek?

24 A It does.

25 Said Document last referred to is admitted in evidence,
26 reading waived, to be copied into the transcript by the
27 reporter, and the original withdrawn; said document is here
28 extended in the record as follows, being:

29 REPORT OF A. H. SANDERS, DATED October 14, 1901:

reference to the report on the subject of the

vegetation, and the original statement is now

referred to, as the report on the subject of the

vegetation, and the original statement is now

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referred to, as the report on the subject of the

"To the board of directors S. A. E. Co

I respectfully submit the following water measurements

Apr. 5 S. A. Canon Div. Dam 390 inches

" " S. A. Tunnel 82 "

" " 16 St. Tunnel Storell 124 "

" " 10 " Box 115 "

May 8 Division Dam 515 "

" " S. A. Tunnel 73 "

" " 16 St. well #1 75 "

" " " " #2 70.5 "

Respr.

S. A. Sanders

Engr.

Rec^d May 15/1902

B. C. S.

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the Republic.
 The second is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the Republic.
 The third is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the Republic.

1 Q Now, I will ask you to state the several amounts from
2 that source so as to fill the blanks found in the tabula-
3 tion at page 2559, under date of October, 1901, from San
4 Antonio Creek and San Antonio Tunnel, and Frankish and Stamm
5 tunnel water.

6 A Now, this report gives the amount of water at the divi-
7 sion dam as 333 inches; that is the creek water, and only
8 one half of that would be accredited to Ontario, and that
9 would be 167 1/2 inches; or if you take the report, and
10 construe it the same as the report of May 7, it would all be
11 counted as Ontario water; and I think it is very doubtful
12 in the former case whether or not that should not be divi-
13 ded; but I notice some pencil notes here on this report,
14 which indicate that the secretary or some one in the office
15 has added up the total amount of water received by Ontario,
16 and they have taken one-half of that 333 inches; it is extra-
17 neous the report and is in pencil, but Mr Sanders' report is
18 not clear &- it is obscure on that point; he has given the
19 Gird water, which would be a part of the Creek water as 19
20 inches.

21 Q How much has he given for the San Antonio tunnel?

22 A 71 inches. In this report Mr Sanders called the San
23 Antonio tunnel the Frankish tunnel.

24 Q How much from the Frankish and Stamm tunnel?

25 A One half an inch.

26 Q Five-tenths of an inch?

27 A Yes, sir. I might add some information here; the Spring
28 Hill measurement shows 430 inches; now, that was before the
29 piping of the water, and there would be a loss between there

12. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the
the source we are to find the source of the water
from at page 220, under date of October, 1900, from the
Antonio (which was the source of the water, and the source of the
ground water.

13. Now, this report gives the amount of water which flows
from the 225 inches; and in the same report, and only
one half of that which is mentioned in the report, and that
which is 107 1/2 inches; or in the same report, and
contains it the same amount of water as the report, and
mentioned in the report; and I think it is very probable
in the former was stated or was half of the water, and the
half; but I notice some small water in the report,
which is the same as the report, and the same as the report,
has added up the total amount of water mentioned in the report,
and that has been mentioned in the report, and the report is
more the report and is in general, but the report is
not clear as it is always in that point, as the report is
with water, which was in a part of the report, and is
in the report.

14. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the
15. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the
Antonio tunnel the Spanish tunnel.
16. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the
17. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the
18. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the
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29. Now, I will ask you to read the report of the

1 and the division dam of approximately 20 percent -
2 possibly 25 percent; in October it would probably be nearer 25
3 percent; so I think I am correct in the inference that the
4 333 was the total of the Creek, and that only one-half of
5 it would go to Ontario or the San Antonio Water Company.

6 Q Well, add the Gird water?

7 A That would make 185.5 inches October 4, 1901, for the
8 creek, and 71 inches for the San Antonio tunnel.

9 Q And the 16th street wells - You filled that gap - 279
10 inches in October 1901, - that appears here in the tabulation?

11 A Yes, sir; I think that is taken from the same data,
12 from the same report.

13 Q Now, the next year, 1902, I think that you said that the
14 measurement of July 1902, was really May 5, 1902, 193.4
15 inches from the San Antonio Creek?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q 66.1 from the San Antonio tunnel?

18 A Those are my own personal measurements as I remember it.

19 Q Were you measuring there in 1902?

20 A Yes, sir; I began measuring sometime in June, 1902

21 Q Well, we might have those at this time.

22 A July 5, 1902, measured the creek and I measured the San
23 Antonio tunnel.

24 Q What were your measurements July 5th, 1902?

25 A I measured in the creek, that portion of the water
26 going to Ontario, 193.3 inches; San Antonio tunnel, 66.1
27 inches

28 Q It was a May measurement of the 16th street wells which
29 follows instead of a July measurement?

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
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8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q 140.5 inches in May?

3 A That is correct.

4 Q And from what source did you obtain that?

5 A I obtained it from figures of Mr Sanders in some one of
6 his reports. I know Mr Leake had all those figures, and they
7 were taken from the reports in the office of the Company,
8 and I supposed they were read into the record here; they
9 were called for.

10 Q Look at this report signed by W. A. Sanders, if you please.

11 Mr Britt: I offer this one in evidence.

12 Mr McKinley: No objection.

13 Q That shows the measurements of two sixteenth street
14 wells doesn't it?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q Of what date?

17 A Well, this is one of Mr Sanders' reports that he forgot
18 to date; there is a pencil date at the bottom.

19 Q I think the dates appear along side of each measurement.

20 A May 8 - This is the original of which I have a copy-
21 that is the date of the measurement; the report is not dated
22 but he has put down the date of the measurement; the Secre-
23 tary, E. C. Shepherd, has put a memorandum down at the bot-
24 tom to the effect that it was received May 15, 1902.

25 Document last referred to, admitted in evidence, reading
26 waived, to be copied into the transcript by the reporter,
27 original to be withdrawn; said document is here extended into
28 the record being.

29 REPORT OF W. A. SANDERS, MAY, 1902:

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped
2. out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like I had
3. been in a cocoon for hours. The sun was shining brightly,
4. and the birds were singing. I took a deep breath and
5. felt a sense of peace. I had been so stressed lately,
6. but this was a new start. I was going to make
7. something out of this. I was going to be a writer.
8. I was going to tell the world about my journey.
9. I was going to show them that I was not just a
10. person who was lost, but a person who was finding
11. himself. I was going to be a writer. I was going to
12. be a writer. I was going to be a writer. I was going to
13. be a writer. I was going to be a writer. I was going to
14. be a writer. I was going to be a writer. I was going to
15. be a writer. I was going to be a writer. I was going to
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30. be a writer. I was going to be a writer. I was going to

Monrovia, Cal. Oct. 14 1961

"San Antonio Water Co.,

Ontario, Cal.

Gentlemen: I respectfully submit the following as results
of water measurements made by me

Oct. 4 1901	Frankish Tunnel	71.00	Inches
-------------	-----------------	-------	--------

Q " " Time 9-35 Division Dan 333

" " " (Bird Flume) " " " 19 "

Spring Hill 430

" " " 1-50 Frankish & State Tunnel 1/2 "

" " " 16 Street Bell 2 70 3/10 "

" " " 2-51 16 " Well 1 72 6/10 "

" " " 3-20 Stowell Tunnel 116 1/10 "

3-50 Naskoll Cell 41 60

" " " 3-55 " " 2 (6) "

3	"	"	"	Wodenhauer Tunnel	3 1/2	"
---	---	---	---	-------------------	-------	---

" 11 " Stowell Div. Box 10 Street 117 8/10

Truly yours,

W. H. Sanders.

C. M. R. 19

1940-1941

1941-1942

1942-1943

1943-1944

1944-1945

1945-1946

1946-1947

1947-1948

1948-1949

1949-1950

1950-1951

1951-1952

1952-1953

1953-1954

1954-1955

1955-1956

1956-1957

1957-1958

1958-1959

1959-1960

1960-1961

1961-1962

1962-1963

1963-1964

1964-1965

1965-1966

1966-1967

1 Q But two 16 street wells were pumping, then?

2 A Yes, sir; one 70 and the other 70 1/2; they make the
3 total I have used of 140.5.

4 Q That is say 8?

5 A Yes, sir; Mr Leake sat here for a day or two in Court,
6 and read reports, in the early part of this trial, and I
7 had copies of them; I supposed they had been read in; it
8 may be that he has picked this up since then.

9 Q In this tabulation at page 2539, as to the date, where
10 July 5, 1902, appears on the tabulation, 140.5 inches from
11 the 16th street wells, it should be say 8?

12 A Yes, sir. there should be a reference.

13 Q Now, you began to measure yourself again pretty soon
14 after 1902, or soon after this date, in 1902? What measure-
15 ment have you of the 16th street wells output in 1902? Any
16 measurement of the 16th street wells after say 8, 1902,
17 during that year? That is, that does not appear in this
18 tabulation?

19 A I don't believe I have any measurements in the Red Hill
20 District during the year 1902. I note here that I have put
21 into the record measurements in 1903; and I have no recollec-
22 tion of any measurements in 1902 made in the Red Hill sec-
23 tion; I had at that time special employment with the Company
24 making measurements in the San Antonio Canyon, but not at
25 the Red Hill in that year.

26 Q Were any made by any other person to your knowledge and
27 reported to the Company, in 1902?

28 A The only measurements I have are those made by Mr F. H.
29 Sanders of which copies are already in the record; if there

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 2. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 3. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 4. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 5. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 6. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 7. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 8. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 9. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the
 10. The only measurement I have made is the one made by the

1 were others made I have no knowledge of them.

2 Q Do you not know that the year 1902 was quite a dry year,
3 a dry season?

4 A The rainfall record indicates that it was below
5 the average.

6 Q Didn't the pumping for that year at least equal the
7 pumping for the year previous, from the 16th street wells?

8 A I would guess yes, but as to absolute knowledge of the
9 fact, I have no knowledge.

10 Q Then in the year previous, 1901, the 16th street wells
11 in October were noted as pumping, that is, from the reports
12 made here, 279 inches, in October 1901; and in 1902, judging
13 from the conditions then prevailing, would you not say that
14 the pumping was equal to or exceeded that of 1901?

15 A Well, I have nothing absolutely correct to go by, except
16 the measurements I have used here, and my record, in fact
17 the record in the transcript is fragmentary; my inference
18 would be, that being a dry season, they pumped considerable
19 water, and that they pumped during the irrigation season.

20 (Next page.).

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1 I should judge that they needed the water from my knowledge
2 of their necessities and requirements, but it would be im-
3 possible for me to make an estimate, for I have nothing ab-
4 solute on which to found it.

5 Q But it would make a difference during that year in this
6 tabulation of the amount between 140.5 inches and about
7 twice that?

8 A Well, there is another element enters in there. I don't
9 know the amount of water they were receiving from the Lady
10 tunnel only as expressed here. Now it may be that some time
11 during that season they increased the amount from that
12 tunnel. If they did, that might have the effect of reducing
13 the amount of pumping. But that is a matter of speculation,
14 however.

15 Q In 1892 there are no figures given at all here of the
16 output of the Lady tunnel?

17 A No, sir; the only figures that I have of the Lady tunnel
18 are of date April 5, by Mr. Saunders, in the year 1902. On
19 that date he measured 124 inches at the Stowell box-- at
20 the point where the water enters the Ontario colony.

21 Q Well, all right. We come down to 1903. I suppose that you
22 yourself were keeping measurements then?

23 A I made some measurements in 1903, but only a few.

24 Q In 1903 the measurement of the San Antonio Creek given
25 as of date July 29 is 303.1 inches; the ^{San Antonio} ~~xxxxxxx~~ tunnel, ~~75.3~~
26 75.3; Frankish and Stann. tunnel, nothing, or at least no
27 figures; and the 16th Street wells, 132 inches. What was the
28 actual date of that 132-inch measurement?

29 A I find that I have already put into the record as of

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second of these is the fact that the
3. third of these is the fact that the
4. fourth of these is the fact that the
5. fifth of these is the fact that the
6. sixth of these is the fact that the
7. seventh of these is the fact that the
8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the matter.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

formal only as required here. But it may be said that the

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on 22nd May 1941, at 11.15 AM, a large ship was
seen in the distance, and it was estimated that it was
about 10 miles away.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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I have already put into effect all

1 date June 23, 1903, by own measurements as follows: Well
2 No. 2, 91.2 inches; well no. 3, 60.8 inches. That would make
3 152 inches, which is probably the figure I used.

4 Q That was June--

5 A June 23, 1903. These figures are in the record already.

6 Q It appears in the tabulation as July 29.

7 A These figures are the same as those above.

8 Q In what table do those figures appear, Mr. Trask?

9 A I don't think they appear in any table, but they were
10 put in by me sometime during the progress of this trial at
11 the request of either yourself or some of your associates
12 attorneys.

13 Q The figures given at our request appear at page 32
14 of the transcript, and the earliest statement there is
15 May 19, 1904. That is, of water pumped from the 10th Street
16 wells. If the figures that you have mentioned were given at
17 some other time, it has escaped my memory.

18 A I think they were called for by Mr. Haskell or someone I
19 have a card which is a card which I prepared while here in
20 court and brought in here as measurements were asked for.
21 If they have not been read in I will repeat them.

22 Q They were made in 1903?

23 A Those measurements were made June 23, 1903.

24 Q You have read them?

25 A Yes; all that I have on the 10th Street wells last year.

26 Q Were there not at that time in 1903 records at each
27 well of the outflow?

28 A I don't know of anyone else making measurements there.

29 I presume the zanjeros made sufficient measurements to

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. of the language, and the earliest evidence of
3. cap 10, 1901, that it is a language that is
4. well. It is a language that is very different
5. from any other that I have seen of.
6. I think that the only way to explain it is
7. have a new name for it. I have seen it in
8. text and thought it was a new language.
9. It has been found that it is a new language.
10. They were seen in 1901.
11. These languages were seen in 1901.
12. The language was seen in 1901.
13. I think that I have seen the first of these.
14. They were seen in 1901.
15. I think that I have seen the first of these.
16. They were seen in 1901.
17. I think that I have seen the first of these.
18. They were seen in 1901.
19. I think that I have seen the first of these.
20. They were seen in 1901.

1 determine the amount of water they were getting at their
2 wells, but I don't know what records they may have kept. In
3 1903, as in 1902, my employment was in connection with the
4 litigation in the San Antonio Canyon, and these measurements
5 taken June 23 were some that I picked up when I went down
6 there,-- not especially for the purpose, but I happened to
7 be there and saw them.

8 Q When did those self-registering devices begin to be
9 kept in connection with the 10th Street wells?

10 A I think some time during the summer of 1904. They were
11 put in at my request.

12 Q That was after this suit was brought?

13 A Yes, sir; after I had been employed in connection
14 with this particular field of investigation.

15 Q Did not the engineers of other people who were running
16 the pumps during 1903 keep any record of the water they
17 were extracting?

18 A I have been unable to find anything of the kind.

19 Q Did you make search or examination?

20 A I made request of the officers as to any information as
21 to the amount of pumping.

22 Q June 23, 1903, at the time you measured the 152 inches
23 from wells 7 and 8--

24 A Wells 8 and 3.

25 Q That was early in the season?

26 A It was June 23.

27 Q Particularly early in the irrigating season, wasn't
28 it? Was it not a fact that the extraction of water from
29 those pumps generally was greatly increased after the

[illegible]

1 month of June?

2 A Some years their pumping hasn't begun till the latter
3 part of July and even into August. The rainfall of that season
4 preceding 1902-03, the record according to the Harwood sta-
5 tion, was 24.28 inches. It was rather a wet season.

6 Q That does not answer the question. The question is whether
7 the quantity of water which was pumped for irrigation
8 didn't increase as the summer advanced, and invariably so.

9 A I think that is the rule.

10 Q Although the rainfall was above the average for the year
11 1903, yet it followed a dry year?

12 A That is correct.

13 Q Now in your computation of the quantity of water ab-
14 stracted from the ground by the 10th & street wells and the
15 pumping there-- for instance, that which you gave us I
16 think yesterday-- showing the depletion of the ideal of one
17 square mile, assuming one-third voids,-- you took the figures,
18 did you not, of the amount pumped from the 10th street wells
19 as they appear here in this tabulation, total San Antonio
20 Water Company supply?

21 A I think that is correct as to most of them. I haven't
22 compared them. And in using those figures I used them-- for
23 each season preceding 1904-- I used them for a period of
24 six months.

25 Q When you came down to 1904 you took the actual figures
26 as they appear in the tabulations you have produced in
27 evidence at our request in the early stages of the trial?

28 A Yes, sir; those figures that I gave are actual annual
29 averages based on sufficient measurements to determine that

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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question.

That brings us down to the time of the commencement of this action, and I desire to call your attention now to the Eady tunnel for a while. In that tabulation of the total San Antonio Water Company's supply, page 2558 of the reporter's transcript, the first measurement of water received from the Eady tunnel is October 2, 1898, 30 inches.

That 30 inches was put in in my original tabulation between the dates July 3 and October 2 and was used as I have referred to the original records of the 16th Street pumped water.

What was the date of that measurement of 30 inches?

I don't think that is in the record that was referred to by some of the witnesses as the 30 inches of water leased by the San Antonio Water Company from Mr. Stowell, I think.

Then the next measurement is of date July 3, 1899, 124.6 inches from the Eady tunnel.

Yes, sir.

What was the date of that actual measurement, and by whom?

I am not sure, but that is a measurement made by Mr. Finkle-- I don't know the date-- which has not yet appeared in the record but was taken from some part of the transcript in the McPherson case. The earliest measurement I have, according to my notes, was August 20, 1899, at which I find 117 inches; and again on August 28, when I find 123.66 inches.

At that time was all the water coming from the 90-acre tract or some of it from the 2-acre tract or Stowell

1 That bridge on the left is the bridge to
2 this section, and I believe we will find a bridge to the
3 right across the river. In fact, the bridge of the road on
4 the right is the bridge of the road of the river. The
5 bridge of the road is the bridge of the road of the river.
6 The bridge of the road is the bridge of the road of the river.
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29 The bridge of the road is the bridge of the road of the river.
30 The bridge of the road is the bridge of the road of the river.

1 well?

2 A Water was coming from the Lady tunnel and supposedly
3 from the tract above the 90-acre tract. My measurement was
4 made, however, at the point where Mr. Stowell delivered it.
5 We didn't inquire where he took it. We were watching to
6 see that he delivered the number of inches.

7 Q October 2, 1899.

8 A October 2, 1899, was my own measurement made on Septem-
9 ber 6 when I found 120.33 inches.

10 Q It is given in the tabulation as 120.3.

11 A Yes; I read to the nearest tenth.

12 Q That is the correct date-- October 2?

13 A September 6.

14 Q Then July 1, 1900, is the next date here in the tabulation
15 at page 2558: What was the actual date of that measurement?

16 A The actual date of that measurement was July 3.

17 Q Now the next date which is given here is October 8 in
18 the tabulation at page 2558, October 8, 1900, 100.

19 A On October 9 I measured the water at the mouth of the
20 tunnel. I measured all of it over one weir and the total was
21 148.65 inches. Now on August 31 preceding I measured the wat-
22 er going into Ontario and I found it to be 99.9 inches. I
23 made the deduction and assumed that 48.65 inches was
24 about the amount going to Cusumonga on that particular
25 date, and I assumed it by reference to my measurement of
26 the amount August 31, and that is where I got the 100 inches.

27 Yes. I observe in the tabulation at 2469 which purports
28 to be the water assessments of the Cusumonga Red Hill Dist-
29 rict that the output of the tunnel on October 9 is given as

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1 as 148.60, while in the tabulation of the report received
2 by the San Antonio Water Company at page 2500 it was given
3 as an even ~~XXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXX~~ number of inches.

4 A Well, I made the deduction as I have explained.

5 Q And I think you made a correction here a while ago, for
6 1901 from that tunnel, of 122 inches instead of 102, as
7 appears in the tabulation at page 2503.

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q Now before we proceed any further let me inquire of you
10 if you didn't make some observations on the flow of the water
11 from that tunnel about the years 1896, '7 and '8, when
12 it had run down to less than 50 inches?

13 A If I have done so it is out of my memory. I have no
14 recollection of it.

15 Q Was the first measurement you have made of the water
16 flowing from or in that tunnel, the one put down here as
17 October 2, 120.3 inches?

18 A That is the earliest measurement I have been able to dig
19 out of my records.

20 Q What was the date of the measurement when you obtained
21 116.5 inches discharge from the tunnel, some time in 1901?

22 A That measurement was taken from Mr. Saunders' record
23 of measurements which is in evidence here, of date October
24 4, 1901, and should be 116.1 rather than 116.5.

25 Q The measurement in the table of July 5 ~~was~~ 1901 was made
26 by yourself, was it?

27 A I have no memorandum here, but I think not. I think
28 it was taken from the record of Mr. Stovall or someone else.
29 I think that was taken from the average measurements taken

1. I have no objection to the proposed change in the name of the organization, and I am sure that the members will be glad to see it.

2. The proposed change in the name of the organization is a very good one, and I am sure that the members will be glad to see it.

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on April 25 by Mr. Stowell in 1902.

Q An average of measurements made where?

A Those of the San Antonio Water Company water at the measuring box as marked in the exhibit which is a tabulation of the measurements of Mr. Stowell which have been put into the record in this case.

Q Do you remember what exhibit it is?

A I do not. I am informed that the exhibit put into the case has been lost and I am unable to find the number of it. I will have to correct that. I took it from one of Mr. B. T. Wright's measurements made March 7, 1902, and appearing in plaintiffs' exhibit no. 52.

Q So that instead of being July 5, 1902, as appears in this tabulation of total water received by the San Antonio Water Company, page 2559, it is March 7, 1902?

A Yes.

Q Now there appears here in the tabulation last referred to no measurement after that during the year 1902. Have you nothing in the records of your company indicating how much water was received by it from the Lady tunnel during that year after March 7?

A On April 5, 1902, Mr. Saunders measurements show 124 inches.

Q Was there anything after that?

A I have no personal measurements and I know of no measurements originating from the San Antonio Water Company in that year.

Q In giving a measurement here in the tabulation on page 2559 of the flow of the tunnel, dating it July 5, 1902,

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the heat. It was a sticky, oppressive heat that seemed to wrap around me like a heavy blanket. I had heard that the weather in New Orleans was terrible, but I didn't realize it would be this bad. The sun was beating down on me, and I could feel my skin starting to burn. I took a deep breath and tried to ignore the heat, focusing instead on the beautiful architecture of the city. The houses were so colorful and so different from anything I had ever seen before. I had heard that New Orleans was a beautiful city, but I didn't realize it would be this beautiful. I was in luck. I had found a great place to stay. The hotel was just what I needed. It was a beautiful building with a great view of the city. I had heard that the hotel was the best in the city, and I was not disappointed. The room was perfect. It was a beautiful room with a great view of the city. I had heard that the room was the best in the city, and I was not disappointed. The room was perfect. It was a beautiful room with a great view of the city. I had heard that the room was the best in the city, and I was not disappointed.

1 what was your object in taking a March measurement instead
2 of the April measurement and dating it July 5?

3 A I don't know that I at this moment recollect. I might
4 have some notes in the room at the hotel showing in more
5 detail than my memory supplies me just now. I have some
6 recollection that there is some testimony in the record
7 here showing a larger flow in that part of the year owing
8 to some developments in the wells, and I think that prob-
9 ably accounts for the use of this amount. But I made no
10 private notes on this tabulation and I cannot explain it.
11 I might be able to look it up. I put that measurement
12 in as an average measurement.

13 Q You have no other measurements that you can lay hands on
14 in the year 1902 at all?

15 A The measurements of these tabulations, there are a num-
16 ber of them in Mr. Stowell's and Mr. Wright's tabulations.

17 Q In 1902 of the flow of that tunnel?

18 A Yes.

19 Q The next measurement appearing on your tabulation is
20 July 29, 1903, and the amount is 227.8. What was the actual
21 date of that measurement?

22 A I don't find that date. I think I have several measure-
23 ments that year but I can't lay my hands on them just now. I
24 think I read them into the record. I find I have some
25 figures here in 1903, measurements of Weir B, and I had a
26 sheet here on which I had tabulated all the measurements
27 which I gave you of Weir B, and I can't find it. Whether it
28 has been torn out of this record or not I don't know. I
29 have given you considerable data on Weir B, and I think this

DOI: 10.1002/for

For 1994, the 1995 and 1996 calendar years, the 1997

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to some developments in the field, and I shall first pay

only among the 100 most at-risk schools. The 100 most at-risk schools are

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140704-1012, 1406 (1001), 1407 (1001) and 1408 (1001) were 100%, 100%, 100% and 100% respectively.

1. I am a member of the following organizations:

I am not really interested in the "new" and "old" religions.

Received 22 April 2004; accepted 22 September 2004; first published online 12 October 2004

1. The first group of variables includes the demographic characteristics of the respondents, such as age, gender, and education level. These variables are used to control for potential confounding factors that may influence the relationship between the independent and dependent variables.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1998, 93, 1023-1032.

measurement is taken from one of those measurements.

Q What is Weir B?

A It is a weir in the Cucamonga tunnel just above the north corner of the 91-acre tract, measuring the waters that are gathered above the 90-acre tract that pass on to the 90-acre tract and would represent the water that would be due to go to Ontario. I find in my notes that I made measurements and I presume they are in the record, of October 6, 207.2 inches, and October 31, 231.5 inches. This is 1903.

Q Late in the year?

A October 6, 207.2 inches.

A I want to call your attention to some matters appearing earlier.

A I think I can find somewhere this evening, that measurement if you want it.

Q Mr. Wright calls my attention to certain testimony of yours, to a measurement of June 23, 1903, 227.8.

A That is the measurement I was trying to find.

Q Over Weir B in the cement shaft near the northwest corner of the 90-acre tract. That is the figure which is given in this tabulation of the receipts of water by the San Antonio Water Company at page 209, under date July 29, 1903, 227.8. You think that is the original of the figures stated here in the tabulation, 227.8?

A Yes; I know it is, but I was unable to find the original which was what I was looking for.

Q Wouldn't you be justified in saying that merely from those data, the circumstance that it was measured at Weir B,

[illegible]

1 and the situation of the Weir B,-- would you not be justified
2 in saying that that was the quantity which went to the
3 San Antonio Water Company at that time from the Lady tunnel?

4 A I would be justified in saying that it is the quantity
5 that should have gone, but I don't think I made any measurement
6 at the mouth of the tunnel. If I remember, the weir
7 at the mouth of the tunnel was not in the best of condition.
8 I know the company aimed to get all the water they were entitled
9 to. Sometimes they didn't get it and other times
10 they did. I can't state from memory whether they were
11 getting on that particular date that amount of water or
12 whether they were getting more.

13 Q Now it appears as the net result of these figures given
14 here that some time between April 5, 1902, and June 23, 1906
15 the output of water from the Lady tunnel rose from 124
16 inches measured by Mr. Saunders, to 227 inches measured
17 by yourself. That is the water received from that source by
18 the San Antonio Water Company.

19 A That is substantially correct, I think.

20 Q Did you have anything to do during that time personally
21 with the development of water from any of the wells flowing
22 into the Lady tunnel?

23 A No, sir.

24 Q Did you have anything to do with ~~inserting~~ inserting
25 any siphon into the Stowell well, well no. 4, discharging
26 into the Lady tunnel?

27 A No, sir.

28 Q Nor with any of the developments in the neighborhood of
29 the Lady tunnel?

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1 A No, sir; I had nothing to do with any of the developments
2 in any way or shape that season.

3 Q In the summer of 1906 were you at all concerned in
4 the siphoning of water out of well 14?

5 A No, sir.

6 Q Did you at any time have any supervision of the work of a
7 connecting the tunnel with well no. 14?

8 A No, sir.

9 Q Do you remember the name of the contractor who had charge
10 of the work?

11 A I think it was McConnel.

12 Q Who was the engineer when McConnel did that work?

13 A I think Mr. J. H. Saunders was the only engineer the
14 company consulted in connection with that work.

15 Q Is he deceased?

16 A No, sir; he is alive and I think he is in Boise, Idaho,
17 or was the last I knew of him a short time ago.

18 Q Did you make any measurements of water flowing in well
19 14 at any time?

20 A Never. That is, independent measurements from that
21 particular source.

22 Q Did you examine the gallery which was run for the purpose
23 of connecting the tunnel with well no. 14-- the first one?

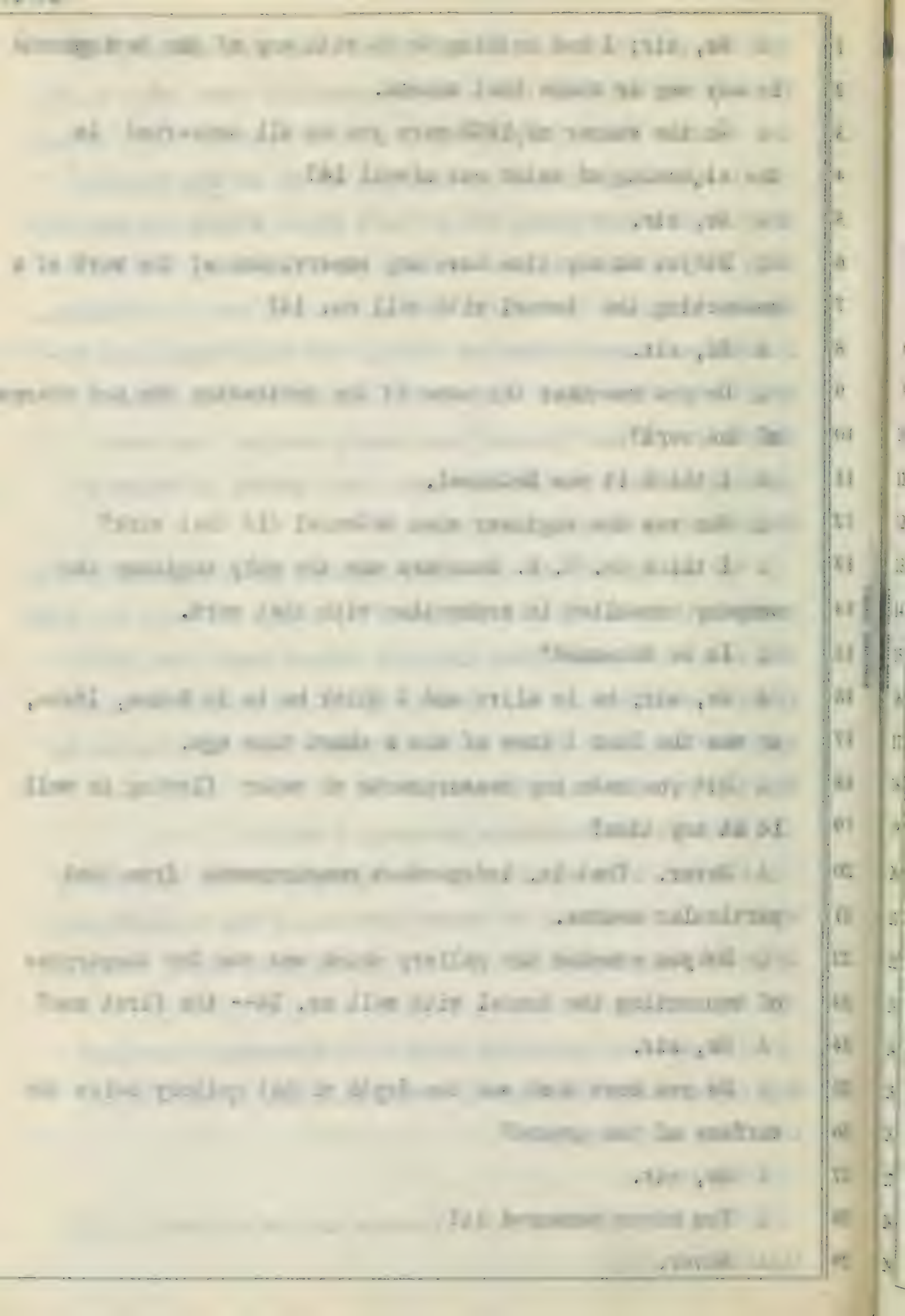
24 A No, sir.

25 Q Do you know what was the depth of that gallery below the
26 surface of the ground?

27 A No, sir.

28 Q You never measured it?

29 A Never.



Q Do you know how many such galleries were run for the purpose of connecting the tunnel with well no. 14?

A Of my own knowledge, no.

Q Did you take any observations of the effect on the flow of the water in the tunnel caused by the ^{cutting of} ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the tunnel through to a connection with the well at the tunnel level?

A No, sir; only such measurements which I made at the dates given and which measurements are classified as measurements made at Weir B in the record-- Unless those measurements indicate something of that kind I have no information and no data.

Q Did you put those measurements in at our request early in the case?

A Yes, sir; and I have lost the copy which I had. That is why I couldn't find that measurement a few minutes ago.

Q At the time you became connected in a professional capacity with the San Antonio Water Company after your absence in 1901, did you make any examination of the weirs flowing into the Eady tunnel at all during the years 1902 and '3?

A No, sir; not of the producing wells. The only examinations that I made consisted in the several trips I made down the shaft where weir B was on the dates which I have given.

Q Were any of those wells capped at that time?

A I have no knowledge.

Q You didn't see any of them capped?

A I did not.

Q Were any of those wells ever plugged or capped previous to 1907?

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It felt like a fresh blanket after a long, hot summer.

2. The second thing I noticed was the sound of the city below. It was a mix of honking horns, distant sirens, and the chatter of people.

3. The third thing I noticed was the sight of the city. It was a sprawling metropolis, with skyscrapers reaching up into the sky and streets filled with cars.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the smell of the city. It was a mix of exhaust fumes, street food, and the scent of old buildings.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the feeling of being in a new place. It was exciting, but also a little bit scary. I had never been here before, and I didn't know what to expect.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the warmth of the people. Despite the cold weather, everyone seemed to be smiling and welcoming.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the beauty of the city. It was a mix of old and new, with historic buildings and modern architecture.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the energy of the city. It was a place where things were always happening, and it felt like I was part of it.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the diversity of the city. There were people from all over the world, and it was a great mix of cultures.

10. The tenth thing I noticed was the love of the city. It was a place where everyone seemed to care about their community, and it was a great feeling.

[illegible]

1 A I remember that the '96 well, sometimes referred to as
2 the Stowell well, had a siphon connected with it, and there
3 was a valve in the pipe and I think Mr. Stowell at times
4 closed it. With that exception I don't think I ever
5 saw any more wells that had any appliance to choke off the
6 water.

7 Q I recollect that you made that statement in your testimony
8 a few days ago that the siphon in the Stowell well was
9 sometimes closed so that the water didn't run from it. Do
10 you know in what years that was? 1896 or 1899?

11 A I think it may have been at times-- but I won't be
12 positive as to dates. I can't even tell you the year that
13 I saw the siphon there.

14 Q Was it after the San Antonio Water Company had bought
15 the water-- the 150 inches from Stowell and the Queenonga
16 Land and Water Company-- in 1899?

17 A I think the siphon was put in prior to the sale of the
18 water to the San Antonio Water Company.

19 Q Did the siphon remain in the well after the sale?

20 A I think the San Antonio Water Company profited somewhat
21 by the use of the siphon, but I won't be positive as to that.
22 I remember seeing the siphon there, but I won't be positive.
23 My recollection is that the '96 well was not connected up
24 with the tunnel for some little time. I know they had some
25 little difficulty in holding the ground in their efforts to
26 connect the shaft up with the tunnel.

27 Q Was that after your return, following your absence in
28 1901 and becoming again an advisory professionally of the
29 company?

I am very sorry to hear that you are having trouble with your eyes. I hope you will get better soon.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

TELETYPE UNIT, Faint field where down at road end

... I think it may have been at times - but I don't
remember as to what I said or what you said.

It was not at all certain that I would be invited to the party.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

with the family for some time. I hope they will soon be able to return to their home in the States.

add. In this case the result is the same number as $2N$.

1 A No; I think it was prior to that. I have no recollec-
2 tion of seeing them working there after I went back again.
3 Later than 1900 I won't be positive as to those dates,
4 Judge Britt, as to when I saw that siphon. My recollection
5 is and my belief is that it was prior to the bringing of
6 the McPherson suit and possibly during the year 1900, but
7 I may be mistaken about that.

8 Q You are speaking of the Stowell well no. 4 or the well
9 no. 14?

10 A No; I am speaking of the '96 well.

11 Q Sometimes called the Stowell well?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q And sometimes called no. 4?

14 A I don't remember it by the number. I remember it by
15 the '96 designation and by the Stowell designation.

16 Q What was the effect of this ~~mechanical~~ mechanical device
17 in the siphon to shut off the water? Did it close it off
18 completely or nearly so?

19 A I think so. I believe the casing was sufficiently high
20 so that the water would not flow over the top of it when
21 the siphon was closed, or there may have been some other de-
22 vice controlling it. I think it was during part of the time,
23 at least.

24 Q During what length of time did you observe that the flow
25 of water through the siphon was abstracted that way?

26 A I won't pretend to say or guess.

27 Q Was it on a number of occasions?

28 A Probably more than one, but I can't say how many.

29 Q To what extent did that diminish the flow of water from

1. I am a member of the American Medical Association.
 2. I am a member of the American Dental Association.
 3. I am a member of the American Veterinary Association.
 4. I am a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.
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 6. I am a member of the American Optometric Association.
 7. I am a member of the American Podiatric Medical Association.
 8. I am a member of the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.
 9. I am a member of the American Association of Nurse Practitioners.
 10. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Podiatric Medicine.
 11. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine.
 12. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Chiropractic.
 13. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Naturopathic Medicine.
 14. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Sciences.
 15. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Professions.
 16. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Professions and Sciences.
 17. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Professions, Sciences, and Practice.
 18. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Professions, Sciences, Practice, and Research.
 19. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Professions, Sciences, Practice, Research, and Education.
 20. I am a member of the American Association of Colleges of Health Professions, Sciences, Practice, Research, Education, and Leadership.

1 the tunnel when the siphon was plugged up or otherwise ob-
2 structed by this device?

3 A I have no recollection of making measurements to ascer-
4 tain that fact.

5 Q Couldn't you tell without making measurements?

6 A No, sir.

7 Q Do you know whether it diminished it fifty per cent?

8 A I wouldn't make any guess without the figures.

9 Q 25 per cent. or 75 per cent.?

10 A I decline to make any estimate of something that I have
11 no recollection of.

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15 Here the Court takes a recess until to-morrow, March 18/
16 1909, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

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IN THE
Superior Court

OF THE
County of San Bernardino

State of California

Cucamonga Vinyard Company, et al.,

Plaintiff S

vs.

Vol. 33.

Thursday, March 10, 1909.

San Antonio Water Company, et al.,

Defendant S

Trask, F. E.,

2918

I. BENJAMIN, Official Reporter

Thursday, March 18th, 1909.

Thirty-third day.

H. E. Trask.

H. E. Trask, previously sworn, recalled for further cross examination, testified as follows:

Cross Examination.

By Mr. Britt: At the time of a journeyment yesterday evening we were considering somewhat the Edy tunnel, and the output of water from it, and the siphon which was placed in the well No. 4, or the '96 well, and proceeding on the same general subject I would like your attention for a moment to the tabulation which we had under consideration so much yesterday afternoon, pages 1188 and pages 1189 of the reporter's transcript, purporting to show among other things the receipts of water by the San Antonio Water Company from the Edy tunnel, and I will refer you in the first place to the figures at the very end of that tabulation under the column "Edy tunnel", showing the quantity measured from that tunnel August 26th, 1906, as 190.7 inches; do you find it?

A Yes, sir; but before proceeding with that, I would like to correct an error in this tabulation with your permission.

Q Well, that has been the principal purpose for the last 24 hours, with regard to this tabulation, is to correct errors.

A Well, possibly we will get them out in time. I had a copy of Exhibit 89, and on that copy there was an omission of one measurement, the measurement made by H. E. Stowell on September 2nd, 1902; and that measurement should have an-

Vol. 1, No. 1

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twenty-seventh, and most important, is the fact that the

1 peared in this chart of mine, but did not by virtue of the
2 fact that I did not have it accessible.

3 Q Under what date?

4 A Mr. Stowell's measurement was made September 2nd, 1902,
5 and represents the amount of water going to Ontario from the
6 Ady tunnel as 213.8 inches; and that should have been in-
7 cluded in my chart which you have under consideration, and
8 put opposite the date October 4th, 1902.

9 Q Where do you get that measurement -- from that exhibit
10 or tabulation?

11 A Plaintiffs' Exhibit 69, the same being a tabulation of
12 Mr. Stowell's measurement. I will say in connection with
13 that measurement the amount going to Ontario should really
14 be credited 60 inches more; that 60 inches was going to
15 Cuccamonga on that day, as that water was leased to the Cu-
16 camonga Water Company by the Ontario Power Company, accord-
17 ing to Mr. Leake's testimony.

18 Q You know nothing about that, do you? It is a mere
19 surmise?

20 A Mr. Leake has made that statement, and I think it is
21 in the record; I think I heard it here; possibly I heard
22 it outside, and if that is the case it should not come in
23 here; it was leased to the Cuccamonga Water Company by
24 the Ontario Power Company; I have a recollection of such
25 testimony.

26 Q You don't know whether it was being delivered and
27 received at that time?

28 A No; I was simply referring to a statement of Mr. Leake;
29 my recollection of Mr. Leake's testimony is that water

1 to the extent of 60 inches, but in 1908, the Ontario
2 Power Company was going to discharge; and in order to be
3 exact, the Ontario supply should really read 375,6 inches,
4 to be correct.

5 Q Then how much was the Thompsons Water Company receiving
6 from that tunnel, in virtue of its own supposed rights
7 independently of what leased? Isn't it about fifty per-
8 cent of the amount that went to Ontario?

9 A I should judge not, from the figures on that side;
10 the only thing I can refer to would be Mr. Lander's state-
11 ment that the Ontario Power Company had leased that amount
12 of water.

13 Q Don't you know that the Thompsons Water Company was re-
14 ceiving from the tunnel in those years a considerable flow
15 of water, and don't you know approximately what it was, that
16 it was about 50 percent of what the San Antonio Water Com-
17 pany received?

18 A I know that in the years 1904 and from then on, after
19 they had drilled some additional wells in the north end
20 of the 90-acre tract, they did receive about one-third of
21 the total discharge of the tunnel, approximately that; that
22 would be about 50 percent of what the San Antonio Water
23 Company received; but I don't know it other than from the
24 statements in the records; in the particular year in ques-
25 tion, namely, the year 1908,

26 A Now, on April 5 of that year, you gave a report of
27 either Mr. Lander or Mr. Robby yesterday, showing the meas-
28 urement of 124 inches received by the San Antonio Water Com-
29 pany from the Ellis tunnel, of that date, April 5, 1908:

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1 You recall that do you?

2 "I recall such a measurement; I do not know but what
3 that is Mr Finkle's measurement; it is not of the pipes,
4 either Mr Hobbs or Mr Rogers or Mr Finkle, - none of
5 their measurements/

6 Q Now do you indicate for or what do you know about the
7 great accession or increase of water between April and May
8 latter of that year?, received by the San Antonio Water
9 Company from that source?

10 A Well, all I know is what I have here, in the shape of
11 testimony that has gone into the record here, as to the im-
12 provements and the work done in connection with well number
13 9, or your number 14 well, and completing its connection
14 with the tunnel; the presumption being that well number 9
15 was supplying an additional amount of water during the
16 latter part of that year.

17 Q Well number 4 or the '96 well as you call it, had no-
18 thing to do with it?

19 A I don't know when the '96 well was connected into the
20 tunnel at grade; I don't remember the date; but that was a
21 well driven some years before and probably during that year
22 it was supplying its normal amount under normal conditions.

23 Q Let us return to the tabulation at page 1079, show-
24 ing the quantity of water received by the San Antonio Water
25 Company from the Radio tunnel, August 8, 1900: 190.7 isn't it?

26 A That is correct according to the tabulation.

27 Q And on October 9th of the same year it was 100.5?

28 A Those are the figures in the tabulation.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

1 Q I will call your attention to the tabulation given sub-
2 sequently and found at page 2072 of the reporter's transcript
3 purporting to show the amount of water received by the San
4 Antonio Water Company from the city tunnel expressed in an-
5 nual inches, where it is stated as 173 inches.

6 A What date is that?

7 Q It is in 1908.

8 A Will you please let me see the tabulation you refer to.
9 I cannot refer to it by number and page.

10 (Examines tabulation in transcript). If you will read the
11 headlines, it says "tabulation showing amount of water re-
12 ceived by San Antonio Water Company from city tunnel ex-
13 pressed in annual inches." That tabulation was made by add-
14 ing up the measurements and dividing by the total number
15 of measurements so that it was an average.

16 Q That is all right. Can you give us those measurements
17 from which you obtain that average?

18 A They were obtained from a tabulation which I have put
19 in the record, marked "Guadalupe Tunnel No. 2 or city tunnel
20 output, by T. E. Frick." Those measurements cover the years
21 1904, up to and inclusive of the present year.

22 Q Is that an exhibit?

23 A It is an exhibit, giving my measurements.

24 Q What is the number of the exhibit?

25 A I beg your pardon. It is not an exhibit. It is copied
26 into the record, and I don't know the page.

27 Q It is probably on page 2074. Those measurements begin
28 January 9, 1903, do they not?

29 A Yes. In accordance with that tabulation that is the first

Q. I will just elaborate on the translation given me-
and only and found at page 100 of the transcript. I am
assuming he was not aware of what was said by the
witness when he said that the witness was not in the
room, because when it is stated in the transcript
that the witness is there.
Q. That date is that?
A. It is 1-1-1961.
Q. Will you please tell me why the translation you gave me
I cannot refer to it by number and page.
A. I will tell you the translation. It was all told the
witness, it was "translation" which means all other
apart from the witness. I am saying that the witness
was not in the room. The translation was that the
witness was not in the room and stating by the witness
of someone else that it was an attempt.
Q. That is all right, but you give me three sentences
from which you make that statement.
A. That was taken from a translation which I gave you
in the transcript, which I believe is 1 at the bottom
of page 100 of the transcript. Those sentences were the
first, up to the end of the first page.
Q. Is that an exhibit?
A. It is an exhibit, copy of the transcript.
Q. That is the number of the exhibit?
A. I say your number. It is not an exhibit. It is a copy
into the record, and I will have the copy.
Q. It is possible to give that. There is nothing else.
January 1, 1961. As I said.
Q. Yes. In summary all that translation that is the first

1 measurement entered. And the amount noted there as coming to Ontario is

2 Q And the amount noted there as coming to Ontario is

3 154.2 on that date? And the amount noted there as coming to Ontario is

4 A Yes, sir -- 154.02.

5 Q Yes. 154.02. And the last measurement given December

6 26th, 40.67?

7 A That is correct.

8 Q Who kept those measurements, Mr. Trask?

9 A Mr. Trask kept them.

10 Q Or kept the record of them. They were kept on the sever-
11 al dates shown there?

12 A This record is what it purports to be. It is my person-
13 al measurements.

14 Q Made at those dates?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q Were measurements made by any other person at that time?

17 A At some of the dates other people were with me.

18 Q Your plan was to add the amount of the measurements at
19 the various times and divide by the whole number of measure-
20 ments?

21 A That is my recollection. It was an average of the meas-
22 urements I made. I haven't my notes here with me, but I
23 believe it is correct.

24 Q On that plan, suppose you that you have a number of low
25 measurements during the time that the bulkhead was down --
26 frequent measurements there -- which show a low average, and
27 a few measurements when there was a great volume flowing
28 when the bulkhead was open, wouldn't your average in that
29 case tend to be too low?

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1 A Well, it might, if you had that hypothetical case or
2 condition. The correct method of course would be to take
3 the average for each month and work it out, and then take
4 the average of the averages of the months.

5 Q And to make the same number of measurements in each month?

6 A The more measurements you made in each month the more
7 accurately you would approach the exact run-off.

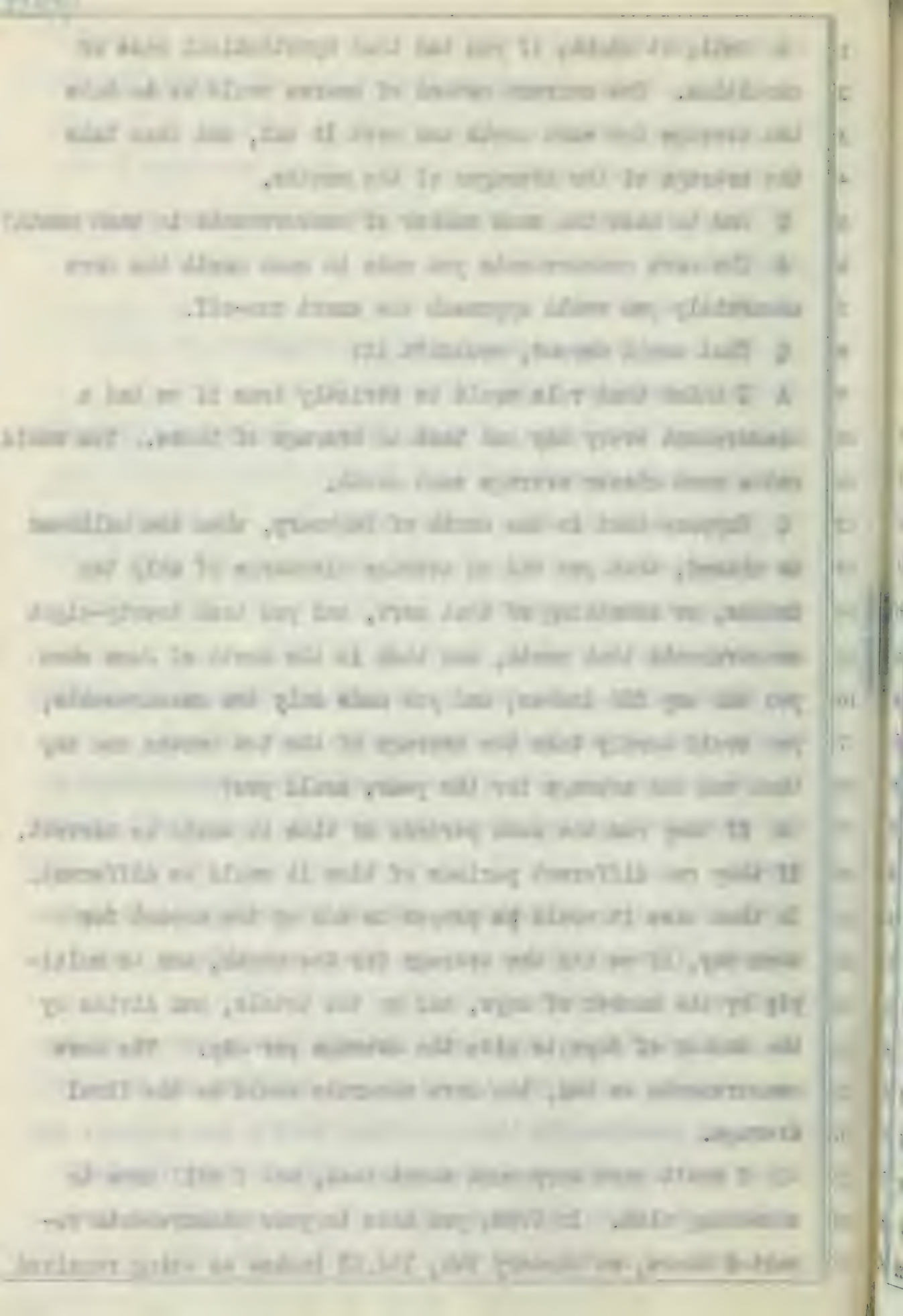
8 Q That would depend, wouldn't it?

9 A I think that rule would be strictly true if we had a
10 measurement every day and took an average of those. You would
11 get a much closer average each month.

12 Q Suppose that in the month of February, when the bulkhead
13 is closed, that you had an average discharge of only ten
14 inches, or something of that sort, and you took twenty-eight
15 measurements that month, and then in the month of June when
16 you had say 200 inches, and you made only two measurements,
17 you could hardly take the average of the two months and say
18 that was the average for the year, could you?

19 A If they ran the same periods of time it would be correct.
20 If they ran different periods of time it would be different.
21 In that case it would be proper to add up the amount for
22 each day, if we had the average for the month, and to multi-
23 ply by the number of days, and use the totals, and divide by
24 the number of days, to give the average per day. The more
25 measurements we had, the more accurate would be the final
26 average.

27 Q I don't care very much about that, but I will come to
28 something else. In 1903, you have in your measurements re-
29 ported there, on January 9th, 154.02 inches as being received



1 by the San Antonio Water Company.

2 A That is correct.

3 Q That is measured at the weir at the mouth of the tunnel,
4 I think you said?

5 A Yes. All these measurements were made at the same point.

6 Q How much of that water flowing at that time actually
7 reached the distributing system of the San Antonio Water Com-
8 pany?

9 A Well, my judgment is, that practically all of it reached the
10 system. That is, that 104 inches went into their pipe line
11 at the point where I measured it. It went over a weir and
12 dropped into their pipe line. And I know of no point, with
13 one exception, where they would have wasted it before it
14 reached the pipe system.

15 Q Isn't there a point some distance west where it is fre-
16 quently wasted?

17 A There is a waste gate, or was a waste gate the last time
18 I visited the Stowell measuring box, at the east line of the
19 colony, and I presume it is there yet.

20 Q Wasn't the water -- I am speaking of the time previous
21 to putting in the bulkhead -- were there not times previous
22 to putting in the bulkhead, when that waste gate was often
23 open and the water escaping?

24 A That is correct, during the rainy season when there was
25 a superabundance of water, and there was no method of control
26 of the dry tunnel. Any water not needed to be utilized was
27 poured out at that gate.

28 Q And through the rainy or wet seasons of the year, or non-
29 irrigation seasons, the water was generally not needed?

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1 A Part of the water was always needed. I believe they
2 found that about 60 inches during the non-irrigation season
3 are necessary to supply the domestic needs.

4 Q Were not the domestic needs supplied from the San Antonio
5 tunnel and from the creek flow of the San Antonio Creek?

6 A At times it was, and at times the waters of the San
7 Antonio Canyon carry considerable silt, and are objectionable
8 in the domestic systems, and it is advisable to take tunnel
9 water.

10 Q In 1907, calling your attention to the same measurements
11 again, I have observed that on October 31 the discharge from
12 the tunnel was only 12.07 inches. You notice that, do you?

13 A I notice the amount going to Ontario on that day was
14 12.07.

15 Q That is what I referred to. The amount received by the
16 San Antonio Water Company, 12.07?

17 A That is correct.

18 Q What is your explanation of the very low discharge at
19 that time?

20 A The inference there is that the bulkhead was closed prior
21 to that date, between October 31 and October 31. The bulk
22 head was closed. On October 31, I had the amount going to
23 Ontario, 173.65.

24 Q The bulkhead then, can be closed so that it exerts its
25 full influence and it will shut off the water to a quantity
26 as low as 12.07 inches.

27 A When the gates in the bulkhead are closed, and the water
28 level is low in the tunnel, it will shut off the water prob-
29 ably as low as that. I have never experimented to see how

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1 complete the obstruction was. I do know, as the water level
2 rises in the tunnel after the gates are closed, water comes
3 around into the gravels and finds its way into the tunnel
4 below the gates. But as to the amount, I have kept no rec-
5 ord of it.

6 Q Inasmuch as the tunnel was discharging that part of it
7 which went to Ontario on October 21, just ten days before
8 that 173.65, and to Jackson on 97.40, making a total of 276.05,
9 the water should not have been very low in the tunnel at that
10 time?

11 A I refer to the question of the elevation of the water --
12 the level of the standing water at the bulkhead after the
13 gates were closed. For instance, when the gates are first
14 closed (and probably that was the case in 1907) the water
15 level was down very close to the level of the bottom of the
16 tunnel, or it might have been a few feet above. I don't
17 know the elevation. It might have been ten feet above, or
18 it might have been down to the bottom of the tunnel. In that
19 case, the pressure on the gravels in and about the bulkhead
20 would have been very light, and the percolations through
21 the gravels would have been lighter than they would some
22 days or some weeks later, after the water had raised above
23 the bulkhead to some considerable level above the tunnel.

24 Q That bulkhead was put in under your supervision?

25 A It was.

26 Q Can't you know to what degree of completeness it shuts
27 off the water of that channel?

28 A I do not exactly, because I have never closed the gates
29 personally, and I have never made accurate measurements to



1 determine the amount of water running from the tunnel with
2 a knowledge of whether the gate was closed down completely
3 or not. I have made no ~~experimental~~ experiments. I simply
4 measured the water I found running, and the zanjeros jointly
5 -- and I refer to the representative zanjero of the San
6 Antonio Water Company and of the Cucamonga Water Company --
7 have had control of that gate.

8 Q. That was the purpose of putting the bluished in the tun-
9 nnel?

10 A. The purpose was for the supervision of the run-off during
11 the nonirrigating months, and to prevent the waste that had
12 formerly occurred in years past during such months when it
13 was not needed for beneficial use.

14 Q. It was to hold back the water in the tunnel? Keep it
15 from escaping from the tunnel?

16 A. During those particular months that I have described.

17 Q. Did you take no pains to ascertain how completely this
18 device put in under your superintendents accomplished the
19 object for which it was put in?

20 A. I have made no measurements except those shown here, and
21 I have never made a measurement in conjunction with the ma-
22 nipulation of the gate. I don't know whether the gates have
23 been completely down or not, or whether they have been com-
24 pletely closed or not. I have been told, and that would be
25 a matter of hearsay, that the gates were closed down. But
26 to my own personal knowledge I do not know, and I have meas-
27 ured very small amounts of water running from the tunnel at
28 such times. I have been told afterwards when the water in-
29 creased materially that the gates were still closed, and I

[illegible]

1 assume from the measurements I made, and that information,
2 that the percolation around the bulkhead increased with the
3 rise of the water in the formation above the bulkhead.

4 Q Do you know of any reason which would have reduced the
5 discharge of water from that tunnel on October 31, 1907 to
6 12.07 inches, except the fact that the bulkhead was closed?

7 A I don't know of any other reason.

8 Q On November 14th of the same year, it appears that there
9 was only one inch more flowing, that is, 13.07 inches?

10 A That is correct, in accordance with this tabulation.

11 Q You don't know of any other reason than the closing of
12 the bulkhead for reducing the amount to that quantity?

13 A I know of no other reason. In fact, I know that was the
14 reason.

15 Q What was the date when the gates of that bulkhead were
16 first closed, Mr. Frost, after it was installed?

17 A I wasn't there at the time the gate was closed, but I
18 was given the date, January 29th, 1907, at nine o'clock a.m.

19 Q And then, from that time forward, the bulkhead was in
20 working order, was it, as far as you know?

21 A Yes, sir; it has been utilized by the Sanjeron for the
22 control of the waters of the Big tunnel since that day.

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1 And if in December, 1907, as appears from the measure and you
2 December 14, 1907, there were 155.27 inches and 157.01 inches
3 on those dates respectively, escaping from the tunnel and
4 received by the San Antonio Water Company, that being an
5 addition to the quantity going to the Jackson & Water Com-
6 pany, that discharge was because the gates were not closed,
7 was it not?

8 Yes; it is because their doors at that time were suffi-
9 cient to justify the draft of that amount of water, and the
10 gates were opened for the purposes of furnishing it to them.

11 Q March 30, when the discharge was 110.5 inches, were
12 they irrigating with that water at that time?

13 The presumption is that they were, or they wouldn't
14 be drawing it. That is more than the requirements for do-
15 mestic purposes.

16 Those wells in the tunnel or which discharged into the
17 tunnel before the bulkhead was put in could by the applica-
18 tion of the proper mechanical devices have been plugged or
19 capped to as to restrain the discharge of the water from
20 them.

21 That was regarded as a doubtful proposition, with a
22 possibility of destroying the wells. The question was
23 considered at the time the question of bulkheading the tun-
24 nel was up for consideration. The San Antonio Water Company
25 for several years made every effort to get the Jackson &
26 Company to join with it and bulkhead that tunnel; and it
27 was reported to us--

28 Q I am not asking about what was reported.

29 A Well, the Jackson & Company refused to join for some

[illegible]

1 time in that movement to save that water, and the water
2 was urged and finally their consent was obtained, but not
3 till after a great deal of effort and the waste of consid-
4 erable time and the loss of considerable water.

5 Q That still does not answer the question whether or not
6 it was practicable and feasible to have cased those wells
7 or otherwise plug them up so that they would not discharge
8 water into the tunnel during the seasons when it was not
9 required, previous to the time when the bulkhead was put
10 in.

11 A There are two ways of controlling those waters or those
12 wells that were considered at the time the question of their
13 control was up for consideration: One was the capping of
14 each individual well and the possibilities and probabilities
15 connected with such an effort, and the other was the bulk-
16 heading of the whole tunnel and flooding of those wells
17 and providing a water cushion to regulate and hold down
18 the discharge from them. And, as my former answer implied,
19 the consideration of individual control of each well was
20 gone into thoroughly and the determination was that while
21 it might not be impossible, it was highly improbable that
22 control could be had of those wells owing to the fact that
23 water came up around the casing on the outside, and it was
24 determined that it was dangerous to attempt to control the
25 individual wells for fear of destroying the well it was
26 aimed to control, and for that reason the bulkhead was de-
27 termined upon.

28 Q It was practicable to cap them?

29 A That was questionable.

1. The first principle is that the law is the will of God.
2. The second principle is that the law is the will of the people.
3. The third principle is that the law is the will of the majority.
4. The fourth principle is that the law is the will of the minority.
5. The fifth principle is that the law is the will of the individual.
6. The sixth principle is that the law is the will of the community.
7. The seventh principle is that the law is the will of the nation.
8. The eighth principle is that the law is the will of the world.
9. The ninth principle is that the law is the will of the universe.
10. The tenth principle is that the law is the will of God.

1 Q Was there any attempt made to cap them?

2 A I didn't make any attempt. I don't know if anyone else
3 did and I don't know but what they may have done so.

4 Q During the time that you were advising the company if
5 any attempt had been made it would probably have been under
6 your direction or supervision?

7 A Undoubtedly; and during the time I was advising them
8 I know there was no attempt made. If there was one made it
9 was at a time earlier when I had no voice in the matter.

10 Q Now in regard to this tabulation showing the amount
11 received by the San Antonio Water Company from the
12 tunnel expressed in annual inches and shown on page 2002,
13 it is shown that in 1902 the annual average is 195 inches.
14 I correctly state it, do I?

15 A Those are the figures.

16 Q How is that average obtained? From what measurements?

17 A I am not certain, but it is possible that it is taken
18 from the average of Mr. Bright's measurements in 1902,
19 according to the tabulation on exhibit 32.

20 Q Give us the measurements, if you please.

21 A To that may have been added some made by Mr. W. W. Stow-
22 ell which I do not find here.

23 Q Give us what you have at your command at present with-
24 out spending too much time.

25 A I haven't kept the figures from which I made this deduc-
26 tion, but my recollection is that on January 10, 1902,
27 Mr. Bright's measurements were 126.2 inches.

28 Q Is that the total flow of the tunnel at that time?

29 A I think I have been looking at the total. Yes, sir.

1. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately.
2. I think I shall write you again soon.
3. I hope you are well and happy.
4. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately.
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27. I hope you are well and happy.
28. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately.
29. I think I shall write you again soon.
30. I hope you are well and happy.

1 That is a mistake. I looked in the wrong column. I think
2 those measurements were made up from some other measurements
3 by W. H. Stowell in his testimony. No, I do not figure out
4 the exact amount. But Mr. Stowell testified at some point
5 in the record to the effect that there was 200 inches;
6 at another time he testified 215 or 220 inches; and at another
7 time he testified to 218.8 inches going to Ontario, and
8 I think that was made up from some or part of those figures.

9 Q I would like very much to know the process by which you
10 arrived at the annual flow of that tunnel to the San Antonio
11 Water Company of 190 inches for the year 1902.

12 A The measurement is an average of certain measurements,
13 and I think they were Mr. Stowell's measurements that I have
14 referred to. I don't know the page of the testimony. But
15 it is in the record.

16 Q Where is your computation?

17 A I haven't the original detail of computing that. The
18 sheets that I put into the record contain the results of
19 my figures, and I thought I kept on my table in the hotel
20 the scratch sheets on which I made the computation. Evident-
21 ly the chambermaid got away with them. I may be able to
22 figure it out for you and tell you the exact measurements.

23 Mr. McKinley: Perhaps we had better issue a subpoena duces
24 tecum.

25 The Court: I have heard of holding a stenographer responsi-
26 ble, but not a chambermaid.

27 A I had a bunch of papers on my table, and I told you
28 yesterday that I could get to those papers, and I couldn't
29 find them; and my presumption is that they have been raked

[illegible]

1 off of the table or blown off. But I think to-day noon I
2 may be able to pick out those measurements. I might be
3 able to do it in court if you will take a little time.

4 Q Do you so; and if we can give you any assistance in
5 finding your data we will do so with pleasure. I have before
6 me a table of Mr. Stowell's measurements.

7 A The trouble with your table is that it is not complete.

8 Q It is all that Stowell gave.

9 A I think that is a mistake. At least, the table which I
10 have as a copy of the exhibit, does not contain all of his
11 measurements.

12 Q Pass that for the present.

13 The next year, 1903, the average annual inches of output
14 from that tunnel is shown on this table on page 25c2 of the
15 Reporter's transcript in the present case to be 229 inches.
16 From what measurements is that average obtained?

17 A It is obtained from measurements in the record. I think
18 I can give it to you. I find by looking at my note book
19 that I have measurements at Air B in 1903 myself, which are
20 in the record. I have added those up and taken an average.

21 Q Let us have them if you please.

22 A I get an average of 226.2 inches.

23 Q I asked for the measurements themselves and the dates.

24 A October 6, 1903, 207.2 inches;
25 December 21, 231.5; December 30, 249.16. I think I have
26 some others in some other place. I have added those up
27 and divided by the number and it gives 226.2.

28 Mr. Haskell: A I thought you made one for 1902.

29 Mr. Britt: Q I am asking for this 229 inches as the aver-

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age of 1900 as expressed in the tabulation at page 2502.

A I think I have some more measurements which I referred to yesterday as not being able to get hold of, over that same weir that may have gone in and changed that average a little. The average of these three is very close, and my guess is that I have one or two more measurements which I do not find.

Q Look them up at the noon intermission, Mr. Trask. The average of those three measurements is how much?

A The three I have given is 226.2, if I have not made an error.

Q State where this weir B is situated.

A Weir B is situated in the Easy tunnel at a point very close to where the waters of the tunnel pass on to the 90-acre tract in their flow to the tunnel.

Q And include ~~that~~ what wells?

A They include all the developments that are part and parcel of the tunnel development above the 90-acre tract.

Q There were some 150 inches derived from the 90-acre tract about that time?

A Weir B gives the amount flowing off of the land above the 90-acre tract.

Q I know; but was there none from the 90-acre tract from which it went to the San Antonio Water Company?

A I don't recollect that I made any measurement on those dates. If I have, they are in evidence here.

Q The question is not whether you measured it at that time, but was there water from the 90-acre tract at that time received by the San Antonio Water Company.

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... I have ... of the ...
... 1900 ...
... I have ... from the ...
... which is ... of the ...
... I have ... of the ...
... 1900 ... in ...
... The ... is ... of ...
... but we ... from the ... of ...
... of the ...

1 A From the 90-acre tract?

2 Q Yes.

3 A I think not. The 90-acre tract is the property of the
4 Sacamonga Water Company. I misunderstood your question.

5 Q Then there is no water from the 90-acre tract that goes
6 to the San Antonio Water Company?

7 A No, sir; it is the property of the Sacamonga Water Com-
8 pany.

9 Q And the San Antonio Water Company gets all above the 90-
10 acre tract?

11 A It receives its own water that comes from up there,
12 and also the water from the Ontario Power Company, and I
13 have made no attempt to distinguish between the waters of
14 either of those companies.

15 Q But at Weir B in December, 1905, at the time you were
16 making those measurements, was all the water measured
17 over that weir due to run into the distributing system of
18 the San Antonio Water Company?

19 A Yes; that water was due to those two companies and
20 should have been passed over the weir into the pipe lines at
21 the mouth of the tunnel.

22 Q You have no measurements at that time of the quantity
23 going over the weir at the mouth of the tunnel into their
24 pipe lines-- the 24-inch pipe line and the 30-inch pipe line?

25 A I think I have none. If I have, they are in the record.
26 My recollection is that either the weir was out of order or it
27 had to be measured over -- I have no recollection of going
28 there for measurements on those dates, and my guess is that
29 I didn't go. If you will wait for a moment I will look and

[illegible]

1 see if. If I made such measurements I have records of them.
2 I find that I have a measurement made June 23, 1903. ~~by me~~
3 where?

4 A I find such a measurement made over the weir in the box
5 which has since been partially destroyed and a new
6 weir built since that time.

7 Q Where situated?

8 A It was very close to the present weir. I think the box
9 in which the weir was is right back of the present weir.

10 Q Can you designate the present weir?

11 A The present weir is the one where the water is at the
12 present time divided at the mouth of the mady tunnel, and the
13 waters are taken westerly from the tunnel through the concrete
14 box in which the old weir was placed and passed into the
15 new box immediately west. I find on that date that there
16 was 206.4 inches flowing into the Ontario pipe line. That
17 was June 23, 1903.

18 Q Any others at that time?

19 A I have two more made at that same point at different
20 dates: August 11, 1903, 171 inches; August 24, 1903, ~~171~~
21 163 inches. That is the extent of the measurements for that
22 year.

23 Q Did you measure the Cacamonga Water Company's weir at
24 that same time in the adjacent weir?

25 A I made an attempt to but that weir was right in the cur-
26 nel and was in bad condition. I couldn't go into the Cu-
27 camonga Water Company's building just below some 50 or 100
28 feet near the mouth of the tunnel as originally constructed,
29 where they had a good weir to measure the water. But I

I have been thinking about you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting along. I hope you are well and happy. I am still here, though life has been a bit busy lately. I will write again soon.

Your friend,
John Doe

1 made a rough measurement and put a question mark after it.
 2 The computation shows 151 inches on the Sacanonga weir, but
 3 the conditions were such that that measurement would not
 4 have been an accurate one.

5 Mr. Haskell: What date was that?

6 A June 25, 1903; and the conditions were so poor at these
 7 other dates that I didn't make any effort to make a meas-
 8 urement over the Sacanonga weir.

9 Mr. Britt: Q Was that an approximation of an correct amount
 10 going over the weir at that time?

11 A It would have been only a rough approximation.

12 Q You didn't use those figures in making this average of
 13 229 inches for 1903, did you?

14 A I think not. I think I completely overlooked these
 15 They are in small foot notes in my note book between other
 16 measurements made in other places on that date.

17 Q If those figures were used they would have made the aver-
 18 age considerable less?

19 A They would have reduced it somewhat, although of course
 20 later in the season during that winter it would probably
 21 have increased it.

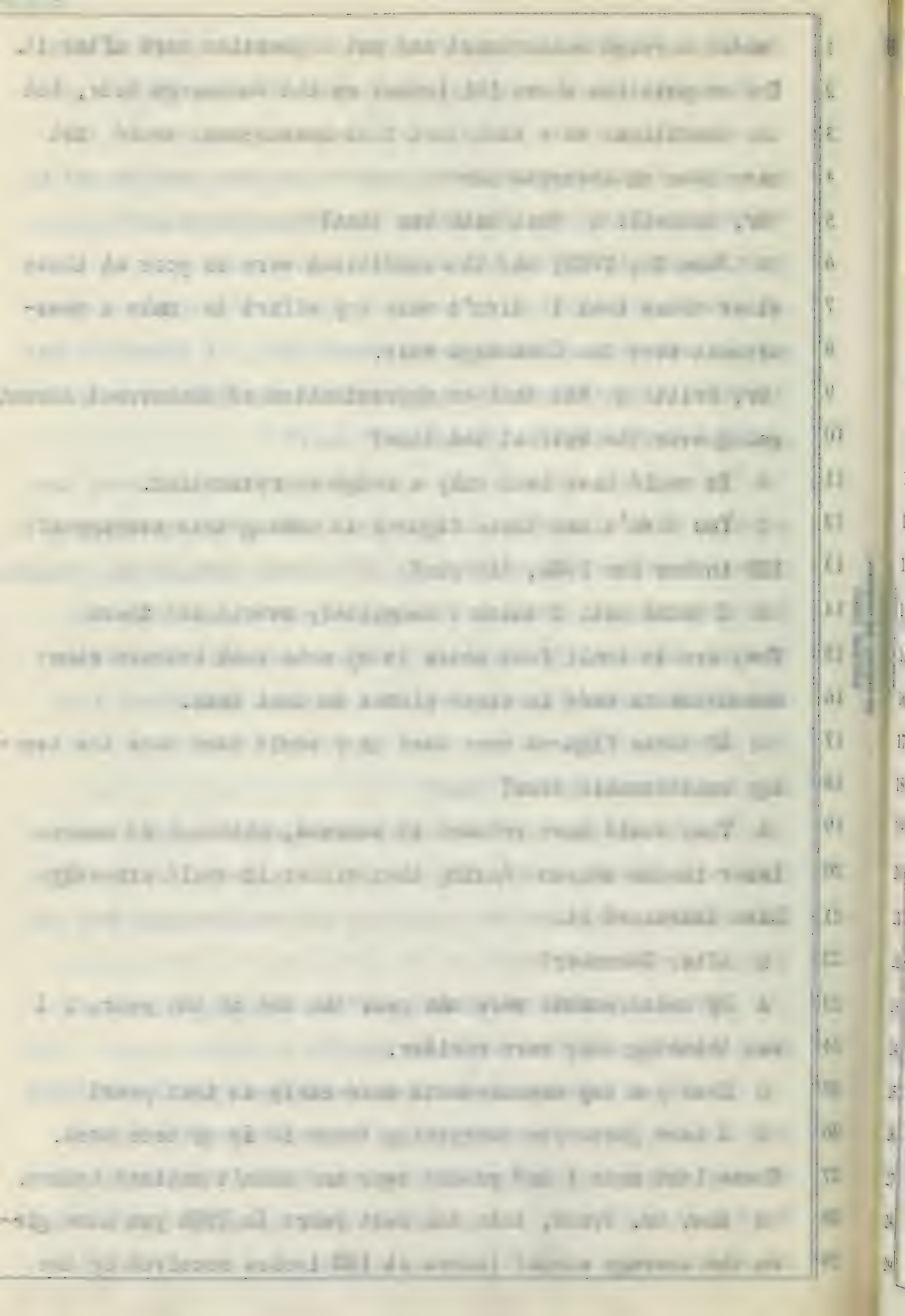
22 Q After December?

23 A My measurements were made near the end of the year. . I
 24 was thinking they were earlier.

25 Q Have you any measurements made early in that year?

26 A I have given you everything there is in my note book.
 27 These last ones I had passed over and hadn't noticed before.

28 Q Now, Mr. Trask, take the next year: In 1904 you have giv-
 29 en the average annual inches at 180 inches received by the



1 San Antonio Water Company from the Lady tunnel. From what
2 measurements is that average derived?

3 A My recollection is that those averages of the year 1904
4 and on were made from the tabulation of measurements which
5 I have referred to heretofore as covering a record of my
6 personal measurements of the Cacamonga or Lady tunnel.

7 Q Look at your measurements of 1904 of the water received
8 by the San Antonio Water Company from that source and
9 found at page 2475 of the Reporter's transcript.

10 A I have a copy.

11 Q It begins August 6, 1904, 152.03 inches. Is that correct?

12 A That is correct. But upon looking at this I am prepared
13 to correct my statement as to where I got that data. I
14 think I used the data put in as measurements of water over
15 Weir B. This measurement of water received by the Ontario
16 during that year is away below the amount due then. It
17 is away below the amount that I gave as the average. If
18 you refer to my tabulation of Weir B you will find the
19 source of those average figures.

20 Q Where is the tabulation?

21 A It is in the record. I don't know the page. It was in
22 the oral testimony given by me a year ago or more.

23 Q You say it was not given recently?

24 A No, sir; that is the copy that I have lost.

25 Q Mr. Burr calls my attention to a tabulation at page
26 513 of the Reporter's transcript giving January 22, 1904,
27 as the measurement of 252.30 inches, containing measurements
28 in January, February, April, May, June, July, August, Sep-
29 tember, October, November and December of that year. In

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30	the... of the...

1
2 taking the average from those figures instead of from your
3 own measurements made at the mouth of the tunnel where the
4 water was discharged into the pipe lines leading to Ontario
5 in the San Antonio Water Company's distributing system,
6 why did you take the flow over Weir A instead of over the
7 weir at the mouth of the tunnel?

8 A Because the flow over Weir B represented the holdings
9 and the amount of water due to go to Ontario to the two
10 companies.

11 Q But your tabulation at 2062 is a tabulation showing the
12 amount of water received by the San Antonio Water Company
13 from the tunnel expressed in annual inches.

14 A It should be qualified to that extent. It was an over-
15 sight on my part by not putting in that foot note.

16 The Court: A qualified to what extent?

17 A To the extent that during certain years the Juchamunga
18 Water Company were taking more water than belonged to them.
19 They had a contest over there.

20 Q The Ontario Company got all that went over the weir?

21 A No, sir; not over Weir A. The Juchamunga Company took
22 something that did not belong to them. At the division
23 weir we had considerable trouble over it. But during the
24 time that I made measurements over Weir A Weir B represent-
25 ed the water that was actually due from that development to
26 the two companies, and in making up my averages I used mea-
27 urements which are presented as Weir B measurements in
28 preference to measurements at the Weir A at the mouth of the
29 tunnel, and I don't know whether I made a reference to that

CONFIDENTIAL

They had a perfect view of the
 water - company with sailing boats, which were moored in rows.
 In the distance they could see the houses
 of the town, and the church spire.
 The water was so clear, that they could see the bottom of the lake,
 and the rocks and pebbles which lay there.
 It should be pointed out that the water was so clear, that they could see the bottom of the lake, and the rocks and pebbles which lay there.

1. The following information was obtained from the report of the Committee on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia, dated June 1, 1954, and is being submitted for your information.

1 use in presenting that table or not. I should have done so.
2 I intended to do so. And if I didn't it was owing to for-
3 getfulness that I didn't explain it at the time that I in-
4 troduced the table.

5 Mr. Britt: Q For the same year, referring back to the table
6 at page 2559, which purports to give the total receipts of
7 water of the San Antonio Water Company from all sources, I
8 find that there are two measurements stated only for that
9 year, July 8, 1904, Early tunnel 186.7, and October 7, 1904,
10 137.8. Now the average given in the table at page 2562 for
11 the whole year is 180 inches, which is not the average
12 between those two measurements by any means, that is, the
13 average between 186.7 and 137.8.

14 A Yes, but I think those two measurements were taken from
15 Weir B, probably. I took dates most nearly corresponding
16 to the dates written down in this tabulation showing total
17 supply of the San Antonio Water Company for that year.

18 Q Looking at the tabulation of measurements of Weir B on
19 page 513, I don't find any measurement of July 8, 1904, at
20 all. There is one of July 2 of a corresponding amount,
21 186.70.

22 A Is there a measurement of July 9 in that tabulation?

23 Q No, sir.

24 A What is the next measurement?

25 Q July 16.

26 A Now between that I have a measurement of 186.7 which I
27 did not copy in there, as the amount flowing over Weir B on
28 July 9, and that seems to have been the measurement which I
29 copied.

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT

1 Then this entire tabulation at pages 2500-9 of the trans-
2 cript, purporting to show the total San Antonio water su-
3 ply, does not show the amount of water which it received
4 from the tunnel, but the amount which you estimate that it
5 ought to have received from the Lady tunnel?

6 A So far as that item is concerned in that year it refers
7 to the amount due them from the Lady tunnel.

8 Q In 1900 the same condition seems to exist, because the
9 average receipts from the tunnel is given at 139 inches.
10 That certainly is not the average of your own measurements
11 made at the mouth of the tunnel through 1900?

12 A Well, the same reasoning applies. I used Weir B for that
13 as long as ~~average~~ I had records on Weir B. After the bulkhead
14 was built Weir B became flooded and it was impossible to
15 make measurements there. In the tabulation of total water
16 supply going to Ontario or the San Antonio Water Company
17 these different years I didn't only in a few instances
18 where there were some early measurements put in by general
19 witnesses,-- I didn't make any effort to take averages. But
20 I note that the measurements were taken on or near a cer-
21 tain date and therefore there would be a little discrepancy
22 in the figures right there.

23 Q Well, the little discrepancies I don't care for.

24 A I will be pleased to find any large ones if they exist.

25 Q I don't know. Let's see. You have given here 100 as the
26 average number of inches received by the San Antonio Water
27 Company for the year 1904. Suppose you take the average of
28 the figures of your own measurements for that year (there
29 are about 10 of them) the actual receipts over the weir at

1 The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane
2 today, everything felt like I had just stepped out of a
3 big, warm, fuzzy blanket. It felt like I had been
4 from the inside, but the outside world was outside that. It
5 about to be a great day. I was really happy.
6 I was not at all like the person I was in the past. I was
7 to the point that I was not like the person I was.
8 In 1900 the new scientific name is still, because in
9 science, science is the only way to know what is true.
10 That's why it is not the same as the old science.
11 made at the time of the first world war.
12 A. Well, the new scientific name is still the same
13 as the old one. I was not like the person I was.
14 was still the same. I was not like the person I was.
15 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
16 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
17 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
18 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
19 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
20 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
21 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
22 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
23 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
24 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
25 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
26 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
27 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
28 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.
29 was not like the person I was. I was not like the person I was.

1 the mouth of the Eady tunnel which I think you designate
2 as Weir A.

3 A That will give a considerable less average and will show
4 what the Cucamonga Water Company was purloining that season.

5 Q But you are questioning my statement that any considerable
6 discrepancies occur.

7 A I think that is true, when you compare the actual facts
8 as regards the interests of the company as to what it is
9 entitled to.

10 Q We are not talking about the right of the company. We
11 are trying to get facts from which the Court may deduce
12 legal conclusions. I will not ask you to stop to figure
13 them up now, but I think you will find that there is a dis-
14 crepancy there of 50 inches at any rate; that the average
15 instead of being 180 was about 130.

16 A I think the average, if I have made no error, is 133.12 .
17 I have only run over it once.

18 Q Then instead of a discrepancy of 50 inches it may be 46.88.

19 A It is a good head of water which the Cucamonga people
20 got that didn't belong to them.

21 Q Did that same state of affairs continue down through
22 1906?

23 A I would have to compare the measurements to answer that.
24 I know for one year and possibly a part of the next there
25 was some quarreling over that water and the methods of divi-
26 sion. One zanjero would set the weir and the other would
27 come back and readjust it. But finally it simmered down to a
28 correct position of the weir, and for a while the measurements
29 checked very close. But I can't tell you, Judge Britt, with-

1. I think it is true, therefore, to say that the
2. the only way to get the best results is to
3. the only way to get the best results is to
4. the only way to get the best results is to
5. the only way to get the best results is to
6. the only way to get the best results is to
7. the only way to get the best results is to
8. the only way to get the best results is to
9. the only way to get the best results is to
10. the only way to get the best results is to

1 giving access to that table. As soon as the measurements for
2 the two years became reasonably close I presume I went back
3 to the records made at the mouth of the Lady tunnel and
4 used those.

5 Q You have some measurements made in 1903 over Weir L as
6 appears at page 513 of the transcript.

7 A I think all the measurements that I have have been put
8 in. I put in some originally and then found some more and
9 put them in, but I think I have covered everything.

10 A It appears that in June there was ~~222~~ 227.8 and also
11 two measurements in August. Had you any earlier measurements
12 in 1903 than June 23 of Weir L?

13 A I think not. I think that is the first time I made any
14 measurements for the company that season. I think that was
15 my first trip over there.

16 Q In the summer of 1903 did you observe the siphon that
17 was operating in well 14?

18 A I did not.

19 Q You didn't see it at all?

20 A No, sir; I don't recollect of going to that well in
21 1903-- well no. 9 or no. 14 on Plaintiff's exhibits. I
22 undoubtedly drove by it, but I don't recollect getting out of
23 of the carriage and going to the wells to look into it.

24 Q At the noon recess I will request you to look at these
25 tabulations on page 2562 and inform me whether the figures
26 155 inches there given as the average annual receipts by
27 the San Antonio Water Company from the Lady tunnel represent
28 the actual receipt or whether it represents the average of
29 measurements made at Weir B. You stated that you didn't

[illegible]

1 like to say without examining your measurements. I will
2 ask you to do that.

3 A Yes, sir; I will do so.

4 Q Now referring again to the table purporting to show total
5 San Antonio Water Company supply, page 2058-9, there are
6 six columns purporting to give respectively the supply of
7 the San Antonio Creek, the San Antonio tunnel, Frankish
8 and Stamm tunnel, 16th Street wells, the Lady tunnel and
9 total. Has the San Antonio Water Company any other source
10 of supply besides those which are included in this tabulation?

11 A It has had some temporary sources in years gone by.

12 Q What were they?

13 A There was a while that some water ran from the Bodenhamer
14 tunnel till it drained the gravels dry out. The Bodenhamer
15 tunnel was located west of Mountain Avenue and extended
16 from about 16th street up to some point about 20th Street.

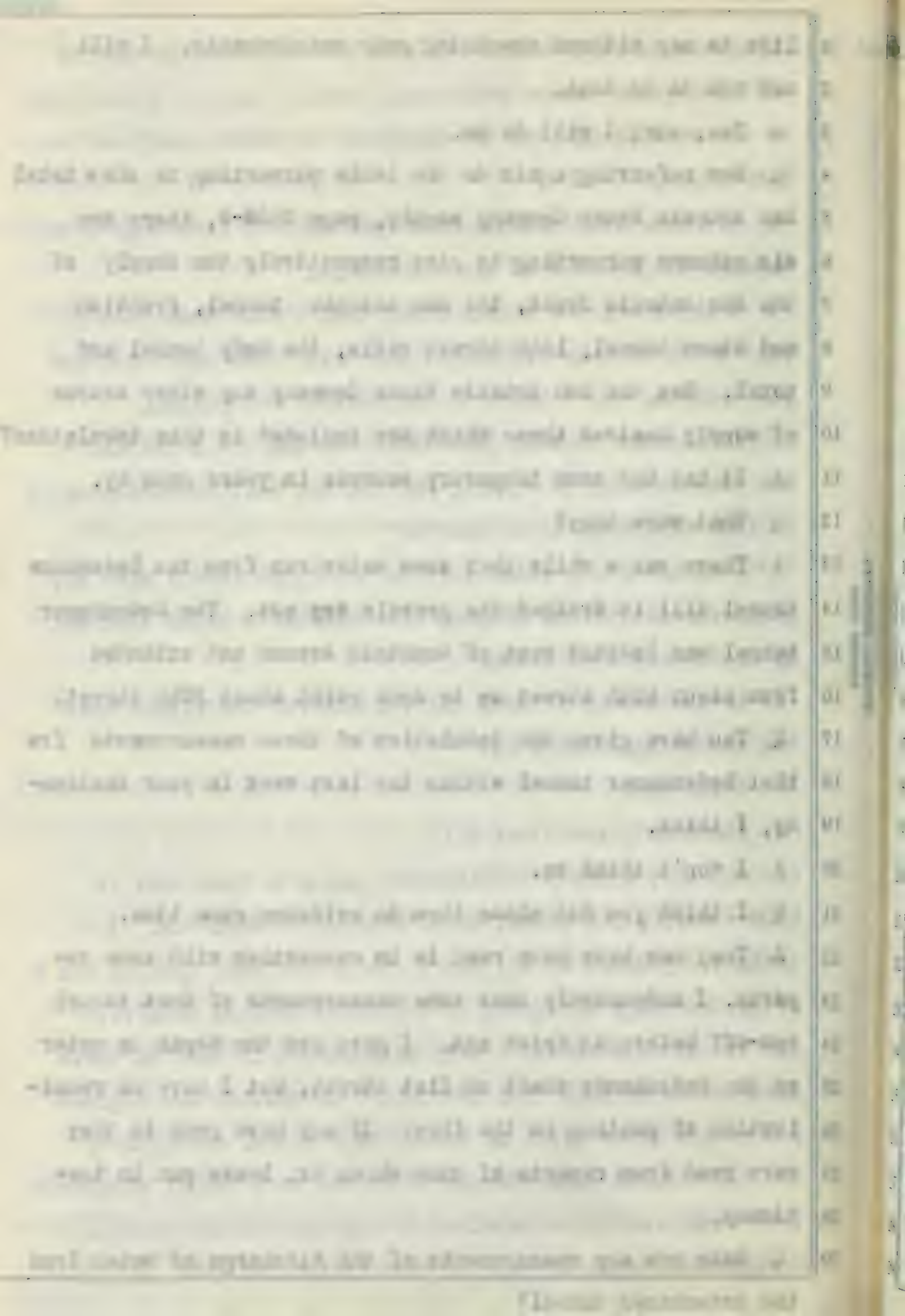
17 Q You have given the tabulation of those measurements from
18 that Bodenhamer tunnel within the last week in your testimony,
19 I think.

20 A I don't think so.

21 Q I think you did place them in evidence some time.

22 A They may have been read in in connection with some re-
23 ports. I undoubtedly took some measurements of that tunnel
24 run-off before it dried out. I gave you the depth to water
25 on the Bodenhamer shaft on 21st Street, but I have no recol-
26 lection of putting in the flow. If any have gone in they
27 were read from reports of mine which Mr. Locke put in tes-
28 timony.

29 Q Have you any measurements of the discharge of water from
the Bodenhamer tunnel?



1 A I presume I have in my books.

2 Q Can you produce them?

3 A I think I can. I think I have them in San Bernardino,
4 but I may not have them here. They may be in Los Angeles.

5 Q What other sources of supply besides the Rodenhamer
6 tunnel?

7 A The San Antonio Water Company took some water from Clare-
8 mont at one time.

9 Q What was the origin of the water?

10 A It was pumped out of the gravel beds near the Indian
11 Hill.

12 Q Purchased from other parties or did the Company own the
13 well?

14 A My recollection is that the company purchased some prop-
15 erty there in that section.

16 Q What years?

17 A I can't tell you.

18 Q Did it have its own pumping plant?

19 A They had some pumping plants at the time they were pump-
20 ing those wells. I noticed particularly in riding up on
21 the Santa Fe that the wells were filled up and the buildings
22 removed. Two of the wells were closed to the Santa Fe at
23 Claremont station on the south side of the railway.

24 Q Do you remember what quantity of water was received
25 from that source?

26 A I did not.

27 Q Did you ever measure it?

28 A I couldn't tell you. I have no recollection of measur-
29 ing water there, and if I have, I have the records.

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately. I hope you are well and happy. I am still working hard, but I find time to think of my friends. Please write soon.

Your friend,
John Doe

1 In what years were the waters received from ~~xxxxx~~ that
2 course?

3 A I can't even answer that question. It must have been dur-
4 ing those extremely dry years, but that is only a guess.

5 Q And you have no information at all as to the quantity?

6 A No; I have no recollection as to the quantity.

7 Q What other source besides the Rodenhauer tunnel and the
8 Indian Hill well?

9 A I am unable to recall any other. I don't believe they
10 had any other.

11 Q In 1904, I think it was, you installed the automatic
12 measuring records or caused the installation of automatic
13 measuring records at the sixteenth street wells.

14 A I had installed an automatic register and kept a record
15 of discharge from the sixteenth street wells, but there was
16 but one.

17 Q In 1904?

18 A Yes, sir; some time in the summer of 1904.

19 Q That was at Box C which measured all the water coming
20 from the wells?

21 A Yes, sir; it was westerly from the wells where all the
22 water passed into the pipe line.

23 Q At about the same time did you install any similar
24 device to measure the water coming from the other sources
25 of the company's supply? The San Antonio tunnel, for ex-
26 ample, or the San Antonio Creek?

27 A No. For a part of this time there has been a register
28 on the San Antonio tunnel supply but not on the creek. And
29 there has been on the creek a part of the time, but only

Q. Is that correct, that the subject testified that there was

no other

A. I don't know where this question is. It may have been the

the thing extremely big years, but it is not a question

Q. And you have no information at all as to the quantity?

A. No, I have no information as to the quantity.

Q. What other source testified the defendant turned out the

defendant will testify

A. I am unable to testify any other. I don't believe they

had any other.

Q. In 1967, I think it was, you testified the defendant

testified, I think he stated the defendant at defendant

testified, I think at the defendant's trial.

A. I had testified as defendant's witness and made a report

of defendant from the defendant's trial, but I was not

but not.

Q. In 1967.

A. Yes, and from him is the report of 1967.

Q. That was at that time because all the other evidence

from the trial.

A. Yes, that is not exactly from the trial, but it was

what I heard from the trial.

Q. At that time, was that the only evidence you had?

A. Yes, because the other evidence from the trial was not

of the defendant's trial, but the defendant's trial, but not

any, as the defendant's trial.

Q. For a report of that time, but it was a report

on the defendant's trial, but it was not the defendant's

trial, but it was not the defendant's trial, but it was

1 a part, and that would be the part when all the creek
2 waters went through the power line.

3 Q Or from the Frankish and Stager tunnel?

4 A No.

5 Q Or from the Lady tunnel?

6 A From the Lady tunnel I can't tell you what year the
7 Automatic register was put in. I think, however, at the time
8 the new box was constructed. The present box in use. At
9 the time that was constructed provision was made for the
10 installation of the automatic register, and soon after the
11 completion of the box I think the register was placed.

12 Q When was that? Last year?

13 A I couldn't tell you whether it was in 1904 or '5.

14 Q Since that time have the records been kept automatical-
15 ly?

16 A For the greater portion of the time. There have been
17 times when the apparatus didn't work. But for the greater
18 portion of the time the records were kept.

19 Q During these years are not accurate averages available?

20 A Such deductions could be made from those sheets. That
21 is, the elevation of the water could be secured at all times
22 when that register was working properly, ~~as it has been~~
23 ~~correct.~~ Q Has it been secured?

24 A The sheets have been kept and are in the possession of
25 the San Antonio Water Company, but there has been no effort
26 made to take off the data contained thereon.

27 Q Wouldn't that be much more accurate than the records of
28 measurements at comparatively rare intervals which are given
29 here in this table?

1 a part, and the result of the first-mentioned of these
2 various ways through the power line.
3 Dr. John the Evangelist and those who follow him
4 in the same way, and those who follow him
5 in the same way, and those who follow him
6 in the same way, and those who follow him
7 in the same way, and those who follow him
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24 in the same way, and those who follow him
25 in the same way, and those who follow him

1 A I think not much more, Jim E. Britt. The flow from that
2 tunnel has been quite regular up to the time the bulkhead
3 gate was closed. There were no diurnal changes of any mo-
4 ment. The tunnel shrank during the irrigation season in
5 volume-- the water from the tunnel shrank-- and it was quite
6 regular, and the individual measurements show a very correct
7 statement of the condition. It is true, that if the sheets
8 were worked up in detail over that period of time, they would
9 be more accurate, providing a record of the length of the
10 weirs was kept all the time by the sanjero who had charge
11 of the register sheets. By examining the sheets I note that
12 at certain times there was a change in the length of the
13 weir without any record having been made on the sheets of
14 that fact, and the result would be that in order to ascer-
15 tain what the length of the weir was I would be compelled
16 to refer to the men personally. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ and I can't from
17 my own personal notes tell when the change in the length of
18 the weir was made, so there would be some question of the
19 accuracy of the results that come from that sheet.

20 Q I notice that your measurement states on page 2473 and
21 covering less than four months in the year, that is, from
22 August 8 to December 3, an automatic registration which
23 would show the discharge throughout the year would be very
24 much more--

25 A I very much question whether there was any register
26 there in 1904. My guess is, and I can find the data
27 from some of my books or where I kept my accounts or in my
28 note books, that that box was not put in till 1905, and there
29 would be no automatic registration of the discharge of that

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation

1 tunnel till after the new box was built.

2 In 1905 there was no measurement made at all between
3 February 18 and July 29-- between five and six months. 1905
4 seems to be somewhat better. At any rate, you haven't got
5 the averages from the automatic registers?

6 A. No, sir. I will loan you the sheets if you would like
7 to take them off.

8 Q. I am not undertaking to furnish--

9 A. I don't mean it as a reflection, but I haven't consid-
10 ered them ~~worth~~ worth taking the data. It is a very tedious
11 process. And the conditions have been such that I consider
12 the personal measurements amply close to give a reasonable
13 output or record a reasonable output of the tunnel, and for
14 that reason I have not worked them out.

15 Q. You gave the registration at C for a considerable time.

16 A. I did for a short time during the irrigating season in
17 1904, and likewise in 1905. But there have been no records
18 kept since and that was the time when the pumping operations
19 were at their maximum and there was a large daily fluctua-
20 tion, so that the results obtained from an automatic
21 registration at that box was extremely valuable, and the
22 conditions were materially different from the conditions of
23 the run-off of the tunnel.

24 Q. It has been the custom of the San Antonio Company in
25 its pumping from wells to pump them night and day?

26 A. Yes, sir; but the amount of electricity available at
27 different times has been quite different. The company has
28 had a certain amount of power and during the day time the
29 draft for domestic consumption on their power plant was

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1 lightest and the amount of power for pumping was largest
2 during the day time. During the latter part of the afternoon
3 of each day and the early evening up to about 10 o'clock in
4 the evening the amount of power available for pumping
5 was materially reduced. Some years it was cut down largely
6 and the result was that the flow from those wells became
7 largely changed each day and personal measurements made
8 during the day time would be only an approximation of the
9 total for 24 hours. I made an examination and comparison
10 of the computations based on the automatic register with
11 my own personal records and I found that my personal records
12 gave an amount in excess of the register record of about 10
13 per cent.

14 Q How many such comparisons did you make, Mr. Trask?

15 A I think I made a comparison only for the year 1904 for
16 70 or 80 days when the automatic register was working
17 with a considerable degree of perfection.

18 Q And you found that your own measurements were about
19 10 per cent. in excess of the automatic register?

20 A I found as regards the pumping of water an average of
21 my own measurements would show a discharge from the wells
22 of about 10 per cent. in excess of what the automatic weir
23 register shows. That would apply during the years when the
24 Ontario Power Company was supplying the power from their
25 hydro-electric plant in San Antonio Canyon and would not
26 apply to the years when they pumped with oil and steam.

27 Q Wouldn't the discrepancy be in the measuring apparatus
28 rather than in the source of the power?

29 A The source of power was the cause of the great diurnal

1 variation of the amount pumped during the time the power
2 was supplied by the Ontario Power Company. There were times
3 in the day when they could furnish but little power, and
4 if they were not shut down the speed was reduced and the
5 discharge reduced. In the years when steam was used for
6 pumping, there wouldn't be that difference probably. The
7 steam would have been applied in practically the same amount.
8 Recurring at this point to the tabulation showing the
9 output of water at Cuckamonga tunnel, page 2473 of the record,
10 you have two columns, the first purporting to show the
11 output to Ontario or the Ontario Power Company and the
12 second the Cuckamonga Water Company. That is, it is headed
13 "Cuck". I suppose that is what it means.

14 A Yes, sir; it was intended to show the amounts re-
15 spectively that went to the two companies.

16 Q How did you arrive at the quantity, in the second column--
17 the quantity taken ~~xxxx~~^{by} the Cuckamonga Water Company?

18 A Prior to the time of the construction of the new box
19 at the mouth of the Cuck tunnel I was enabled late in 1904
20 to get into the Cuckamonga measuring box through the courtesy
21 of Mr. Bright and his assistant, so that I was able to get
22 some measurements; and that applied to a part of 1905.

23 But after the box was constructed I was able to take meas-
24 urements of both the Ontario and Cuckamonga waters at that
25 one box.

26 Q Take August 8, 1904. There is a measurement given, 77.75
27 to the Cuckamonga Water Company. Is that a measurement you
28 made of that date?

29 A I presume it was. I find by reference to my original

1 note book that on August 8 I measured the water over the
2 Cucamonga weir no. 1, that it had a length of 3.75 feet and
3 that there was a head of .253 feet of water, and that it
4 would give a run-off of 77.78 inches.

5 Q. You made that measurement August 27.

6 A. I did. And I may say, Judge Britt, that those measure-
7 ments are my personal measurements made over the Cucamonga
8 weir through the courtesy of Mr. Bright and his associates
9 when I got in there at those dates. I couldn't earlier.

10 Q. You have the total in that tabulation in the right hand
11 column which is the sum, I suppose, of the amount received
12 by the San Antonio Water Company and the Cucamonga Water Com-
13 pany?

14 A. Yes, sir; it is intended so, unless there are some
15 clerical errors there. It is probably correct.

16 Q. How often did you compare the water which was coming
17 from Weir B? Did you then discover at that time that there
18 was a great discrepancy between the quantity of water at
19 Weir B and that received by the San Antonio Water Company
20 at its weir at the mouth of the canal?

21 A. I discovered such a discrepancy at once; yes, sir. I
22 reported the discrepancy and it was the subject of consider-
23 able controversy between the two companies.

24 Q. You didn't measure the flow of the water at Weir B at
25 the same times that you measured the flow of the water at
26 Weir A, it seems, by comparing these figures.

27 A. That is probably true in some particular cases. There were
28 days when Mr. Reed, Mr. Bright's representative, was not
29 always on hand to let me in to the measuring box, and at

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has not yet decided whether
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 decided whether it will accept the
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 the Alaska Pipeline.

1 the times that I couldn't get in I took the earliest oppor-
2 tunity to make the measurement and took the one most nearly
3 corresponding to the date. I don't know whether that oc-
4 curs once or half a dozen times. But if you find any dis-
5 crepancy there in the measurement you may understand that
6 that was the reason for it.

7 Q Looking at the table at page 513 and the table at page
8 473, it seems from this table that on December 3, 1904, you
9 made a measurement at the weir where the water drawn from
10 the tunnel into the pipe line of the San Antonio Water Com-
11 pany-- 116.55-- but no measurement of corresponding date or
12 at any time till December 24 at the Weir B,-- a difference
13 of three weeks.

14 Here the Court takes a recess until half past one o'clock.

15 --0--

16 AFTERNOON SESSION:-

17 Mr. Britt: Do you remember the variety of data that I
18 requested you to produce?

19 A I have a recollection and notes on it, but I went to my
20 room and didn't have time to take it up. I will have to
21 ask you to take it up another time and I will investigate
22 this evening.

23 Q All right. I will call your attention then briefly to
24 the table which you produced here and all water measure-
25 ments of the Cucamonga Red Hill District, appearing at page
26 2469 of the Reporter's transcript. What are the measurements
27 of the Cucamonga Red Hill District for the year 1900? You
28 find it, do you?

29 A I do. I find a copy.

1-1-1914

Jan 1, 1914

of the company has been started for the year 1914

and the company's management, that the management

of the company has been started, according to the

the office which has been started and will work

of the office, it will be very convenient for the

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1 Q The first measurement for that year on the tabulation
2 is January 12, 1900, and was a measurement from the Y tun-
3 nel weir, and then follow subsequent measurements at the
4 same place, the last being April 8, 1900: From what source
5 did you obtain those measurements?

6 A Those are my personal measurements made over a weir at
7 a point where the Y tunnel branches.

8 Q Did that measure all the water of the Y tunnel then flow-
9 ing?

10 A It did, on those specific dates.

11 Q Then the next column is the Y tunnel division box.

12 Describe the water measured at the Y tunnel division box.

13 A The waters measured at the Y tunnel division box include
14 the waters measured over the Y tunnel weir plus waters taken
15 into the conduit leading from the Y tunnel to the Y tunnel
16 division box. Those waters were waters taken into the con-
17 duit from the cienega grounds in and about the mouth of the
18 Y tunnel.

19 Q Then the column which is headed Y tunnel division box
20 includes the water measured in the next preceding column?

21 A Yes, sir; where the measurements are made on the same
22 dates that would be strictly true.

23 Q And additional water flowing from the cienegas?

24 A Yes; in excess of the Y tunnel weir.

25 Q Was that water which was collected into the trench
26 or cut leading from the Y tunnel southerly and of which
27 you produced some photographs here?

28 A In part I judge it was. I know that ground was moist
29 and I presume in part it was collected into the pipe line at

1 The first movement for this year was the
2 February 11, 1887, and was a movement from the 1st
3 and 2nd, and was called "movement of the
4 year class," the first being of 1887 from that year
5 and the second from 1888.
6 The first of the movement was from 1887 to 1891
7 and the second from 1891 to 1895.
8 The first movement was from 1887 to 1891
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31 and the second from 1891 to 1895.

1 a point farther down. It was probably all in the trench
2 leading up to the Y tunnel.

3 Q You mean farther south on the Y tunnel?

4 A Whatever water came in in excess of what was run over
5 the weir in the Y tunnel would come in from the wet or moist
6 cienega ground in the next 1000 or 1200 feet south from the
7 tunnel or from the junction where it branched.

8 Q What was the situation of this Y tunnel division box,
9 and has it any other designation on the exhibits of the
10 plaintiff here?

11 A On plaintiff's exhibit 1 it has the simple designation
12 of "division box" and the box is marked in the pipe line
13 leading from the junction of the branches of the Y tunnel at
14 an elevation of 1353. It is near the center of the east
15 line of section 4, township 1 south, range 7 west.

16 Q In the column headed "Tunnel No. 2" in that tabulation,
17 which I understand to be the same as the Lady tunnel,--
18 is that correct?

19 A That is correct.

20 A I notice a measurement of June 5, 1900, which seems so
21 much greater than the other measurements both before and
22 following it that it occurs to me that it must be erroneous.
23 As I have it here it is 296.85.

24 A If you cut the 2 off on the 1 ft head side--

25 Q Then it is 96.85 instead of 296.?

26 A It is an error in copying. I haven't had occasion to
27 correct the record yet.

28 Q The fluctuation in the flow of the tunnel there during
29 that season seem to be very considerable. For example, on

1 a person to whom I am indebted, I am indebted to the person
2 indebted to me, I am indebted to the person
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30 to whom I am indebted, I am indebted to the person

1 August 7 the quantity is given as 189.35, while on August
2 31 it was only 99.90. Do you know anything about that as
3 to any reason why it should have fallen off some 90 inches
4 between August 7 and August 31?

5 A The foot note at the bottom of that tabulation will
6 explain that. You notice a star after the measurement of
7 August 31, and a foot note at the bottom, which is explan-
8 tory. It says "Cucamonga water not included." On August 7
9 the Cucamonga water was included.

10 A I didn't observe the star or asterisk. It is indicated
11 here with the character for cents-- c with a mark across it.
12 In the column next to the last on that tabulation, it is
13 headed "Lone Star tunnel; February 4, 1900-- all of the
14 measurements on this tabulation refer to 1900--
15 February 4, the Lone Star tunnel is credited with a flow
16 there of 17.06 inches. Is that correct?

17 A That is.

18 Q Can you describe the Lone Star tunnel as it existed
19 at that time?

20 A The Lone Star tunnel at that time was what is shown on
21 defendants' exhibit B and C as Lone Star tunnel No. 1. It
22 began at a point just north of Base line and ran in a north-
23 westerly direction up to a point designated as well no. 1 on
24 defendants exhibit C.

25 Q There have been two Lone Star tunnels, have there not?

26 A There are two.

27 Q And this one was the first one constructed in order of
28 time?

29 A Yes, sir.

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1 referred to by plaintiffs here as well no. 9 in some of
2 their exhibits.

3 Q. That is not the well that the defendants have called no.
4 9 at the head of the lady tunnel?

5 A. No, sir; the number 9 is the designation of the plaintiffs.

6 Q. Now the weir where you measured in 1905 the 17 and a
7 fraction inches is situated where in that tunnel?

8 A. At the mouth of the tunnel in the measuring box, where
9 the water comes to the surface, and is marked on the map
10 just north of 16th Street and right close to the northwest
11 corner of the 30-acre tract. There is a designation on
12 the map of a small rectangle with the words "Lone Star Weir
13 in Band Box No. 5." And in my measurements that weir had
14 been termed Cusamonga Well No. 5.

15 Q. What was that 17 inches and a fraction measured there
16 February 5, 1905? What was the origin of the water which
17 you measured at that point?

18 A. Gravity water.

19 Q. Was there any water flowing out of the well into the
20 tunnel, or do you know?

21 A. I didn't examine.

22 Q. Do you know whether that well flowed any water into the
23 tunnel?

24 A. My impression is that it did send.

25 Q. Do you know how much? Did you ever make any measurements
26 to see?

27 A. I don't know what part came through the well and what
28 part came adjacent to the tunnel. I never made any measure-
29 ment for that purpose.

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Q Have you any knowledge on the subject?

A I have some knowledge obtained from others, which was hearsay knowledge.

Q I didn't ask you about that.

A I said I made no measurement to determine.

Q And you never saw the part of the tunnel into which the well discharges if it discharges at all?

A The only personal record I have of that would be some occasional records of measurements to ascertain the depth to water in that well. And the depth to water was above the bottom of the well or right at the bottom of the well, indicating that the water stood in the well at a level so that it flowed out into the tunnel.

Q What is the depth of the tunnel below the surface of the ground?

A I can't give it to you off hand. I have it in some of my papers in my room. I haven't it here.

Q Was there any other excavation connected with the tunnel at that time besides that well?

A Yes; there was another well at a point south easterly from this well I already described.

Q You call it "A", do you?

A "A".

Q The same thing as plaintiffs' well 9?

A Yes, sir; in recent testimony.

Q That was connected with the tunnel at what distance below the other well-- the first well?

A About 700 feet.

Q Was there any other excavation connected with the tunnel

1 at the time you made that measurement besides those two wells
2 A There were one or two shafts used for construction
3 purposes. I don't know of any other bored wells except
4 those two.

5 That tunnel was not connected with the later tunnel
6 called the Lone Star tunnel no. 2?

7 Not at that time. Subsequently they were connected.

8 Q Now later, on March 11, of that year, it appears from
9 this tabulation that the discharge from that tunnel was
10 68.1 inches, with the letter "P" following. I suppose that
11 means that something was pumping.

12 A My record here shows March 12 of that year.

13 Q Yes; that is the figure.

14 A That the amount of water taken from the tunnel was
15 68.1 inches, and the letter P indicates that the pumping
16 plant had been in operation at the time of that measurement.

17 Q A pumping plant in which well?

18 A I am not sure but what there was a pumping plant at
19 each of those wells. There was certainly one at one of them
20 and I believe there was a time when there was one at each
21 of them. I won't be positive as to that but I believe I am
22 correct.

23 Q All right. A little farther down in the column, June
24 5, there is a measurement of 29.84, marked "pumping". Were
25 the same conditions obtaining then?

26 A There was a pump of some kind running evidently, when
27 throwing as much water as a few days earlier or a few days
28 later it would indicate that there was one well being pumped.

29 Q Did you afterwards make a measurement at that same well

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers want and what problems they are trying to solve. Once a need is identified, the next step is to develop a concept that addresses that need. This is often done through brainstorming sessions with a team of designers and engineers. The concept is then refined through prototyping and testing, with feedback from potential users being used to make improvements. Finally, the product is manufactured and distributed to the market. Throughout this process, it is important to maintain a focus on the user's needs and to iterate on the design as much as possible to ensure that the final product is both useful and desirable.

at the mouth of Lone Star Tunnel No. 1?

Yes, sir.

Are those measurements in this record?

They are.

Where?

In the tabulation presented of the Cusumonga Water Company's wells. The measurements of water at that weir were marked as measurements under the heading of Cusumonga weir no. 5.

Between the year 1900 and the year 1904 did you have any measurements of that tunnel?

I think not. I have been unable to find any in my records, and I have been through the records.

Have you given in these tables all the measurements you have in that tunnel at any time?

That was my intention. I have aimed to put every one in there; and if I have left out any it is an oversight.

In this tabulation of water measurements of the Cusumonga Red Hill District the column headed "Ck Div Box" means "Creek Division Box" and is the point of measurement of the water coming from the creek channel, I presume, -- the same as weir no. 8?

I presume that is correct. I would like to look at it though. I do not find those designations that you refer to. Let me look at your transcript.

The right hand column.

Oh, you are referring to 1900. Pardon me. I thought it was 1904. That means creek division box.

And it means weir no. 8?

1 Q. Measuring the water taken out of the creek channel?

2 A. Yes, sir; and which I have sometimes referred to as "Big
3 Springs."

4 Q. Asking your attention for a moment to the measurements
5 of the pumped water north of 10th Street for the years
6 1907 and '8, which appear in the reporter's transcript at
7 pages 2477 and 2478--

8 A. I have a copy.

9 Q. Are those measurements there reported the result of any
10 observation by personal measurement of the water, or are
11 they taken from the automatic registering device?

12 A. From my personal measurements.

13 Q. Was the automatic registering device in place at the
14 time those measurements were taken?

15 A. No, sir; it was not.

16 Q. Not in 1907 or '08?

17 A. That is correct.

18 Q. Why was it discarded?

19 A. It was discarded because it got out of order and wouldn't
20 work.

21 Q. At what time was it discarded?

22 A. It wasn't used after the season of 1905, and I think
23 during the period --1906-- I think some of the mechanism
24 was used somewhere else and when I came to be ready to use
25 it the mechanism was not in order and wouldn't run and I
26 didn't use it. I think it was taken away and used at some
27 other point. Either the recording apparatus at the mouth
28 of the Lady tunnel or the San Antonio tunnel got out of or -
29 der and they substituted the one from Fox C, and when pump-

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It felt like a fresh blanket after a long, hot summer.

2. The second thing I noticed was the sound of the birds. They were singing a beautiful melody that I had never heard before.

3. The third thing I noticed was the smell of the flowers. They were so fragrant and sweet, it was like being in a garden.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the sight of the mountains. They were so majestic and beautiful, it was like looking at a masterpiece.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the feeling of the sun. It was so warm and bright, it was like a warm embrace.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the taste of the food. It was so delicious and fresh, it was like a feast.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the sound of the water. It was so soothing and calming, it was like a lullaby.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the sight of the people. They were so friendly and welcoming, it was like being home.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the feeling of the wind. It was so light and breezy, it was like a gentle touch.

10. The tenth thing I noticed was the sight of the stars. They were so bright and beautiful, it was like looking at a galaxy.

1 ing operations commenced in the year 1907 it was not avail-
2 able, and I think the particular machine I had at box C
3 was known as a Rising & Sanders automatic register, and I
4 recollect sending it in to Los Angeles to have it repaired
5 and Mr. Rising who was the mechanist who designed it could
6 not make it work, and I didn't purchase a new one.

7 Q Have you summarized those measurements which are found
8 at 2487 and B, the wells north of 16th Street, for the seas-
9 on of 1907 and '8?

10 A Yes, sir; I have summarized them and made my deduction
11 in annual inches and I know that went in in some of my
12 tabulations.

13 Q Was it in that part of your testimony in which you state
14 the amount of depletion from the hypothetical square mile
15 of gravels?

16 A I don't recollect if it was in that tabulation.

17 Q In that statement that you gave?

18 A I have used it directly or indirectly once or twice,
19 but the tabulation to which I refer was the one in which I
20 gave the pumped water from 16th Street, and in that tabula-
21 tion you will find that I gave the annual amount.

22 Q The next tabulation to which I will direct your atten-
23 tion briefly is the one headed Cucamonga Water Company Well
24 K, found at page 2462 of the Reporter's transcript. The first
25 measurement is June 30, 1906, is that right?

26 A I have a copy before me.

27 Q The measurements begin June 30, 1906, do they not?

28 A Yes, sir.

29 Q Had you ever made any previous measurements in that well?

1. The first sentence is a simple sentence. It contains a subject and a predicate.

2. The second sentence is a complex sentence. It contains a main clause and a subordinate clause.

3. The third sentence is a compound sentence. It contains two main clauses joined by a conjunction.

4. The fourth sentence is a simple sentence. It contains a subject and a predicate.

5. The fifth sentence is a complex sentence. It contains a main clause and a subordinate clause.

6. The sixth sentence is a compound sentence. It contains two main clauses joined by a conjunction.

7. The seventh sentence is a simple sentence. It contains a subject and a predicate.

8. The eighth sentence is a complex sentence. It contains a main clause and a subordinate clause.

9. The ninth sentence is a compound sentence. It contains two main clauses joined by a conjunction.

10. The tenth sentence is a simple sentence. It contains a subject and a predicate.

1 A I made measurements to the surface of the water of that
2 well and it appears in the tabulations.

3 Q I refer to the quantity of water in the well-- discharged
4 from the well.

5 A That is the first measurement I ever took-- as recorded.

6 Q Does the tabulation show all the measurements you ever
7 made as to the discharge of the well?

8 A Yes; unless there is some clerical omission in copying
9 from my note books.

10 Q Was that well first pumped in June, 1906?

11 A I can't give you the date of its first pumping.

12 Q I notice you have a note "pump installed in 1906."

13 A I know that is the year the pump was installed and that
14 the Ontario Power Company wired the pump up and connected
15 with it. I don't know the exact date, but this measurement
16 would indicate that it was some time not much earlier than
17 June 30. It was never pumped before that to my knowledge.

18 Q Was any use made of it at all?

19 A No; I think not. The shaft was covered over there for
20 years to my knowledge, even in the Sciherson case. I got the
21 depth to water at that point.

22 Q Who used that water?

23 A The Cucamonga Water Company installed the machinery and
24 took the water into their pipe system.

25 Q On whose land is it situated?

26 A I don't know of my own knowledge.

27 Q Do you know who is in possession of it?

28 A The Cucamonga Water Company seems to be. It seems to
29 be a part of their holdings.

1. The Commission is not a court of law and it is not a court of equity. It is a body of men and women who are appointed by the President and the Senate to investigate and report on the conduct of the President.

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1 Q The next tabulation is the record of rainfall found on
2 page 2487 of the transcript, kept at 22nd Street, Ontario
3 ~~territory~~ Colony by A. I. Harwood. That record, I think
4 you stated, was kept by Harwood from 1901 to 1902. By whom
5 was it kept the remainder of the time which is apparently
6 covered by it? That is, until February, 1903?

7 A I presume by Mr. Harwood. This card was printed evidently
8 at the end of that season of 1902 and the balance of the
9 figures were some of them placed by me and some by Mr.
10 Shepherd or someone in the employ of the San Antonio Water
11 Company from the original record which was loaned by Mr.
12 Harwood to us, copies of which I presented to Mr. Wright
13 for his examination.

14 Q I suppose the tabulation of the continued measurements
15 made by you at the mouth of the Lone Star Tunnel No. 1 are
16 those which are headed Cucamonga Weir Records, by J. A. Trakk,
17 commencing July 9, 1904, appearing at page 2491 of the trans-
18 cript?

19 A That is correct. That is a continuation of the measure-
20 ments at that point.

21 Q Give me the measurement of July 9, 1904. It is obliterated
22 here.

23 A I don't think I made a measurement on that particular
24 date.

25 Q There seems to be here.

26 A That applied to some other weir. Whenever you find
27 blanks there was no water there, or I was unable to get into
28 the box.

29 Q The figures here have been written and have been ob-

[illegible]

1 literated, and I thought possibly it was a mere accident.

2 A No, sir; it should be a blank under that date.

3 Q Weir No. 6, stated in that tabulation that I have just
4 mentioned, is the place of measuring water from that source?
5 No. 5, I understand you,, is from the Lone Star Tunnel No. 1.

6 A Yes, sir, exclusively.

7 Q No. 6 is water appearing where?

8 A No. 6 is a record of water flowing over a weir at a point
9 near the southeast corner of the 35-acre tract. It is water
10 that was pumped from the Lone Star Tunnel No. 2 and raised
11 to the surface of the ground at that point to irrigate some
12 land which laid above the elevation of the Lone Star Tun-
13 nel No. 2, and it reduced the output of water from the Lone
14 Star Tunnel No. 2 which is measured over weir No. 7. The
15 amount of that-- whatever is shown on weir 6. In other words,
16 it was abstracted from Lone Star Tunnel No. 2, and only
17 for a short time that season. I don't think it has been used
18 in recent years.

19 Q You say here that the weir 7 or the measurements you
20 have under the head of weir 7 record the total output of
21 Lone Star Tunnel No. 2?

22 A That is true with the exception of the three dates that
23 I have shown here. On those particular dates some water was
24 being pumped from Lone Star Tunnel No. 2.

25 Q There seems to be a very great fluctuation in the dis-
26 charge there from the Lone Star Tunnel No. 2, if the fig-
27 ures here appearing are correct. On July 9 it seems there
28 was 96.00 inches. Is that correct?

29 A That is correct.

1. The first of these is the fact that the total number of cases of the disease in the United States in 1918 was 1,000,000. This is a very large number, and it is not surprising that the disease has been the subject of much research. The second of these is the fact that the disease has been found in many other countries, and it is not surprising that it has been the subject of much research. The third of these is the fact that the disease has been found in many other countries, and it is not surprising that it has been the subject of much research.

Q And on October 13 only 13.31 inches.

A On October 13 the pump at weir no. 6 was in operation and 42.04 inches were being pumped out and that should be added to the 13.31 to give the total output on that date.

Q And so with the two measurements immediately below, one on November 19 and one on December 13?

A Yes; I think by an inspection of the records of weir no. 7 on August 8 it will be observed that there must have been water pumped at shaft no. 6 or weir no. 6 on that date, for on August 8 there was only 35.35 inches flowing over weir no. 7. But for some cause I never measured that upper weir. I couldn't get in to measure it.

Q Do you remember that you couldn't get in or that you didn't get in?

A Not particularly as to that date but as to a number of dates that season, I couldn't get into the box.

Q That tunnel no. 2 was bulkheaded, was it not?

A Yes, sir.

Q In what year, do you know?

A I don't know.

Q When did you first observe it to be bulkheaded?

A I think it was called to my attention some time in 1905. I think January 7, 1905. My notes would indicate that the tunnel was bulkheaded, as there was only 2 inches and a fraction flowing from the tunnel.

Q The putting of the bulkhead had the effect of stopping the flow of water out of the tunnel?

A The greater part of it yes, sir.

Q Your measurement of January 7, 1905, was 2.2?

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

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State of New York, Albany, 18th April 1867.

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...and a half ...

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1 Q Yes; there was many days when I have been to the box
2 when I made no effort to measure it when there was only an
3 inch or two.

4 The Court: I don't understand what you mean by stopping
5 the water except a small part of it. Is you mean leakage?

6 A Yes, sir; what flowed around it and came around.

7 Q The purpose of the bulkhead was to stop the flow?

8 A That is the object, but it doesn't accomplish it. I
9 don't know of any tunnel that is completely stopped.

10 Mr. Britt: In 1906, on January 7, you came to have meas-
11 ured both those tunnels, no. 1 and no. 2, 23.70 inches in
12 no. 1 and 2.10 in no. 2.

13 A Those are the correct figures.

14 Q Was either of them being pumped at that time?

15 A I find no note that is explanatory, but I am of the
16 opinion that that was pumped on that date.

17 Q That is, no. 1?

18 A Yes, sir; I remember distinctly that the season was a
19 dry one up to the 9th of that month when we had a heavy
20 rain, and I presume on or about the 9th the pumping ceased.

21 Q Now in that tabulation before you to which I am refer-
22 ing, as well as the one of which it is a continuation,
23 the creek division box, weir no. 6, appears at the right hand
24 column?

25 A Yes, sir.

26 Q Let me inquire of you, Mr. Trask, if the water flowing at
27 that point does not quickly ~~then~~ feel the effects of
28 rainfall owing to the fact that weir no. 6 measures
29 the water coming from the channels of the creek and that

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1 channel is quickly flushed up with the flood water as the
2 result of the rainfall up to a very considerable amount?
3 That is, it would respond much quicker to a fall of rain
4 than would this tunnel no. 1 or tunnel no. 2 of the Lone
5 Star tunnels.

6 A That would be true as regards the surface drainage im-
7 mediately about that point. Those springs rise in a chan-
8 nel itself. It has a drainage axis or line of quite an
9 area of land, and immediately following a rain and during
10 a rain there would be considerable run-off that would be
11 local. That would disappear a few days after a storm,
12 however.

13 Q From the Base Line road or sixteenth street, going down
14 there, there is quite a drainage channel which would
15 feed the channel of the creek?

16 A There is a local drainage area which is of some
17 considerable extent which contributes to the surface run-
18 off of the channel.

19 Q On the east side of the Red Hill and also from the
20 slopes of the Red Hill to the east?

21 A There is very little drainage area on the east that
22 would run in there; but on the west it would drain
23 everything from the axial summit of the Red Hill.-- every-
24 thing lying north of the entrance to the pipe line.

25 Q In that connection, you can be kind enough the other
26 day to let me see a copy of a map which we assumed was ex-
27 hibit 12 in the *Jefferson* case, and I now show the copy
28 to you and I inquire if that map was made by you or under
29 your direction?

[illegible]

1 A That was made by me-- No, I think it was prepared und-
2 er Mr. Finkle's direction. I furnished some of the notes
3 that went into this map.

4 Q You located the various wells and water developments
5 that appear on it, did you not? That is, I mean you
6 ascertained where they ought to be on this map, assuming
7 that it was a picture of the country about the Red Hill.

8 A I didn't do the office work on this. I made surveys
9 locating the wells of the San Antonio Water Company at
10 that time and took bench levels over them, and I made a
11 survey locating the westerly margin of the big Red Hill.
12 I made a survey locating some of the wells north of the
13 90-acre tract, and much of this data was taken from some
14 map supplied by Stowell which was furnished the company
15 of the negotiations for some of the water,
16 and I presume there was some of Mr. Bright's records.

17 Q Did that map in 1900 or in the early part of the year
18 1900 correctly depict the relative situation of the cienega-
19 gas and the Cucamonga wash?

20 A I made no survey of that to show those lines.

21 Q You testified from this map?

22 A If my testimony says I made the survey, I am wrong.
23 I have no recollection of doing so.

24 Q I don't say that your testimony so states, but I want
25 to know whether or not that map depicts with substantial
26 correctness the cienegas relative to the Red Hill at that
27 time.

28 A Approximately so; substantially so. I think, however,
29 that these cienegas that are sketched in here were sketched

[illegible]

1 id from an examination of another map more than I can real
2 actual knowledge of conditions on the ground. I know that
3 so far as instrumental location of the points, that my
4 work was confined principally to the wells in order to
5 refer them to the section corners and make them appear
6 in their relative position on the map.

7 Q The Y tunnel depicted on that map shows substantially
8 the Y tunnel with reference to the cienega at that time
9 below it, doesn't it?

10 A I can't swear to that because as I say this was put in
11 here by guess. More or less of it was taken from another
12 map. That is, there were no surveys made for those loca-
13 tions that I recollect of. I know there was a cienega
14 there but I don't know the area of it. I can't say whether
15 this was a very close approximation or whether it was
16 less than the area or more, but it was undoubtedly put
17 there to represent at that time the possible picture we
18 had of that area. I don't know whether Mr. Finkle did
19 this personally or his draftsman. I presume his drafts-
20 man did. I know this map was prepared in Mr. Finkle's
21 office and I furnished some of the data for those wells.
22 Further than that I am only surmising.

23 The Court: Does the legend throw any light on it?

24 A It does not show.

25 Q Mr. Britt: I am not caring ^{about} ~~to know~~ the literal exacti-
26 tude or perfect accuracy of the map at that time, but I
27 would like to have your recollection as to whether it
28 showed with substantial correctness the situation of the
29 wash relative to the cienegas on each side and the Y

[illegible]

1 tunnel and the Red Mill.

2 A My recollection is that this depicts the ground which
3 had been cienega ground in the past as best they could be
4 put on there, rather than the cienega ground of the date
5 on which it was made. That is my recollection of it.
6 I think the object was to show that ground had been
7 cienega ground rather than what was in that condition.
8 That is my opinion of the purpose of this map at that time.
9 For I know that Cienega B was pretty well dried up, and
10 according to this map there was a considerable area.

11 Q I will look up your testimony in that case, and per-
12 haps it will refresh your recollection.

13 The Court: Is that map a copy of one which you say
14 cannot be found in the files?

15 A I am told it cannot be found. I have not made a search
16 for it. That is a copy of one of the exhibits of the de-
17 fendant in the Tscherson case. It is my personal copy
18 which I retained.

19 Mr. Stevens: Was it 12?

20 A I can't tell you. You might ascertain by reading my
21 testimony or Mr. Finkle's.

22 Mr. McKisley: It was unquestionably 12.

23 Mr. Britt: Yes; I think so. This map conforms quite
24 accurately to the map that was described in that case from
25 which Mr. Trask testified ^{for} ~~after~~ very much length of in-
26 terrogation by Judge Gregg. I endeavored to find the other
27 day exhibit 12 in the Clerk's office but without success.

28 Mr. McKisley: Some of the Tscherson papers went over
29 into the Smith case.

[illegible]

1 Mr. Britt: So the Clerk informed me. I had his assist-
2 ance but we could not find it. At page 2497 of the trans-
3 cript appears a copy of a tabulation which you gave touch-
4 ing the output of the Sunset tunnel and wells. The first
5 measurement of it appears to be November 12, 1904. The
6 figures are 25.45 inches. You have your copy?

7 A. I have.

8 Q. Was that the first measurement you had ever made of
9 the Sunset tunnel and wells?

10 A. Yes, sir.

11 Q. Do you know when that tunnel was constructed?

12 A. No, I do not. I think that time has been put in to the
13 record by some witness, but I don't recollect it.

14 Q. What was that measurement of November 12, 1904? A
15 measurement of the wells and tunnel combined? 25.45?

16 A. The tunnel, I don't think ever made any water. I think
17 all the water was pumped water that went through the tun-
18 nel. The tunnel simply reduced the lift from the well.
19 That was its purpose. So all that water came from the
20 well in each measurement.

21 Q. How many of those wells are there?

22 A. Two.

[illegible]

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only the second slightly reduced one left from the wall.

1 Q There are one or two questions here in some sort paren-
2 thetical. State if you please the result of the measurement
3 which you made July 15, 1898, of the water flowing in the
4 Creek division box, above the winery; the weir number 8 that
5 we have spoken of here?

6 A The Creek Division Box was 89.44 inches.

7 Q And on September 15, 1898?

8 A It was 86.19 inches.

9 Q Have you any measurements of the water at the Creek
10 Division Box in 1901 or 1902? You gave several here in 1900.

11 A No, sir; I have no measurements between the 1900 measure-
12 ments and the 1904 measurements.

13 Q I will ask your attention next to some measurements of
14 the Sourvine well, one half to three quarters of a mile nor-
15 therly from the Haskell well, that you gave in the form of
16 a tabulation copied at page 2500 of the reporter's transcript.

17 A I have the copy before me.

18 Q The first measurement appearing there is of date Jul-
19 9, 1904, and the quantity of water pumped was 33.3 inches.

20 A Correct.

21 Q Do you know when that well first began to be pumped?

22 A Not of my own personal knowledge.

23 Q Had you ever measured it previous to this date, July 9,
24 1904?

25 A I have no recollection of making a measurement of the
26 pumping of water there; I know in the preparation of the Has-
27 kell case I measured the depth to the water in the shaft
28 there.

29 Q It was not pumped at that time, was it?

[illegible]

2
1 A I think not; I have no recollection of ever seeing it
2 pumped until 1904.

3 Q Did it first begin to be pumped in 1904?

4 A I don't know; my recollection is that it was not pumping
5 in 1900 or 1899, and when I visited it and made measurements;
6 it showed that it was pumping on this date, and between those
7 dates I paid no visits there so far as I remember.

8 Q Now, we will take a short excursion to the mouth of the
9 Canyon; your tabulation of water at the mouth of the Can-
10 yon, or measurements of water there, and in the Ioamosa tun-
11 nel appears at pages 2506 and 2507 of the reporter's tran-
12 script: you have that tabulation, have you.

13 A I have.

14 Q And the first measurement given is August 16, 1889, tunnel
15 47 inches, and Creek 193.50: that is correct is it?

16 A That is correct.

17 Q Or a total of 200.50 inches. Was that the date of your
18 first observation of that Ioamosa tunnel?

19 A That was the date of my first water measurement there;
20 I did some work for the Ioamosa people in the latter part of
21 the year 1887 or the early part of the year 1888.

22 Q What was the nature of the work that you did then?

23 A I ran a line for a pipe line, from the Contag place,
24 through to the Iowa Colony.

25 Q Where is the Iowa Colony situated with reference to the
26 mouth of the Cucamonga Canyon?

27 A It is situated easterly and somewhat south.

28 Q About what distance?

29 A I should say something like two miles, approximately.

Q And what was the length of the line that you ran for that

1 I have been thinking of you very much lately
2 and wondering how you are getting on.
3 I hope you are well and happy.
4 I have been very busy lately, but I
5 still find time to write to my friends.
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26 and wondering how you are getting on.
27 I hope you are well and happy.
28 I have been very busy lately, but I
29 still find time to write to my friends.
30 I hope you are well and happy.

3
1 association?

2 A I am unable to say from recollection.

3 Q Was it a line for a tunnel?

4 A It was a line for a pipe, to convey the water from the
5 Sontag place easterly, a little south of east, through to
6 their pipe system; prior to that they had a ditch and flume,
7 which was going to pieces rapidly; I ran the line and they
8 replaced the ditch and flume by the pipe line.

9 Q Had they a tunnel previous to that?

10 A Well, I don't know just the date of the running of that
11 tunnel; I think they were working on that at that time.

12 I did not go down into the canyon, then; you remember on our
13 trip to the Canyon we made a stop near the Sontag place,
14 which must be about a third of a mile below the mouth of the
15 tunnel, in the canyon; I did not go above that point at the
16 time I made my survey, although I saw water running out at
17 that point, but I did not make any measurement of it, and I
18 did not make any measurement of the tunnel or creek.

19 Q You don't know when that tunnel was constructed?

20 A That is correct.

21 Q Did the old flume you speak of connect with the tunnel?

22 A No, sir; it connected with the cement pipe line near the
23 Sontag place, or it may have been a flume at that time; the
24 field of my operations at that time was confined between the
25 points of the Sontag place and the upper end of the distribu-
26 ting system of the Iowa Colony.

27 Q I am trying to get at the circumstance of the period
28 of their diversion - when it began - as near as possible;
29 they had some sort of a conduit there extending from the Lon-

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car's interior. I shivered slightly, my hands instinctively reaching for my pockets. I pulled out my keys and found a small, folded piece of paper tucked away. It was a note from the hotel, reminding me to check in at 10 PM. I sighed, realizing I had forgotten to ask the receptionist for the key card. I looked around, the streetlights casting long, dark shadows on the wet pavement. The city was quiet, a rare sight for a place known for its constant hum. I took a deep breath, the cold air filling my lungs. I was alone, and for the first time in a long while, I felt a sense of peace. I walked towards the hotel, the note in my pocket a small comfort in the vast, unfamiliar city.

4
1 tag place to the Iowa Colony, did they, in 1887?

2 A Yes, sir.

3 Q And it was then an old flume?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q Do you know how much water was taken through it?

6 A I do not; I never made any effort to measure it; I saw
7 water running in the flume and it had the appearance of hav-
8 ing been there many years.

9 Q Was it diverted from the Truckee Creek?

10 A Any water they would get at that point had to come from
11 the creek prior to the running of the tunnel and after the
12 completion of the tunnel the waters were joined.

13 Q You don't know how much they were accustomed to take in
14 the old flume?

15 A I do not.

16 Q When you ran a survey for a pipe line did that take the
17 place of the old flume?

18 A The pipe line took the place of the old flume.

19 Q What was the capacity of the pipe line?

20 A I don't remember.

21 Q Was its intake at the same point as that of the old flume?

22 A I believe it was; it was not far removed from it in
23 any case.

24 Q And was that prior or subsequent to the construction of
25 the Iosmota tunnel?

26 A I think it was prior to the completion of the tunnel.

27 Q Was the tunnel under construction then?

28 A I wouldn't be positive as to that but my opinion is
29 that it was.

and there he was, all day, in 1901

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And he was there all day?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you find any other things there?

A. I do not know. I was there all day, but I do not know.

Q. Did you find any other things there?

A. I do not know. I was there all day, but I do not know.

Q. Did you find any other things there?

A. I do not know. I was there all day, but I do not know.

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A. I do not know. I was there all day, but I do not know.

Q. Did you find any other things there?

A. I do not know. I was there all day, but I do not know.

Q. Did you find any other things there?

1 Q When the tunnel was constructed did the water from the
2 tunnel flow through this pipe line that you laid out?

3 A It would, mingled with the creek water.

4 Q What was the purpose of the tunnel - to develop water or
5 to carry it from the creek?

6 A The purpose of the tunnel was for increasing the sup-
7 ply of water for the consumers.

8 Q Do you know whether it had that effect?

9 A To some extent it did.

10 Q Where was the tunnel constructed - along the margin of
11 the creek or in the creek-bed?

12 A Well, the canyon channel is in quite firm rock with a
13 wash boulder bed, probably three or four hundred feet wide
14 at the point of the tunnel, and the line of the canyon channel
15 is quite sinuous, and the tunnel is run through a projecting
16 hill or mass of rock; at a bend in the canyon it runs
17 through this projecting rock, and runs out into the wash of
18 the canyon at a point north of the projection.

19 Q Do you remember on the 10th inst. when a party of attor-
20 nays and others accompanying the presiding officer of this
21 court went up to the mouth of the canyon, and stopped where
22 there were two live oak trees situated right on the margin of
23 the bluff, looking down into the creek? Do you recall that?

24 A I do.

25 Q Where is that tunnel situated with reference to that
26 point?

27 A It was almost immediately north.

28 Q Is there one of these maps upon which you could indicate
29 it?

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first, forty-second, forty-third, forty-fourth, forty-fifth, forty-sixth, forty-seventh, forty-eighth, forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh, fifty-eighth, fifty-ninth, sixtieth, sixty-first, sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth, sixty-fifth, sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, sixty-eighth, sixty-ninth, seventieth, seventy-first, seventy-second, seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth, seventy-sixth, seventy-seventh, seventy-eighth, seventy-ninth, eightieth, eighty-first, eighty-second, eighty-third, eighty-fourth, eighty-fifth, eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth, eighty-ninth, ninetieth, ninety-first, ninety-second, ninety-third, ninety-fourth, ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth, and one hundredth.

1 A I doubt very much, if the detail is sufficient on these
2 maps to indicate the location of that tunnel with any
3 precision.

4 Q If you have a red pencil it probably will make it more
5 distinct.

6 A I will mark in red a parallel line that will be the ap-
7 proximate location of that tunnel, as I can best do so.

8 (On Exhibit 1) In the section immediately north of section
9 20 there is no number of section, and I have written in red
10 pencil the figures "17" which gives the number of that section
11 and in that section in the easterly half of it I have marked
12 two parallel lines and written opposite them the capital
13 letters "I" and "T", as the approximate location of the loa-
14 mosa tunnel in the canyon of the Cucamonga drainage area.

15 Q That tunnel is about on a level with the channel of the
16 creek is it, or below the channel, at that point?

17 A The grade of that tunnel comes out on a level with the
18 wash at a point immediately north of the point on the brink
19 of the hill at the two oak trees where the Court and those
20 with him stood, - comes out on a level with the wash at that
21 point; and the canyon grade is quite heavy, and the tunnel
22 itself runs on a light grade through the spur of the moun-
23 tain, out under and into the wash material on the north side
24 of the spur, and under the creek.

25 Q When you made the measurement August 16, 1889, tunnel
26 47 inches, Creek 135.50 inches was all the water being taken
27 then through the pipe line to this Iowa Colony? There was
28 200 inches and a fraction.

29 A Not all; Mr. Montag owns the place at the mouth of the Can-

1. I must emphasize the detail of the following
2. as to the details of the following
3. the following
4. as to the details of the following
5. the following
6. I will now give a general idea of the
7. the following details of the following
8. the following details of the following
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1 yon, and had some rights in that tunnel; he was one of the
2 joint owners of that tunnel and had a certain amount of
3 water, the volume of which I do not recollect; and he has
4 used it there on his place; that water was first abstracted
5 from the total amount, and the balance went into a sash-box
6 and into the pipe line.

7 Q And has so run ever since has it?

8 A At times I have found half or two-thirds running on the
9 gravels near the Sontag place; such times as I have been up
10 there, during the winter season, when it was evidently not
11 required for irrigation purposes.

12 Q My question should have been restricted to the irriga-
13 ting season.

14 A I think during the irrigation season they have taken through
15 the capacity of the pipe line, which I think is about 100
16 inches.

17 Q February 5, 1900 you measured there 100 inches; was that
18 of both creek and tunnel?

19 A That was a total combined discharge of creek and tunnel.

20 Q Was it all going then through the pipe line, less some
21 that Sontag took?

22 A Yes, sir; with the exception of what he abstracted, the
23 balance was going into the pipe system.

24 Q May 13, 1904, it seems you measured in the tunnel
25 101.90 inches, and that there was some water, 30 or 60
26 inches passing down the creek.

27 A You will note in the measurements following, the date of
28 May 13, 1904, I have made two classifications, tunnel and
29 creek; wherever it says "tunnel" it means all of the waters

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regulation is vital. There are several other factors that can affect the regulation of the immune system, including stress, diet, and exercise.

and the following conditions are satisfied:

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11. I think that the 12-13th century was the best time to live in.

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and, therefore, the following results are obtained:

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1 that were taken through the tunnel and put into the measuring
2 box; that water at all times was made up of all the
3 tunnel water plus some creek water; and where I have used the
4 word "creek" from that date on, it means water that was
5 passing in the creek channel, and below the point of diversion
6 into the tunnel and pipe system which we have just discussed.
7

8 Q That was following May 13, 1904?

9 A That is correct.

10 Q Well, I observe, looking over these measurements, that
11 at no time previous to 1900 was there any greater amount of
12 water measured as tunnel water, as water being taken for irrigation
13 than the quantity which you found diverted for that
14 purpose August 16, 1899.

15 A That is correct.

16 Q So that there was no increase of the diversion so far as
17 your measurements show between 1899 and the year 1900?

18 A That would be correct so far as the measurements are concerned,
19 but you will note that the greater part of my measurements
20 were made during the winter and spring months when
21 water probably was not in demand for irrigation purposes.

22 Q I notice that on September 10, 1904 - that was a dry
23 time wasn't it - a dry year?

24 A Yes, sir; the total amount there was only 40.75 inches.

25 Q And also October 28, 1905, that was still in the irrigating
26 season, and there was only 104 inches being diverted: that
27 is true isn't it?

28 A That is true; but I judge from other intervening measurements
29 that they probably took out more water at other seasons

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the
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1. I am not a member of the American Medical Association.

2. I am not a member of the American Dental Association.

3. I am not a member of the American Veterinary Association.

4. I am not a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

5. I am not a member of the American Nurses Association.

6. I am not a member of the American Association of Physiotherapists.

7. I am not a member of the American Association of Podiatrists.

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10. I am not a member of the American Association of Naturopaths.

11. I am not a member of the American Association of Massage Therapists.

12. I am not a member of the American Association of Acupuncturists.

13. I am not a member of the American Association of Herbalists.

14. I am not a member of the American Association of Yoga Instructors.

15. I am not a member of the American Association of Pilates Instructors.

16. I am not a member of the American Association of Tai Chi Instructors.

17. I am not a member of the American Association of Reiki Practitioners.

18. I am not a member of the American Association of Energy Healers.

19. I am not a member of the American Association of Crystal Healers.

20. I am not a member of the American Association of Spiritual Healers.

21. I am not a member of the American Association of Astrologers.

22. I am not a member of the American Association of Palm Readers.

23. I am not a member of the American Association of Tarot Readers.

24. I am not a member of the American Association of Mediums.

25. I am not a member of the American Association of Psychic Investigators.

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27. I am not a member of the American Association of Theosophists.

28. I am not a member of the American Association of Rosicrucians.

29. I am not a member of the American Association of Freemasons.

30. I am not a member of the American Association of Shintoes.

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34. I am not a member of the American Association of Sikhs.

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39. I am not a member of the American Association of Bahá'ís.

40. I am not a member of the American Association of Rastafarians.

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61. I am not a member of the American Association of Hungarians.

62. I am not a member of the American Association of Romanians.

63. I am not a member of the American Association of Bulgarians.

64. I am not a member of the American Association of Greeks.

65. I am not a member of the American Association of Turks.

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68. I am not a member of the American Association of Pakistanis.

69. I am not a member of the American Association of Indians.

70. I am not a member of the American Association of Bangladeshis.

71. I am not a member of the American Association of Sri Lankans.

72. I am not a member of the American Association of Nepalis.

73. I am not a member of the American Association of Bhutanees.

74. I am not a member of the American Association of Malaysians.

75. I am not a member of the American Association of Indonesians.

76. I am not a member of the American Association of Filipinos.

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78. I am not a member of the American Association of Laotians.

79. I am not a member of the American Association of Cambodians.

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100. I am not a member of the American Association of Siamese.

9
1 of the year, when I wasn't there, and I have no record of it.

2 Q And even in 1900 the tunnel diversion seems to be only
3 some 19 inches more than it was in 1899.

4 A I think 219 inches.

5 Q I see it is 219.90.

6 A Yes; I think that is the highest diversion I have noted
7 through the pipe line.

8 Q That was July 7th, 1900?

9 A Yes, sir; and I don't think their pipe line to the Colony
10 would carry the full 219 inches; I think there was probably
11 a number of inches of that, possibly the 19, were being
12 spread out there at the Sontag place.

13 Q And it would follow from these measurements and observa-
14 tions that any effect caused by that diversion, that Los-
15 mosa diversion, as you observed it in 1889, must have be-
16 come complete within a very few years afterwards, long be-
17 fore 1900? That is reasonable to suppose isn't it, so far
18 as the depletion of water below at the Cucamonga Springs,
19 that the effect of the diversions by the Losmosa tunnel or
20 the Iowa Colony would have been complete long prior to 1900?

21 A It would have been something of a constant, whenever
22 there was 200 inches or more.

23 Q It had become constant prior to that time?

24 A Prior to 1900?

25 Q Prior to 1900? Ten or eleven years should be sufficient
26 should it not for the effect to be fully felt?

27 A Well, I don't know how steadily they were taking the water
28 out in those earlier years; I have no record or knowledge of
29 it; there ~~were~~ colony was new - at least there were some old

1 groves there but many new ones, and the amount of water
2 they used, whether they used the full amount or not, is
3 something I have no knowledge of; I only know on certain dates
4 I found certain conditions; whether they kept that steady
5 up through the irrigation season is a point that I am not
6 able to answer.

7 Q Have you made some computations and estimates of the ra-
8 pidity of the percolation of the water between the mouth of
9 the Canyon and the Cucamonga Springs?

10 A Well, I don't know that I have made any very careful or
11 exhaustive analyses of the velocity between those two places.
12 I have made some guesses and estimates, at different times.

13 Q That is the distance, in a direct line, between the mouth
14 of the Canyon at the Joosses diversion and the Cucamonga
15 Springs, and by Cucamonga Springs we might understand the
16 main channel of the wash just below the Base line, for the
17 present purposes of this question?

18 A Well, it is approximately three and a half miles to the
19 Base line from the point where they divert.

20 Q Have you made any experiments to determine the velocity
21 with which water percolates through those gravels?

22 A No, sir; I have never made any experiments; I don't
23 recollect ever having made any anywhere to determine defi-
24 nitely the velocity of the travel of water; I have no recol-
25 lection of having made any.

26 Q Water turned into the gravels say at the mouth of the
27 Canyon would in your opinion require how much time to perco-
28 late as far as the 16th street wells of the San Antonio Water
29 Company?

[illegible]

1 Mr. McKinley: Objected to as not cross examination.

2 The Court: Overruled.

3 A I couldn't tell you how long a particular volume of
4 water poured into the gravels at the foothills required in
5 order that that particular volume of water might reach the
6 16th street wells.

7 The Court: That question calls for an opinion about it;
8 have you any opinion about it?

9 A My opinion is that water poured into the surface gravels
10 in places might require a number of years to reach the wells;
11 other places it might - I doubt if any waters poured into
12 the gravels at the mouth of the canyon, and I mean by that
13 the identical water, would reach the location of the wells
14 within two or three years, if it had to work there in perco-
15 lating water.

16 Q That Bodenhauer well, some description of which I have
17 before me now in the record, at page 1016, was constructed by
18 the San Antonio Water Company, or hired rather, at what time?
19 Your first showing of the depth to water is April 26, 1905?

20 A I don't recollect when it was put down.

21 Q Was it a new well or an old well then?

22 A I think it was an old one.

23 Q What was the purpose of putting down that well?

24 A A man named Bodenhauer got an idea that the Colorado Riv-
25 er was flowing there under that land; he put that well down.

26 Q Was he the same water-witch that advised Frankish and
27 Stamm?

28 A No; he was one of that fraternity; he was not the iden-
29 tical one.

the following: objected to as not being a

the same as the

A. I should like to see the

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1 Q That is west of Euclid Avenue somewhere in the debris
2 cone of the San Antonio Creek.

3 A It is a little over a mile west of Euclid Avenue, and is
4 in the debris cone of the San Antonio Canyon.

5 Q Was it ever pumped?

6 A I think it was pumped some. I think in the latter part
7 of the nineties, the time when Ontario was suffering severely
8 for water, I think they pumped some water from there.

9 Q How much water did they get from it?

10 A I don't recollect; no large amount; I think the depth of
11 it lowered - I think the water went down to 100 feet or more
12 when it was pumped.

13 Q The depth does not seem to be great here.

14 A Well, that is the depth of the water level from time to
15 time during the recent years, and there has been more or
16 less rain.

17 Q April 25, 1900, it seems to have been 175.5 feet to water.

18 A An examination of that table indicates a considerable
19 fluctuation during each season which the record continues.
20 That well is in the upper reaches of the debris cone, and
21 apparently there is nothing to resist the discharge
22 of the water through the debris cone, and it drops down rap-
23 idly after the rainy season is over.

24 Q Is there a pipe line connecting with it?

25 A My recollection is that there was a pipe line laid along
26 11st street, easterly from that shaft and water was pumped
27 through that line, or pumped into it and flowed by gravity
28 through the line.

29 Q In your tabulation of the discharge on different dates,

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. of the American people
3. is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
4. in the hands of the American people.
5. The second is the fact that the
6. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
7. in the hands of the American people.
8. The third is the fact that the
9. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
10. in the hands of the American people.
11. The fourth is the fact that the
12. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
13. in the hands of the American people.
14. The fifth is the fact that the
15. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
16. in the hands of the American people.
17. The sixth is the fact that the
18. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
19. in the hands of the American people.
20. The seventh is the fact that the
21. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
22. in the hands of the American people.
23. The eighth is the fact that the
24. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
25. in the hands of the American people.
26. The ninth is the fact that the
27. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
28. in the hands of the American people.
29. The tenth is the fact that the
30. of the American people is a thing of which we are all aware, and is
in the hands of the American people.

1 at well C, pumped water of the San Antonio Water Company,
2 found here at page 231b of the reporter's transcript -
3 do you refer to my personal measurements?

4 Q I refer to the tabulation which you gave of the dis-
5 charge at well C, which as I understand measures all the
6 water coming from the San Antonio Water Company's 15th
7 street wells.

8 A Yes, sir; but I have three tabulations in on that box, and
9 I asked whether that was my personal tabulation or not. I
10 have a copy before me.

11 Q Are these figures the result of the automatic register-
12 ing device or measurements by you?

13 A Those are my personal measurements made at the same box.

14 Q The first is June 18, 1904, is it not?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q 118.20?

17 A That is correct.

18 Q Did you take any other measurements in the month of June
19 that year, one dated June 18, and one June 27: are there
20 any others?

21 A I think I made prior measurements at the individual
22 measuring boxes, and those measurements are in; this box
23 was completed or constructed on or about that date.

24 Q Have you the results of those measurements made at the
25 individual measuring boxes?

26 A They have been put in evidence, in the form of tabula-
27 tions here.

28 Q Do you mean in the early part of the case?

29 A Yes, sir; and have been brought down to date.

1. The first of these is the fact that the...
2. The second is the fact that the...
3. The third is the fact that the...
4. The fourth is the fact that the...
5. The fifth is the fact that the...
6. The sixth is the fact that the...
7. The seventh is the fact that the...
8. The eighth is the fact that the...
9. The ninth is the fact that the...
10. The tenth is the fact that the...
11. The eleventh is the fact that the...
12. The twelfth is the fact that the...
13. The thirteenth is the fact that the...
14. The fourteenth is the fact that the...
15. The fifteenth is the fact that the...
16. The sixteenth is the fact that the...
17. The seventeenth is the fact that the...
18. The eighteenth is the fact that the...
19. The nineteenth is the fact that the...
20. The twentieth is the fact that the...
21. The twenty-first is the fact that the...
22. The twenty-second is the fact that the...
23. The twenty-third is the fact that the...
24. The twenty-fourth is the fact that the...
25. The twenty-fifth is the fact that the...
26. The twenty-sixth is the fact that the...
27. The twenty-seventh is the fact that the...
28. The twenty-eighth is the fact that the...
29. The twenty-ninth is the fact that the...
30. The thirtieth is the fact that the...

14
1 Q Now, looking at your measurement of June 18, 1904, as it
2 appears at page 82 of the reporter's transcript, I see that
3 number 3 was credited with a discharge of 40.55 inches,
4 and number 6 with 82.70, which would make about 121 or 122
5 inches, wouldn't it?

6 A If I have the figures correctly, the amount is 121.25.

7 Q Now, in this tabulation at page 2518, on that date, the
8 total discharge is given as 116.20, or 12 inches and a frac-
9 tion less than the same date: is there any explanation of
10 that discrepancy?

11 A Well, the amounts pumped at those wells would vary some-
12 what, and at times a certain amount of water was pumped out
13 of that line and pumped into a tank to use for cooling pur-
14 poses in the sub-station; and also at times water was pumped
15 out of that line to use on the Rubio place; but I don't
16 know whether it was that particular year or not.

17 Q Well, then it may be that this tabulation of the flow
18 at weir C purporting to record the total of the San Antonio
19 Water Company pumped water at page 2518, does not really
20 show all the water that was being pumped by the 16th street
21 wells?

22 A Well, it does with this qualification; a sufficient
23 amount was pumped out for cooling the transformers at the
24 substation; that would not be a very large amount, and
25 would only be pumped once or twice a week, for 20 minutes or
26 half an hour; and the irrigation of the Rubio property was
27 in part from well number 6, - or I will put it differently -
28 the irrigation of the Rubio property was in some years from
29 well number 6; other years it was from the Rubio well; any

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. system of justice is not perfect. It is
3. not perfect in the sense that it is not
4. perfect in the sense that it is not
5. perfect in the sense that it is not
6. perfect in the sense that it is not
7. perfect in the sense that it is not
8. perfect in the sense that it is not
9. perfect in the sense that it is not
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11. perfect in the sense that it is not
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27. perfect in the sense that it is not
28. perfect in the sense that it is not
29. perfect in the sense that it is not
30. perfect in the sense that it is not

1 water pump; there would be used on that ground; so this
2 weir I really records all the water that went into the sys-
3 tem, with the exception of the water on the Rubio place.

4 Q You are only surmising: you don't know whether it was
5 used to irrigate the Rubio place or not do you or Trask?

6 A I may have some notes to clear that up.

7 Q If you can't find it readily we won't take the time;
8 I am not going to haggle about a matter of 15 inches there.

9 A My notes do not show whether the Rubio well was pumping on
10 on that date or not. And I might add in connection with the
11 fluctuations there that in any of the measurements in the
12 individual boxes below the wells there was more or less of a
13 fluctuation, and that there would be a chance for some little
14 discrepancy; it would be rare that we would take measure-
15 ments at each of the individual wells, and then find it to
16 total out at box C; but the measurements of the water over
17 Box C very correctly represented the total run.

18 Q Well, I ask your attention to the measurements of July
19 2, 1904, as given in the table you have before you at page
20 2518 of the reporter's transcript; it appears to be 138.70
21 inches does it not?

22 A That is the amount in the record; yes, sir.

23 Q Well, now in the table appearing at page 13 of the tran-
24 script, the totals are given as follows: Well number 3,
25 42.36 inches; well number 4, 60 inches; well number 5, 69.16
26 inches; and there appears to be a difference there of some
27 60 inches, between the detailed output of the wells, and
28 the aggregate as you have given it at weir C?

29 A The only way I could study that out would be to take each

The only way to avoid this is to use a different type of
 data structure, such as a hash table, which can store
 data in a way that allows for quick retrieval.

1 measurement, and take the time of day when they were made;
2 some of those may have been made in the morning and some in
3 the afternoon, and they may have started up another well or
4 something of that kind.

5 Q There seems to be an intermediate measurement on June 27
6 in which there seems to be a difference between the total
7 output as appears in the tabulation at page 2518, over weir
8 C, and the output of individual wells, amounting to some 10
9 inches; but so far as I observe here that July 2nd
10 discrepancy of 50 inches and upwards seems to be the greatest

11 A If you wish I will look up the hours of the day when they
12 were made for that particular date at those wells.

13 Q Well, considering that the averages are taken in this
14 total of discharges from a comparatively few measurements
15 a discrepancy of that kind cuts some figure.

16 A There is undoubtedly a reason for it, because there was a
17 use ~~excess~~ of the water in the volume up there, which that dis-
18 crepancy indicates; whatever water was pumped, with the ex-
19 ception of the small amount for use at the cubic place, and
20 for cooling purposes at the substation, went through Weir C.

21 Q The automatic registering device at weir C usually ~~re-
22 corded~~ too low as I understood you to say, then you contrasted
23 its record with your own measurements.

24 A With my own measurements - because the measurements
25 were made during the day time when there was all the elec-
26 tricity that the Company had to spare and the maximum amount.
27 During the night the company was deficient in electrical
28 power, and of course the pumps discharged much less water at
29 such times. Now, the measurement on July 2, 1904, of weir

[illegible]

1 C, was made at 1:30 in the afternoon, July 2, 1904.

2 The measurements on these wells 3, 4, and 8, were made as
3 follows: number 3, 11:30 a.m.; number 4, 11:15 a.m.

4 number 8, 10:45 a.m. And that would rather indicate that
5 another well had been put in commission between those
6 two times; there was plenty of time for making a change there.

7 Q. Weir C was measured in the afternoon?

8 A. Yes, sir; and the other three were measured in the
9 morning.

10 Q. Then weir C should at least have recorded the product of
11 the three wells, is it not?

12 A. It did record the product of the three wells as it was
13 flowing at the time I measured it. Weir C is less as given
14 in the tabulation?

15 Q. Yes?

16 A. Well, then, one of the wells may have been shut down; if
17 number 3 had closed down there would have been very little
18 difference; or if number 4 had closed down in the meantime
19 there would have been very little difference; I offer that as
20 a possible solution because I know there was no way for the
21 water to get away, or to get any under-measurement; the
22 weirs would measure the water that went through them; there
23 was no interference except as I have stated and the use
24 of the water on the cubic place, and I am inclined to think
25 that year the use of the water on the cubic place was from
26 the cubic well.

27 Q. Now, the next series of measurements you favored the
28 Court with, and to which I ask your attention, appears at page
29 2540 of the reporter's transcript, and purports to be the ele a-

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the car was a warm, humid breeze.
 The air was thick with the scent of
 tropical flowers and the distant
 sound of waves crashing against the shore.
 I took a deep breath, feeling the sun
 kiss my face. It was a perfect moment,
 a perfect place. I had found it.
 The beach was wide and sandy, with
 a few palm trees scattered along the
 edge. The water was a beautiful shade
 of turquoise, and the sky was a clear
 blue. I walked along the shore, feeling
 the sand beneath my feet. It was
 a simple, beautiful life. I had found
 what I needed. I had found home.

1 tion of the water in the well number 3, commencing with
2 January, 1900, and you made a supplemental statement to
3 that here in said morning, when you reported the observation
4 you made March 15, 1909 and found it to be 1401 feet: You
5 find that do you?

6 A. I find my record.

7 Q. And you have that measurement the other day, 1401.1 feet
8 as the elevation of the water in the well number 3, on March
9 15, 1909: You recall the circumstances?

10 A. Yes, sir; I do.

11 Q. And thereupon you observed the water was three feet
12 higher than it was August 6, 1900, and yet the water, you
13 said, flowing in the Creek Division box, and out of the Y
14 tunnel, and the changes there, was only about half what it
15 was in the year 1900: You recall the inference and the as-
16 sumption which you made?

17 A. I have the figures before me.

18 Q. Do you observe that in March, 1900 that the elevation of
19 the water in that well was 1401.2 feet?

20 A. I note those figures; yes, sir.

21 Q. March 12?

22 A. Yes, sir; 1401.2.

23 Q. So at that time in 1900, the elevation of the water
24 there was some 18 or 19 feet higher than it was at the
25 present time, wasn't it?

26 A. 19.1 feet higher on March 12, 1900, than on March 15,
27 1909.

28 The Court, now, what well was that in?

29 A. That is well number 3.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant star. I wrapped my coat around myself and tried to ignore the shivers running down my spine. The landscape was a mix of rolling hills and dense forests, but the air was the real challenge. I had to keep moving, or I would freeze. The first few days were a struggle, but as I adjusted to the cold, I began to appreciate the beauty of the northern wilderness. The snow-covered mountains and the frozen lakes were a sight I would never forget. The cold was a test, but it was also a blessing. It kept the mosquitoes and other insects at bay. The cold was a reminder that I was in a new world, a world where the elements were both my enemy and my ally. I had to learn to live with the cold, to embrace it, and to use it to my advantage. The cold was a part of the experience, and I was grateful for it. It was a challenge, but it was also a reward. The cold was the first step towards becoming a true explorer, a person who could withstand the harshest of conditions. I was no longer just a tourist; I was an adventurer. The cold was my friend, and I was ready for whatever came next.

1 Mr. Britt, now, then would 't it have been much fairer
2 to compare the output of the water at the present time with
3 the elevation of the water as it should be if it had regained
4 its altitude of March 1900?

5 A. Well, I don't understand, Judge Britt, that the compari-
6 son of dates is the element in this; it is a matter of com-
7 paring the elevation of the water in the elevation above
8 the Red Hills with the discharge from the springs below;
9 Now I sought to get dates when the elevations of the water
10 above the Red Hills were about the same, back in the early
11 years and the present elevation, for the purpose of compar-
12 ing the influence or non-influence of that hydraulic head
13 referred to by some of the experts for the plaintiffs, and
14 comparing it with the actual discharge, to see whether they
15 bear any relationship or not.

16 Q. You would not expect that before the elevation of the
17 water has got back to what it was in March, 1900, that
18 the flow from the Springs should be as great as it was in
19 March, 1900? You would not expect that in any event, would
20 you?

21 A. From the theory advanced by the experts of the plaintiffs
22 I would expect the water - -

23 Q. I don't ask you about the theory advanced by the plain-
24 tiffs; I was addressing my question - -

25 A. This whole mathematical deduction was in reply to a
26 statement of opinion made by experts of the plaintiffs;
27 it was to meet their position and to show the inconsistency
28 of it that this whole mathematical deduction was made.

29 Q. Well, don't you have to assume, though, when you are

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was harsh, but I didn't realize just how cold it would be. The wind was biting, and the sun felt like a distant, weak light. I wrapped my coat around myself, feeling a sense of vulnerability. It was a strange feeling, being so exposed in a land so different from home. I had come here for a reason, but now I was questioning my decision. The cold was a metaphor for the unknown, for the challenges I would face in this new world. I had to find a way to survive, to adapt to this harsh environment. I had to learn the ways of the north, to become a part of it. I had to find my place in this cold, unforgiving land. I had to find my way home.

1 refuting them in that manner, that there is no sort of
2 a depression caused by the pumping of the San Antonio Water
3 Company's wells southerly from those wells, on the water in
4 the Cucamonga Springs? Ofcourse hydraulic head can't act
5 through air, can it?

6 A It can act as a result of the elevation of the water;
7 that is the main factor; I say it don't make any difference
8 about the date of the year or the date of the month; if the
9 water is the same level today that it was ten years ago, and
10 their theory is correct, and the discharge 10 years ago
11 from the Springs was 150 inches, it ought to be the same to-
12 day, as principle in hydraulics.

13 Q Well, you find that on March 12, 1900, the elevation of
14 that water was 1401.2 feet, and on March 15, 1909, it is
15 1382.2 feet: would you expect that the hydraulic head would be
16 acting with the same degree of efficiency in 1909, when the
17 elevation at your well 3 is 19 feet less than it was in 1900?

18 A I would expect the same laws, the same natural laws to
19 govern the flow of water ten years ago as today.

20 Q Yes, I would, too; but that does not answer my question.
21 Would you expect that the water having an elevation of only
22 1382.1 feet at the well number 3, saturated mass of it, or
23 rather the mass of gravel there saturated with water, would
24 have the same hydraulic effect in producing a flow at the
25 Springs, as it had when it stood 19 feet higher at the same
26 period in the year 1900?

27 A I don't expect the control of the discharge of the water
28 from the springs is based on the hydraulic head of the basin-
29 I do not expect that at all; I simply use it for comparative

[illegible]

purposes and an illustration; I don't think the head of water on the 16th street wells has anything to do with the discharge of the Springs.

Q Well, at any rate, if it does have anything to do with it there is materially less hydraulic pressure for the purpose of producing any such effect at the present time than there was in the year 1900?

A In some parts of that year - sometimes in it; but if it does have anything to do with it like causes produce like effects, and the results should be the same; whenever the head or depth or elevation of the water in that basin is the same the output should be the same; they are not the same; they don't bear any relation as these tables show; consequently I draw the conclusion that they are independent one of the other.

Q Now, there is another matter in connection with that well number 3 on which I desire to be informed by you a little further: at pages 2452 and 2453 of the reporters' transcript you were speaking about those experimental shafts:

"Q Do you know how deep the wells were at that time?"

(It was about 1889 or 1890 they were sunk.)

A I kept no construction record of the lowering of the wells; my recollection is that the shafts were about 64 feet at the time they were sunk; ^{and that} ~~that~~ 64 feet represented "approximately the distance to water from the surface of the ground at that time."

A I have corrected that; that 64 referred to the westerly of the three wells above 16th street; and by reference to x some old notes I found that the water was originally struck

[illegible]

at 30 something.

Q Yes, that is what I was coming to and I want to inquire about that: what are the old notes, where did you find them, and let us have the whole of them if you please?

A I think the only record I have was the transcript in the McPherson case; I think if you will look that up you will find that I gave the depth of those wells as I stated last; I have not looked in my field books, at the time I made those surveys in 1900 for any depths of that date.

Q I thought the notes that you referred to must have been a statement in the McPherson transcript, and looking into that I find this:

"Q You concluded that the wells which you put down there were upon a gravel bed upon which the plane of saturation was about 50 feet below the surface?"

"A Your statement is practically correct; I ascertained that the water in two of the wells was about 35 feet, and in well number 2 I found it to be practically 60 feet"

That is the note on which you based that correction?

A Yes, sir; I think at that time my memory was much clearer about those levels. I had in mind 60 or 61 feet, and it seems that was about the elevation of one of the wells, the westernmost one, which is on higher ground I think.

Q Well, now, isn't it more probable that there is a mistake here, that that 35 should be 65; that there is an error in the transcription? Note how it reads: "I ascertained that the water in two of the wells was about 35 feet, and in well number 2 I found it to be practically 60 feet".

A I will tell you how I can prove which is correct; I think

[illegible]

1 I have at the hotel the bench levels of those wells; now
 2 if I have those I remember this: that the water was a few
 3 feet, probably 8 or 10 feet higher, that is the water eleva-
 4 tion was 8 or 10 feet higher in the well furthest ~~west~~ west;
 5 that is higher than the wells 1 and 2; I will look tonight
 6 and see which depth the bench elevation will support; my
 7 judgment is that my memory in that case was much fresher
 8 as to those figures than today.

9 Q When you speak of well number 3 in the quotation,
 10 it was that experimental shaft number 4?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q That we call now experimental shaft number 4?

13 A Yes, sir.

14 Q Which is I think you said some quarter of a mile or more
 15 to the west from the San Antonio Water Company's well number
 16 1? 16th street number 1?

17 A Yes, sir; it is westerly from any of those wells.

18 Q Now, according to the statement you made in your correc-
 19 tion here, the depth to water there was 61 feet, while in
 20 the other two experimental shafts, the site of the present
 21 wells 3 and 2, it was about 35 feet, so there would be a
 22 difference of 26 feet.

23 A That may be made up by a difference in the elevation of
 24 the ground; by a reference to the bench levels I can tell
 25 which is correct; there was 8 or 10 feet, possibly 12 feet
 26 difference in the level of the water between those two points.

27 Q Have you the elevation of the surface of the ground at
 28 those wells?

29 A Now that you unroll the map I am of the opinion that

1 the elevation is marked at those wells.

2 Q Well, look at them; it may refresh your recollection.

3 A I will give the numbers of these wells in the same order
4 that we have put them on the exhibits in the present case;
5 that is experimental number 1 was marked on this exhibit in
6 the McPherson case as 1482.6.

7 Q That is the elevation of the ground?

8 A That is the elevation of the ground.

9 And Experimental well number 2 was marked as 1483.7;

10 And well number 4 has a different number here; experi-
11 mental shaft number 4 has an elevation of 1471.5, which
12 would indicate it was on lower ground than the other wells;
13 There must have been some blundering in the figures I have
14 given; there was some error in transcription or something
15 of the kind; my recollection of 60 odd feet may be right
16 after all; but I read the testimony in the McPherson case,
17 and I thought there must be an error; but there was a dif-
18 ference in level.

19 Q Now, that experimental shaft number 4, as it is now marked
20 and it is so marked on Exhibit E isn't it?

21 A Yes, sir.

22 Q Have you kept tab on that shaft from the time it was
23 sunk? That is, have you observed whether there was any
24 water in it?

25 A I don't believe I have ever been to it, with the excep-
26 tion of possibly one visit at the time I took the bench marks

27 Q When was that?

28 A That was prior to the McPherson suit, either in 1899 or
29 early in 1900; the time I ascertained the elevations for the

...and the ...

Mitteilungen des Vereins für die Geschichte der Stadt Bonn, 1907, 3.

where α is the angle of the line of sight with the vertical axis.

that we have not seen in the literature in the present form.

This is approximately equal to the number of particles in the system.

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis.

Plumery and its relatives will not suffer.

... ..

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*Inserts: 1942-1943, 1944-1945, 1946-1947, 1948-1949, 1950-1951, 1952-1953, 1954-1955, 1956-1957, 1958-1959, 1960-1961, 1962-1963, 1964-1965, 1966-1967, 1968-1969, 1970-1971, 1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685

dufou 3, IV&1 To continue on road 2 miles. Study Canyon

...and the ...

There were 1000 copies of the original and 1000 copies of the

Notes: Data are not given in parentheses or brackets.

...and the ...

www.merckvet.com

For a more detailed account of the history of the book, see the Introduction.

Andersson and al. (1994) found a significant effect of the number of trials on the learning curve.

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and the other two are the same as in the previous case.

1 the purpose of this map construction.

2 Q Does it remain there an open shaft.

3 A I couldn't tell you.

4 Q How long since you have seen it at all?

5 A I think it must be at least eight or nine years.

6 Q Have you any record of measurements that you made
7 there previous to that date, previous to your preparation
8 for the McPherson case, or observation?

9 A No, I have no recollection on that, except this: there
10 came up a question as to the elevation of the water in that
11 shaft at the time of the trial, and I know we had a little
12 rain and there was a lot of silt in there, and the water
13 stood in that shaft for a little while, and I remember of
14 explaining how the water happened to be there; it only lasted
15 a few days; I think one of Mr Wright's men discovered some
16 water in it or claimed he did.

17 Q Probably I had better show you this testimony or read it
18 to you on page 1318 of your examination in the McPherson
19 case; I will begin at 1317; have you that testimony?

20 A I have a copy of it here.

21 Q Look at the bottom of page 1317:

22 "A Number 3 was the last of the three wells put down, and
23 was something like a quarter of a mile west of number 2,
24 and it must have been four or five hundred feet south."

25 Q Is it show in this map Exhibit 12?"

26 A Yes, sir.

27 Q Did you examine that well this year at the time when you
28 were taking the depths to water in the various wells as tes-
29 tified to by you?"

[illegible]

1 "The Court: That is number 3 as delineated on map 13?

2 "A Yes, sir; I did examine number 3.

3 "Q What did you find there?"

4 "A I found a hole in the ground with a depth of 61 feet,

5 "and I found there was no water at that time".

6 That was the testimony was it?

7 "A I think that is correct.

8 "Q And was correct at that time?

9 "A I think so; yes, sir.

10 "Q Now, further down on the same page, on the same sub-

11 ject, line 28: "My notes show that there has been no water
12 in it for five or six years, during the time I have been
13 going back and forth to the 16th street wells."

14 "A It would seem that you had been keeping some notes on the
15 subject at that time.

16 "A Well, I would infer from that that I had occasionally
17 taken a look into that shaft at times when I was going back
18 and forth to the other wells; that is part of the time
19 where work was being done from time to time; I have no re-
20 collection of going there since that McPherson case; the
21 well may be standing now all right; I couldn't say.

22 "Q Well, at any rate, you sunk the shaft, at the time it was
23 an experimental shaft, to water?

24 "A Yes, sir.

25 "Q At the time of the McPherson trial, in February, 1900,
26 it was then dry, and you have made no observation on it since?

27 "A That is correct.

28 "Q And at that time this San Antonio water had been pouring
29 in over there at Euclid Avenue and 19th Street for some

The object of this is to show that the evidence is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that the defendant is guilty of the crime charged.

It is, first, a question of fact, and secondly, a question of law.

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1 ten years hadn't it?

2 A Yes, sir; I think they began pouring water in there
3 during the rainsy season of 1889-1890, which was a very heavy
4 rainy season; I think that was the year that I put the ditch
5 in there.

6 Q So that in that period of ten years it had not had any
7 effect to raise the water in that dry hole?

8 A Well, I think it had this effect: that the elevation of
9 the waterplane in that part of the debris cone was higher
10 than it was in the eastern part; I think the pouring in of
11 the water at 19th street had had a considerable effect; I
12 think that is an explanation of why the elevation of the
13 water~~a~~ plane at that point was higher than it was a mile or
14 two east; I know that question came up in the McPherson case
15 and there was really no good explanation of why it should be
16 higher at that point; it did not occur to me at that time.

17 Q It did not raise the water any in that dry hole; it was
18 not as high then as it was when the hole was first dug.

19 A Well, the water had been going down in the whole basin;
20 when they began pumping that well in 1904, they had to sink
21 some little distance before they came to the water; the water
22 had dropped considerable.

23 A Well, that is all surmise; the actual fact is that that
24 hole where water had stood when it was first put down, re-
25 mained dry in 1900, notwithstanding the pouring of water
26 from the San Antonio Creek into the so-called debris cone
27 at 19th street and Euclid Avenue, or some distance east from
28 that point?

29 Q There had been no water standing there according to that

1944, and I think that segment having never in their

history the policy means of 1939-1940, which was a very heavy

policy means; I think that was the year that I put the idea

in there.

2. The point in that period of that time is that that was

effort to raise the rates in that way.

3. Well, I think it is important to note the situation of

the program in that part of the time was very

hard to see in the winter part; I think that period was

the worst of the worst and had a considerable effect; I

think that was an explanation of why the situation of the

policy was not very good in that time; it was a little bit

too hard; I think that period was up in the last part of

and that was really an hard explanation of why it should be

higher in that period; it was the worst time of that time.

4. It is not true that the rates in that time; it was

not as high as it was in the last part of that time.

5. Well, the rates were not rising then in that time;

when that policy was put into effect in 1939, that was in the

same little distance before that time as the policy; the rates

had been rising.

6. Well, that is all, surely; the rates had been rising

for a long time and that was it was that part of that

policy in 1939, that was the policy at that time.

From the last time that was the so-called policy was

in 1939 and that was the time, so that that was the

that policy.

2
1 testimony; at least I had no recollection of it, at that
2 time.

3 Q Asking your attention next to the tabulation of page
4 2049 of the reporter's transcript, bearing the heading "San
5 Antonio Canyon water; Creek water of San Antonio Water Com-
6 pan: have you that?

7 A I have a copy of it.

8 Q It begins with July 13, 1886 does it not, the first
9 measurement?

10 A It does.

11 Q Showing 10.2 inches?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q I suppose that the San Antonio Water Company's one -
14 half of the flow?

15 A That is correct.

16 Q And I suppose that is so of all the figures given here
17 in this table: they represent one-half of the flow of the
18 creek?

19 A No, sir; that is not correct.

20 Q Where then does the difference occur? What part of the
21 tabulation?

22 A Up to the year 1877 that would be correct.

23 Q Up to the year 1877?

24 A Yes, sir; beginning with the year 1877 and from then on,
25 the San Antonio Water Company acquired additional rights,
26 which at times gave them more than one-half of the creek.

27 Q Well, from 1877 on it is one-half of the flow of the
28 water of the creek plus how much?

29 A It was 20 inches plus one-half of the water, when the

1. The first step in the process of creating a business plan is to conduct a thorough market research. This involves identifying the target market, understanding the needs and preferences of the customers, and analyzing the competitive landscape. Market research can be conducted through various methods, including surveys, interviews, and focus groups.

2. Once the market research is complete, the next step is to develop a clear and concise business model. This model should outline the company's value proposition, revenue streams, and cost structure. It should also define the company's target market and the strategies for reaching and serving them.

3. The third step is to create a detailed financial plan. This plan should include a budget, a cash flow statement, and a break-even analysis. It should also provide a clear picture of the company's financial health and its ability to generate profit.

4. The fourth step is to develop a marketing and sales strategy. This strategy should outline the company's marketing mix, including its product, price, place, and promotion. It should also define the company's sales channels and the strategies for reaching and serving its customers.

5. The final step is to create a comprehensive business plan. This plan should integrate all the information gathered in the previous steps, providing a clear and concise overview of the company's business model, financial plan, and marketing and sales strategy. The business plan should be a living document, subject to regular review and updates as the company's needs and market conditions evolve.

balance was 624 inches or less; it was all of the canyon water when the canyon water was 624 inches or more, except 312 inches which went to Lomena; that method of division obtained up until the salvage water was taken out, at the end of the year 1902, or beginning of the year 1903.

Q This begins with what year? 1897? This arrangement begins where there is one-half of the water plus 10 inches, when it is 624 inches or less?

A That begins with the year 1897.

Q It begins with that year?

A Yes, sir. This tabulation gives the amount of water that went to Ontario under those different methods of division which obtained, in accordance with their title to the water.

Q This tabulation gives only two measurements per year right along; were there not times when thunder storms occurred in the mountains, where this creek has its head, and which would disturb the normal flow of the stream?

A Not often; that happened only occasionally in that canyon.

Q Have you any means of knowing whether any of these measurements were influenced by such an event?

A I have none; only my general knowledge and acquaintance with and recollection of the canyon and of that particular feature.

Q Now, the San Bernardino rainfall record of 1897-1898, the date of the first measurement shows that it is 17.70 inches, which is somewhat above the average for San Bernardino, and the July measurement for that year, the first measurement is 335.2 inches; while for the next year 1898-1899, the rain-

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the fresh air.

2. It felt like I had been in a cocoon for weeks and was finally being released.

3. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing in the trees.

4. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of peace wash over me.

5. I had been so stressed at work, but here I was, in a beautiful place.

6. I decided to take a walk and enjoy the view.

7. The path was well-maintained and led through a lush forest.

8. I saw many different types of trees and plants.

9. I felt like I was in a different world.

10. I had never been to this place before, and it was so beautiful.

11. I had heard that the scenery was amazing, and now I knew why.

12. I had been so busy at work, but I needed this break.

13. I had been so stressed, but here I was, in a beautiful place.

14. I had been so busy at work, but I needed this break.

15. I had been so stressed, but here I was, in a beautiful place.

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27. I had been so stressed, but here I was, in a beautiful place.

28. I had been so busy at work, but I needed this break.

fall record was 20.7 inches, which is away above the average, yet the July measurement for 1889 is less than it was in 1888.

That might be accounted for by the dates at which the rainfall came; late rains would make some little difference on the early summer measurement.

I merely want to know whether there had been any effort made to guard against measurements of a sudden flush of the creek by reason of thunder storms or some other adventitious circumstance.

A I made no such effort; but I know that canyon thoroughly, and I know that there have been very few thunder storms in which there has been any precipitation of any amount during the summer season; it is quite different from canyons which head around Mount San Bernardino and Graefack.

Q Thunderstorms are not as numerous in the San Antonio Mountains?

A No, sir. It is very rarely that any rain occurs there in the summer months that affect the flow of the streams; once in a while a storm occurs but not often.

Q Have there not been kept averages of the summer flow of the San Antonio Creek by the San Antonio Water Company?

A Not to my knowledge.

Q Have there not been much more numerous measurements made than twice a year?

A In some years very exhaustive measurements have been made but only in individual years.

Q In what years?

A Well, the first exhaustive measurements of the canyon

1 waters were made in 1893; the best exhaustive measurements
2 were made in 1902; there have been some other years when
3 measurements have been made once a month in the canyon
4 throughout the year; the particular years I refer to meas-
5 urements were made several times each month.

6 Q For what length of time have measurements been made
7 once a month?

8 A Well, I couldn't tell you without going to my records;
9 but I have an idea that possibly there may be seven or eight
10 years, or six or seven years; there may not be more than
11 five.

12 Q Are those the more recent years?

13 A Yes, sir.

14 Q Were the measurements made the same time each month or
15 approximately so?

16 A Well, there has been an effort made to make them about
17 the same time; it has not been a strained effort; they vary
18 between the first and the 15th.

19 Q Have those measurements been averaged?

20 A No; the only effort to average them or work them out in
21 detail was for the salvage case in the San Antonio Canyon
22 and those only extended over one season.

23 Q The reason why I ask this question is merely giving
24 measurements from these sources twice a year does not seem
25 to me to be a very accurate, or anything like an accurate
26 method of arriving at an average condition, average supply.
27 If those monthly measurements are conveniently accessible,
28 I would be glad if you would furnish them here; but one
29 further question about this and I will pass from it: July

1. The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This involves conducting market research to determine what consumers want and what they are willing to pay for. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a concept for a product that meets this need. This concept should be based on the market research and should take into account the needs and wants of the target market. The concept should also be feasible in terms of production and distribution. Once a concept has been developed, the next step is to create a prototype of the product. This prototype should be used to test the concept and to gather feedback from potential customers. Finally, once the concept has been tested and feedback has been gathered, the next step is to develop a business plan for the product. This plan should outline the costs of production and distribution, the pricing strategy, and the marketing strategy. Once a business plan has been developed, the final step in the process is to launch the product into the market.

1 10th, 1903 the measurement was 704.7: that is right is it?

2 That is correct.

3 While on July 10, 1900, it was only 400.9, the next
4 year, and measured at pretty nearly the same time - a lit-
5 tle earlier - and the flow of water there is 324 inches
6 less than it was the year previous, although the rainfall
7 those two years was very little different.

8 Well, I presume that is owing to the rates when the rain
9 fall came.

10 Well, it is my recollection that the rainfall kept up
11 in the Spring of 1900 about the same as it did in 1906; that
12 we had heavy rains in March of each year, and that the two
13 seasons were in that regard a good deal alike; possibly
14 your Exhibit J might show something here about that; nat-
15 urally the flow should have been materially greater in 1900
16 than in 1906, in as much as 1900 followed a very dry seas-
17 on, while 1906 followed a good season of rain.

18 You will note that in 1900 the May rainfall amounted to
19 3.54; whereas, in 1906 the May rainfall was only 2.00, and
20 I think that has something to do with the amount of water
21 measured in June and July.

22 If we had these monthly measurements kept for the last
23 seven or eight years we would feel as though we had a much
24 more accurate source of information than these two measure-
25 ments a year. Now, the San Antonio tunnel water, at that
26 time, at pages 2501 and 2502, is shown here in the same way, -
27 that is two measurements per year: have there not been at
28 least in recent years accurate measurements kept every month
29 of the discharge of that tunnel?

[illegible]

33 3027
1 Usually the tunnel has been measured on the same date
2 that the water has been reported at the division dam in
3 the San Antonio Canyon.

4 Q Then there are monthly measurements?

5 A During some years I can give you the measurements for
6 nearly every month in the year.

7 Q Well, if it will not be greatly inconvenient I would be
8 greatly obliged if you would do so.

9 A I think I can work them out in a day or two.

10 Q Now, asking you to survey for a few moments the tabula-
11 tion found at pages 2000 of the reporter's transcript, which
12 is headed "Water output of Cucamonga Red Hill District" -
13 you have it before you: That is getting pretty close to
14 none, and these measurements are of some consequence in the
15 case to illustrate your position and to illustrate our posi-
16 tion.

17 A I have a copy of that tabulation before me.

18 Q It begins in 1800, and you have given for that year for
19 the east side 277 inches, and have followed it with measure-
20 ments or statements of the flow of the west side, and then
21 the total: you observe that - do you?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q In the first place, that time in 1800 did you get 277
24 inches on the east side?

25 A On September 26, 1800.

26 Q Where do you get the measurement?

27 A Took it from an exhibit in the case.

28 Q Which one?

29 A Exhibit number 22 of plaintiffs.

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1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the
2. fresh air. It felt like I had been breathing stale air for hours.
3. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing.
4. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of peace.
5. The hotel was beautiful, and the staff was friendly.
6. I was very happy to be here.
7. I will never forget this trip.
8. It was a great experience.
9. I can't wait to go back.
10. I am looking forward to the next trip.
11. I will be back soon.
12. I am excited to see you again.
13. I will be back soon.
14. I am excited to see you again.
15. I will be back soon.
16. I am excited to see you again.
17. I will be back soon.
18. I am excited to see you again.
19. I will be back soon.
20. I am excited to see you again.
21. I will be back soon.
22. I am excited to see you again.
23. I will be back soon.
24. I am excited to see you again.
25. I will be back soon.
26. I am excited to see you again.
27. I will be back soon.
28. I am excited to see you again.
29. I will be back soon.
30. I am excited to see you again.

Q That is the Fitzhugh measurement, in the Creek Division box showed 225.16 inches, and the China Flange 1.73 inches?

A Yes, sir.

Q The total 277.11 inches, and you have omitted the fractions?

A Yes, sir.

Q Then in 1886 you have a measurement of 327 inches:

where do you get that?

A Plaintiff's exhibit 32, of date November 30, 1886.

Q Culver's measurement?

A Yes, sir.

Q In 1887, 327 inches: did you get that from the same source?

A The same exhibit.

Q Eaton's measurement?

A The same exhibit.

Q July - Or have you the dates there, the time of the year so that you can respond to my inquiry?

A Yes, sir; I can give you any date you ask for.

Q That was the month of July, was it?

A July 24, 1887.

Q In 1888 you have 357 inches?

A Yes, sir; that was July 13, 1888, by Culver, the same exhibit.

Q In 1889 361 inches?

A That was July 13, by E.T. Wright.

Q In 1890?

A July 14, by E. T. Wright - 555 - No, I have taken the Culver measurement of July 14 at 520; I have not taken the exact amount I see; it should have been 523 inches.

Q That season of 1890-1890 was a season of extraordinary

1. The first is the...
2. The second is the...
3. The third is the...
4. The fourth is the...
5. The fifth is the...
6. The sixth is the...
7. The seventh is the...
8. The eighth is the...
9. The ninth is the...
10. The tenth is the...
11. The eleventh is the...
12. The twelfth is the...
13. The thirteenth is the...
14. The fourteenth is the...
15. The fifteenth is the...
16. The sixteenth is the...
17. The seventeenth is the...
18. The eighteenth is the...
19. The nineteenth is the...
20. The twentieth is the...
21. The twenty-first is the...
22. The twenty-second is the...
23. The twenty-third is the...
24. The twenty-fourth is the...
25. The twenty-fifth is the...
26. The twenty-sixth is the...
27. The twenty-seventh is the...
28. The twenty-eighth is the...
29. The twenty-ninth is the...
30. The thirtieth is the...

1 high rain fall was it not?

2 A It was.

3 Q Do you know anything about the state of the develop-
4 ments, the trenches run, and tunnels and so on, on the east
5 side, in 1889- 1890?

6 A I could have to refer to a statement of others, some of
7 which is shown in this tabulation.

8 Q Well, that shows, - if you refer to the tabulation from
9 which I understand you took this measurement - you took it
10 from tabulation or Exhibit number 32?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q There was 238 inches from the T tunnel and the T tunnel
13 division box, was there not?

14 A Yes, sir; and the inference is that the T tunnel had
15 been partially completed at least.

16 Q Does that include any of the Lone Star Development
17 water, that measurement?

18 A I have taken the figures as they appear here in this
19 exhibit 32, and I don't see any mention of Lone Star water.

20 Q Now, in 1891, you have no statement at all of the output
21 on the east side, and the note at the foot of the tabulation
22 says where blanks occur the record is omitted, because data
23 is incomplete: I suppose that is the explanation, at least
24 for the purposes of this tabulation, where there are no
25 measurements given that you did not have any information on
26 the subject?

27 A Yes, sir; that is substantially correct.

28 Q As to the flow in 1891: have you any measurements of
29 any nature or from any source in the year 1891, of the out-

any business that has entered the past 100 years of the city.

1 flow of water at the Cuckoo's Creek, east side of the
2 Red Hill?

3 A I have none of my own, and I don't recollect any by
4 any one.

5 Q Or in 1892 or 1893?

6 A I think that is correct, for those later years.

7 Q In 1894 there is 300 inches, which I suppose you took
8 from the same source, Exhibit 32?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q In 1895, 374?

11 A The same source.

12 Q In 1896, 231?

13 A That is one of my own measurements; that is taken from
14 the same tabulation, however.

15 Q At what time?

16 A August 20, 1896.

17 Q And that is made up of measurements at what points?

18 A It is made up of measurements consisting of 132.4 inches
19 at the Creek Division Box; 137.9 at the Y tunnel Division
20 Box; 11.25 inches at the China Cienega weir, making a
21 total in round numbers of 281 inches.

22 Q That does not include any from the Lone Star tunnel?

23 A No, sir.

24 Q Now, in 1897, was that also your own measurement?

25 A Yes, sir; made up in the same way: 104.9 from the Creek
26 Division Box; 120.1 from the Y tunnel Division Box; 10.5
27 from the China Cienega.

28 Q Total 235 inches?

29 A Yes, sir.

There are certain in the following...

and...

I have been at the...

and...

I have been at the...

and...

and...

and...

and...

and...

and...

and...

and...

and...

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and...

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and...

and...

1 Q At what time of the year?

2 A August 10, 1897.

3 Q 1896, is that one of your own measurements also?

4 A Yes, sir; of date August 13, made up as follows:

5 76.66 inches, Creek Division Box; 90.90 Y tunnel; 7.44

6 China Cienega, making a total of 180 inches.

7 Q Now 1899?

8 A I took a measurement made on April 1 by Messrs Brown
9 and Finkle.

10 Q Where does it occur?

11 A It appears in Plaintiff's Exhibit 32, April 1, 1899:

12 107.25 at Creek Division Box; 90.2 Y tunnel; 5 inches China

13 Cienegas. Making a total of 210 inches.

14 Q In 1900 you have the total of 200 inches.

15 A Well, the measurements are totalled there; that is made
16 up of some data on Exhibit 32, and some of my own measurements
17 made at other points in the Red Hill district.

18 Q All right; give us the sources of information, if you
19 please, 200 inches from Chisnaga Springs in 1900?

20 A That is made by combination of measurements, - F. T.
21 Wright's measurements as shown on Exhibit 32, of the date
22 August 31, and my own measurement made on that same date,
23 August 31, of the Lone Star tunnel; and I added the Lone Star
24 tunnel water, 57.7 inches, to Mr Wright's measurements of -

25 Q How much for the Lone Star tunnel do you add?

26 A 57.7; I add that to Mr Wright's measurements.

27 Q Was that pumped water?

28 A Yes, sir; that is pumped water, out of the east side
29 formation; Mr Wright's measurement of the Division Box was

Table 1 shows the results of the regression analysis. The results indicate that the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

6.63 inches (16.8 cm) long, and 0.3

him (Chicago, 1964, p. 102).

carele erau: la 1 litru de saramă fierbinte a douăzeci

* Calculated from 1990 census

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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... ..

4. In 1908 the total of 500 books.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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with all other points in the set S is

any. It will be used to ensure and improve the quality of the work.

FIGURE 10. *Estimated annualized net benefit, 2005, \$/acre*

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 105–112

„Mit dem Tod an der Armutgrenze am 10. Mai 1979“

with me, and before I had learnt with me, and to my family.

[illegible]

1. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100 = 50$

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is Hurwitz stable. This result is proved by the method of the variation of constants.

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63.8 and the Y tunnel 79 inches; adding those up gives practically 100 inches; it is the nearest inch.

600

here the Court takes a recess until tomorrow, March 19, 1909, at ten o'clock a.m.

-0-

SUPERIOR COURT

241. *Ornithoglossum* sp. (the number is small, but not certain)

IN THE
Superior Court
OF THE
County of San Bernardino

State of California

Cucamonga Vineyard Company, et al.,

Plaintiff S

vs.

San Antonio Water Company, et al.,

Defendants

Vol. 34.

Friday, March 19, 1909

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Drew, A. L.,	3013 3014
Trask, F. E.,	3024
Deed I W. Hellman to Cucamonga Company	3096

1 Friday, March 19th, 1909.

Thirty-fourth day.

2 A. L. DREW.

3 A. L. Drew, a witness produced by defendants, being first
4 duly sworn, testified as follows:

5 Direct Examination.

6 Mr. McKinley: Q Where do you reside?

7 A San Bernardino.

8 Q What is your business?

9 A Banker.

10 Q Have you ever been engaged in the raising of grapes
11 and vineyard?

12 A Yes, sir, I was intimately or closely connected with
13 it, from 1893 to 1901.

14 Q At what point was your vineyard?

15 A Near Old San Bernardino.

16 Q During that time you gave close attention to the rais-
17 ing of grapes and the necessity of vineyards for irrigation
18 -- whether they should be irrigated?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q Are you acquainted with the vineyard at Cucamonga known
21 as the old Hellman vineyard -- the Cucamonga Vineyard Com-
22 pany's vineyard?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q What observations have you made of that vineyard?

25 A During the past several years I have noticed the vine-
26 yard from the Santa Fe track, on the lower side, and a
27 short time ago through the vineyard, commencing at the
28 north end and going down about half way to the Santa Fe
29 track.

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25. This information is being furnished to you for your information only.

1 Q Have you examined the character of the soil and vine-
2 yard?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q What sort of grapes have you been raising, raisins or
5 wine?

6 A Wine grapes.

7 Q What is your opinion as to whether irrigation is bene-
8 ficial to vineyards of the character which you have observed
9 at Cucamonga or not.

10 Mr. Britt: Objected to as immaterial, irrelevant and in-
11 competent. The witness has not shown any such competency
12 to express an opinion which entitled the evidence to be re-
13 ceived.

14 The Court: Overruled. Plaintiffs except.

15 A From my own observation I don't think irrigation is
16 necessary or beneficial.

17 Cross Examination.

18 Mr. Britt: You say you have a vineyard, where? At Old
19 San Bernardino?

20 A I was superintendent of my father's place at Old San
21 Bernardino for a number of years. In that place, at the
22 time I was there, there was 65 acres of wine grapes.

23 Q What time was that?

24 A Between the years 1893 and 1901.

25 Q Did you superintend the vineyard as part of your
26 business there?

27 A Yes, sir.

28 Q Did you cultivate the vineyard?

29 A Yes, sir.

I have not examined the manuscript of the old and fine-

manuscript

I have, sir,

I have not seen it before, but I have seen it, and it is

very

A fine specimen.

I have not seen it before, but I have seen it, and it is

listed in the catalogue of the manuscript which you have observed

at Cambridge, or not.

But, sir, it is listed in the catalogue, and it is

mentioned. The volume has not been yet sent to the

to express an opinion which would be of service to the

volume.

The volume is very fine, and it is

A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

manuscript of the old and fine-

manuscript.

But, sir, it is very fine, and it is

very fine.

A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

manuscript of the old and fine-

manuscript of the old and fine-

A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

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A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

A very fine specimen of the old and fine-

1 business? Have you ever managed a vineyard of your own?

2 A This was practically the same thing. I managed the
3 vineyard after my father died in 1901, feeling that I owned
4 it, or was a part owner in it.

5 Q Have you engaged in the vineyard business anywhere
6 else?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q How old was that vineyard?

9 A The vineyard was about 14 years old at the time I was
10 there.

11 The Court: You refer to the vineyard on your father's
12 place I presume?

13 A Yes, sir.

14 Mr. Britt: Q That was in 1893?

15 A In 1893.

16 Q Does the vineyard continue yet in cultivation and bear-
17 ing?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q What sort of soil is it on?

20 A The soil varies from a loose sandy loam on the east
21 end of the ranch to pretty heavy soil on the west end; I
22 should say the west end of the ranch is very close to what
23 is termed adobe.

24 Q Close to adobe?

25 A Yes, sir.

26 Q Does the vineyard itself extend on to the adobe land?

27 A Yes, sir; it extends over as I said, from the loose
28 sandy soil, gradually becoming heavier until it is on
29 what is termed adobe land.

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A. This was probably the last time I saw him.

zum 1. April soll der alte Vertrag mit dem neuen Vertrag mit dem

1 Q How much of the vineyard is on adobe land?

2 A Perhaps ten acres out of the 60.

3 Q How much of it is on loose sandy soil?

4 A There would be 50 acres on the looser.

5 Q What was the production of that vineyard in ~~xi~~ tons
6 of grapes per acre?

7 A From 3½ to 5 tons.

8 Q Have you kept any record of the production of the
9 vineyard?

10 A Yes, sir; I did at that time.

11 Q Have you it now?

12 A Not with me. I have it in round numbers. The tons of
13 each year.

14 Q What did you do with the grapes?

15 A Sold them to different wineries.

16 Q What varieties were they?

17 A They were mainly -- there were some Mission grapes,
18 but not very many.

19 Q Were they all wine grapes?

20 A Yes, sir. We had seven varieties of French grape
21 there besides the Mission.

22 Q Was any part of that vineyard irrigated?

23 A No, sir.

24 Q Was any part of it ever irrigated?

25 A Not to my knowledge.

26 Q Did your father or yourself plant the vineyard?

27 A My father planted the vineyard.

28 Q The vineyard is still in bearing, is it?

29 A Yes, sir.

Q Now, did you see anything at the time that you were there?

A Yes, I saw a man in a suit and tie, and a woman in a dress.

Q How many of them were there in all?

A There were two men and one woman.

Q What was the position of the man who was standing by the door?

A He was standing with his back to the door.

Q How far was he from the door?

A He was about ten feet from the door.

Q Did you see anything else at the time?

A Yes, I saw a man in a suit and tie, and a woman in a dress.

Q How many of them were there in all?

A There were two men and one woman.

Q What was the position of the man who was standing by the door?

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Q How far was he from the door?

A He was about ten feet from the door.

Q Did you see anything else at the time?

A Yes, I saw a man in a suit and tie, and a woman in a dress.

Q How many of them were there in all?

A There were two men and one woman.

Q What was the position of the man who was standing by the door?

A He was standing with his back to the door.

Q How far was he from the door?

A He was about ten feet from the door.

1 Q Do you know what the production was in the year 1894?

2 A It was very close to 300 tons for the 65 acres.

3 Q Do you know what it was in 1895?

4 A I don't remember definitely in 1895.

5 Q How do you remember definitely what it was in 1894?

6 A The first year that I went on the ranch, 1893, we had
7 very close to 350 tons, and I remember the next year hav-
8 ing just a few pounds over 300 tons.

9 Q It was less the next year?

10 A Yes, sir; it was less in 1894 than it was in 1893.

11 Q How was it in 1897?

12 A I couldn't say.

13 Q How was it in 1898?

14 A I couldn't say as to that.

15 Q Or 1899?

16 A I couldn't give any individual year except those two
17 years that I happened to remember? We have had there as
18 high as 450 tons, off the same vineyard.

19 Q In what year?

20 A I couldn't say as to what year it was.

21 Q You had there as high as 400 tons: Was that during
22 the period of your superintendence?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q Which ended in 1902?

25 A In 1901.

26 Q Do you know what year it was you had 450 tons?

27 A No, I couldn't give the year now.

28 Q Wasn't it 1895?

29 A I couldn't say.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold air. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I shivered slightly, but then I remembered that this was the first step towards a new adventure.

2. The second thing I noticed was the silence. It was a deep, profound silence that I had never experienced before. The only sounds I could hear were the soft rustle of my clothes and the occasional creak of the plane's door.

3. The third thing I noticed was the view. The landscape below was a vast, open expanse of land, stretching out as far as the eye could see. The colors were vibrant and alive, a stark contrast to the muted tones of the city I had just left.

4. The fourth thing I noticed was the people. They were a mix of different cultures and backgrounds, all united by a common purpose. I saw a young girl with a bright smile, an elderly man with a weathered face, and a woman with a determined look.

5. The fifth thing I noticed was the food. It was a feast for the senses, with flavors and textures I had never before. The aroma of the spices filled the air, and the sight of the dishes was a work of art.

6. The sixth thing I noticed was the music. It was a blend of traditional and modern sounds, creating a unique and captivating atmosphere. The rhythm of the drums and the melody of the instruments were a testament to the rich cultural heritage of the region.

7. The seventh thing I noticed was the architecture. The buildings were a mix of old and new, with traditional stone structures and modern glass and steel skyscrapers. The architecture reflected the city's history and its progress.

8. The eighth thing I noticed was the weather. It was a perfect blend of sun and shade, with a gentle breeze that kept the temperature just right. The weather was a perfect companion for the journey.

9. The ninth thing I noticed was the time. It was a moment in time that I would never forget. The sun was setting, and the stars were beginning to appear. The time was a perfect moment to be in that place.

10. The tenth thing I noticed was the feeling. It was a sense of wonder and awe, a feeling that I had never before. The feeling was a mix of excitement and nervousness, a feeling that I was about to embark on a journey that would change my life.

1 Q You say the production was from 3½ to 5 tons per acre:

2 In 1899, do you remember whether it was 3½ or 5 tons?

3 Did you have the minimum or the maximum that year?

4 A I don't remember any special year, excepting those two
5 years that I speak of.

6 Q In that adobe soil what is the depth to water?

7 A In 1894 it was 16 feet.

8 Q That was a dry year, wasn't it?

9 A Well we had a good deal of water in the winter, storm
10 water and so forth, during that winter. That is the only
11 time I had an opportunity to find where the surface water
12 was.

13 Q The winter of '93-'94, you had a heap of storm water,
14 did you?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q More than usual?

17 A 1893 was the first year that storm canal was there com-
18 ing down through from Brew Station, from towards Redlands,
19 and we had considerable trouble then taking care of the
20 storm water. I think there had been more water through
21 the canal since, but the canal is in better shape to take
22 care of it.

23 Q How did you notice the vines on the light sandy soil
24 compared with the vines on the adobe part of the vineyard?
25 Which were the more prolific?

26 A I always considered the crop better and more regular
27 on the light sandy soil.

28 Q Did you take any note of the difference in the out-
29 put, in weight?

1 I have not the opportunity to discuss the 2000
2 to 1999, as the research project is not yet
3 that you have the opportunity to discuss the 2000
4 & I think it is important to discuss the 2000
5 years that I think it is important to discuss the 2000
6 In the past, when I was in the army, I was
7 & I think it is important to discuss the 2000
8 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
9 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
10 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
11 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
12 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
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14 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
15 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
16 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
17 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
18 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
19 I think it is important to discuss the 2000
20 I think it is important to discuss the 2000

1 A No, not definitely. It was simply in the handling of
2 the crop; I noticed the amount we were hauling out, and
3 how many boxes would be stacked up at the end of the row,
4 or other indications of the amount we were getting off the
5 ground, is about all.

6 Q What time in the year was it that you made the tour
7 into the Cucamonga vineyard?

8 A Well, it was within the last ten days.

9 Q What was the occasion of your going there?

10 A I was asked if I had been on the ground to know what
11 the soil was, and I said I had never been there so as to
12 know anything about it.

13 Q Who asked you?

14 A Judge Gregg asked me.

15 Q One of the attorneys for the San Antonio Water Company
16 in this case?

17 A I didn't know at that time whose attorney he was.

18 Q You know it now?

19 A Yes, sir; I know he is the attorney now.

20 Q You went there at Judge Gregg's request about ten
21 days ago?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q The vines are not yet in leaf, are they?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q Had any plowing been done in the vineyard when you
26 were there?

27 A A portion of the vineyard is plowed and a portion is
28 not.

29 Q And you went down about half way from the Santa Fe Rail-

1	1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the fresh air.
2	2. The second thing I noticed was the sound of the birds singing in the trees.
3	3. The third thing I noticed was the smell of the flowers in the garden.
4	4. The fourth thing I noticed was the sight of the mountains in the distance.
5	5. The fifth thing I noticed was the feeling of the sun on my face.
6	6. The sixth thing I noticed was the taste of the food I was eating.
7	7. The seventh thing I noticed was the touch of the water in the pool.
8	8. The eighth thing I noticed was the sound of the music playing in the room.
9	9. The ninth thing I noticed was the sight of the stars in the night sky.
10	10. The tenth thing I noticed was the feeling of the wind on my skin.
11	11. The eleventh thing I noticed was the taste of the rain on my lips.
12	12. The twelfth thing I noticed was the touch of the snow on my nose.
13	13. The thirteenth thing I noticed was the sound of the ice cracking under my feet.
14	14. The fourteenth thing I noticed was the sight of the aurora borealis in the sky.
15	15. The fifteenth thing I noticed was the feeling of the warmth of the fire in the hearth.
16	16. The sixteenth thing I noticed was the taste of the honey in the tea.
17	17. The seventeenth thing I noticed was the touch of the silk in the dress.
18	18. The eighteenth thing I noticed was the sound of the clock ticking in the room.
19	19. The nineteenth thing I noticed was the sight of the moon in the sky.
20	20. The twentieth thing I noticed was the feeling of the cold in the air.
21	21. The twenty-first thing I noticed was the taste of the salt in the sweat.
22	22. The twenty-second thing I noticed was the touch of the sand in the shoes.
23	23. The twenty-third thing I noticed was the sound of the waves crashing on the shore.
24	24. The twenty-fourth thing I noticed was the sight of the sun setting over the ocean.
25	25. The twenty-fifth thing I noticed was the feeling of the peace in my heart.
26	26. The twenty-sixth thing I noticed was the taste of the love in my life.
27	27. The twenty-seventh thing I noticed was the touch of the grace in my soul.
28	28. The twenty-eighth thing I noticed was the sound of the joy in my laughter.
29	29. The twenty-ninth thing I noticed was the sight of the hope in my future.
30	30. The thirtieth thing I noticed was the feeling of the love in my heart.

1 road to what point?

2 A I went about half way from the regular road, the au-
3 tomobile road at the north end of the vineyard, from there
4 about half way towards the Santa Fe track.

5 Q How much time did you spend in the vineyard?

6 A Perhaps at three-quarters of an hour.

7 Q There are several hundred acres of that vineyard, are
8 there not?

9 A I should judge 3 to 4 hundred acres.

10 Q Did you see any fruit on the vines?

11 A No, sir.

12 Q You don't know what the crop on that was, do you, when
13 it was irrigated and when it was not?

14 A No, I do not.

15 Q Have you any interest in the San Antonio Water Company?

16 A None whatever.

17 Q Why do you think the vineyards are not benefited by
18 irrigation?

19 A From the handling of grapes and delivering the same
20 to wineries, and from what the different winery people
21 have told me, principally. During, I think, it was 1904
22 or '05, the storm water overflowed our vineyard in Old San
23 Bernardino, coming down from Madlands in the summer time
24 some time, and we had considerable trouble in getting the
25 grapes accepted by the wineries on account of their having
26 been irrigated and reducing the percentage of sugar. Through-
27 out my experience as superintendent there, coming in con-
28 tact with the different owners of wineries, such as Vache
29 and this winery in the river bottom, they always complained

1. I want absolutely to know the original text, the one
which is the basis of the work and all the subsequent, from which
the text is derived. The text is the basis of the work and all the subsequent, from which
the text is derived.

Journal of Management Inquiry 22(1) 3-14

etc. directly due to some different behavior etc. etc. etc.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 26(12)

...and the ...

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Source: *Journal of American Studies*, 1979, 13, 1, 115-125.

but now it's all I want, everything, my life and

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biochemical events with cellular growth at various times.

1 about the percentage of sugar --

2 Q I did not ask you what they said to you. It is not
3 from any observation you had upon the quantity of grapes
4 grown on irrigated vineyard as compared with nonirrigated
5 vineyards?

6 A No, sir; I made no comparison of that kind. It was
7 a comparison as to the percentage of sugar in the grapes.

8 Mr. Haskell: Q This storm flood that you speak of run-
9 ning through your vineyard went down some time in August?

10 A I think it was in August.

11 Q Just at the time when the grapes were beginning to col-
12 or up?

13 A Yes, sir.

14 Q And at a time when they should be ripening?

15 A They were ripening at that time.

16 Q And this water had a tendency to flush the ground and
17 throw sap into the wood and sour the grapes?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q And that is the reason they wouldn't accept it. The
20 wineries object to accepting grapes for wine purposes where
21 there are a large number of sour grapes in the produce, do
22 they not?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q Have you ever raised and irrigated wine grapes your-
25 self?

26 A No, sir.

27 Q Have you had any experience in raising irrigated wine
28 grapes in any way where they irrigated in the early season?

29 A From my own personal recollection I know of no vineyards

— the situation is right —

Q I am not sure that they will be free. It is not

free any more than you are. The question is whether

you are in a position to be free or not. It is not

free any more than you are. The question is whether

you are in a position to be free or not. It is not

free any more than you are. The question is whether

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you are in a position to be free or not. It is not

free any more than you are. The question is whether

you are in a position to be free or not. It is not

free any more than you are. The question is whether

1 that are irrigated -- wine grapes -- in this section of
2 territory.

3 Q Then you are not prepared to make a comparison of prop-
4 er irrigation of wine grapes early in the season with
5 vineyards that are not irrigated at all, are you?

6 A No, sir, I am not.

7 Q Neither as to quantity of product or quality of product?

8 A As to quantity of product I cannot make a comparison.
9 As to the quality, I would say that my only information is
10 from the continued statements from winery people.

11 Q What somebody else has told you?

12 A What somebody else has told me.

13 Q Do you remember of having some light years as to quan-
14 tity of product from your vineyards?

15 A Yes, sir.

16 Q And ~~otherwise~~ those years were dry years, weren't they?

17 A I didn't attribute --

18 Q When there was a light rainfall?

19 A I don't remember whether it was or not. I don't re-
20 member attributing the light crop at any time to the scar-
21 city of water.

22 Q You remember that you had light crops?

23 A I remember having light crops.

24 Q Now, if your vineyard, as you say, had water within
25 16 feet of the surface, wouldn't it make quite a difference
26 as to the natural power of the grape to reach water and
27 supply itself with a sufficient amount of water in such
28 land as compared with land where it is 100 or 150 feet to
29 water? You know grape roots go down to a great depth?

Is it better to have a few people who are not interested in the work?

As to the utility of reports, we have only two points to

Figure 2. *Salmonella* growth rate over time with/without bile salt.

1 A Yes, sir.
2 Q Sometimes have been known to go 30 or 40 feet below
3 the surface?
4 A I don't know anything about that. I know it is over
5 16 feet.
6 Q And when they get down that far, the roots fan out on
7 the waterplane?
8 A I can't say that I noticed that part of it.
9 Q And in this sandy soil you know that the capillary
10 attraction of such soil as you had is very great, don't
11 you -- the power of water to raise up through the soil?
12 A The part where the water was 16 feet from the surface
13 was in the heavier soil in the west end of the Drew and
14 Fairbanks ranch.
15 Q And you made a hole in that ground, did you?
16 A No, sir. The storm waters cut a channel through.
17 Q Didn't you notice that for several feet above the water-
18 plane, that the ground for several feet was moistened to-
19 ward the surface by capillary attraction?
20 A At the time my observation took place everything was
21 wet from top to bottom.

22 -0-

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like a warm blanket after a long flight. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were chirping. I took a deep breath and felt a sense of relief. The world was so beautiful, and I was finally home.

2. As I walked through the airport, I saw many people with luggage. Some were smiling, and some were looking tired. I felt a little awkward, but I knew I had to do this. I took a taxi to my hotel and checked in. The room was nice, and the bed was comfortable. I went to bed and fell asleep.

3. The next morning, I woke up early and went to the beach. The sand was warm, and the water was clear. I walked along the shore and watched the waves. I felt a sense of peace and tranquility. I took a shower and got dressed. I went to the beach again and played in the sand. I was so happy.

4. I went to the beach every day. I loved the feeling of the sand under my feet and the sound of the waves. I took a walk to the lighthouse and saw the view. It was so beautiful. I took a picture and showed it to my friends. They were jealous. I was so lucky.

5. I went to the beach every day. I loved the feeling of the sand under my feet and the sound of the waves. I took a walk to the lighthouse and saw the view. It was so beautiful. I took a picture and showed it to my friends. They were jealous. I was so lucky.

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1 F. A. TRASK.

2 (Cross examination resumed).

3 Mr. Britt: Q Resuming where we left off, as near as
4 practicable, yesterday evening, the question was where you
5 got the 200 inches stated in your tabulation at page 2555
6 of the reporter's transcript, as the water out-put of the
7 east side of the Tucalonga Red Hill in the year 1900, and
8 I see that you have taken 57.7 inches of Lone Star Tunnel
9 pumped water. You have the tabulation before you, have
10 you?

11 A I have the tabulation before me.

12 Q Of what date was that pumped water taken?

13 A It was either July 3rd or August 31st. I find on
14 those dates the measurements of pumped water were identical
15 mainly 57.7 at the Lone Star tunnel.

16 Q Then you ~~was~~^{say}/part of it is water out of the creek
17 division box, which is weir No. 8, isn't it?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q Of what date?

20 A August 31. The presumption is that I used the Lone
21 Star figures of that day.

22 Q And 79 inches --

23 A Was Y tunnel division box water.

24 Q Of what date?

25 A The same date, August 31, 1900.

26 Q Whose measurement is it of 79 inches on August 31st,
27 in the Y tunnel?

28 A There is 79.02 on that day, on the exhibit marked No. 32
29 as the amount of a measurement made by E.T.V right. He

(continued from page 6)

any article you wish to add, delete, or change, e-mail: editors@jstor.org

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and the long-run growth rate of the economy is determined by the

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United States Department of the Interior

Immer noch mehr mit der 7, 12 gefüllt

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1992-1993

E. coli, *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa*

—continued from p. 10

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1. The more often you read, the more you will learn.

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† *Continued* on next page.

[illegible]

July 17, 1952, at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1 carried his totals out for the Red Hill district -- on
2 the east side there is 142.02.

3 Q He carried his total out for the east side?

4 A That is, of these two supplies, the Y tunnel and the
5 creek division box weir.

6 Q And you went over to the pumping of the Lone Star tun-
7 nel and took 57.7 inches from there?

8 A Yes, sir; I went to that source for that amount of wa-
9 ter.

10 Q Neither of these other sources ~~ex~~ were pumped water,
11 were they, that is the creek division box and the Y tunnel
12 division box?

13 A I think they were gravity waters at that time.

14 Q At that time there was a quantity of gravity water
15 flowing out of the 35-acre tract, wasn't there?

16 A I don't think there was any water flowing out of the
17 35-acre tract at that time. There may have been. I don't
18 find anything in my notes on this tabulation as to that.

19 I know that there has been some work done there to connect
20 up wells in the 35-acre tract.

21 Q Were there any other wells pumping? Were there any
22 Hermosa wells pumping at that time, or any inset wells
23 pumping at that time?

24 A I think not, at least I have no record of any pumped
25 water on those dates. I have no records of any water pumped
26 from any of those other wells I think, until I began the
27 investigation for this case some time in 1904.

28 Q You only took what you personally measured over in
29 the neighborhood of the Lone Star tunnel and in that district?

[illegible]

1 A I recognized such records that I knew of and had access-
2 ible in making my compilations, and I had my figures of the
3 water discharging from the Lone Star tunnel, and I added it
4 to the other two. If I had known of the other, or had any
5 records available, I should have included the amount.

6 Q You didn't look for any records?

7 A I don't think it occurred to me that there were any
8 other sources. If they were, they hadn't been in operation
9 for any great length of time.

10 Q Why didn't you put in the Haskell well? That is a
11 well in the red formations. Why didn't you put the out-
12 put of that well into this 1900 out-put of the east side?

13 A Because such information as I have demonstrates that
14 the Haskell well was drawing its waters from the recent
15 gravels above the Red Hills.

16 Q It is put down in the Red Hills?

17 A Well, there is some surface indications that it is
18 very close to the neutral zone or line of contact, and in
19 such a place as that, the only fact an engineer would have
20 to use in determining which of the formations to assign
21 it to, is the characteristic of the water, as to whether
22 it is surface water or artesian water. And so far, I found
23 no indication to my own knowledge or observation, or the
24 observation of others, as to that being artesian water.
25 It has the peculiar characteristics of surface waters and
26 I so classified it.

27 Q What do you know about any artesian conditions in the
28 Lone Star tunnel that you have put in 57.7 inches of water
29 from, here?

1. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. I should like to mention to you that I have
3. about twenty. It may be that I have
4. for my usual work at home.

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to define the problem. This involves identifying the symptoms of the problem and determining the scope of the problem. Once the problem has been defined, the next step is to identify the causes of the problem. This involves identifying the factors that are contributing to the problem and determining the underlying causes. Once the causes have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action. This involves identifying the steps that need to be taken to solve the problem and determining the resources that will be needed to implement the plan. Finally, the last step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor the results. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking the progress of the solution. Once the problem has been solved, the final step is to evaluate the results and determine if the solution was effective. This involves comparing the results of the solution to the original problem and determining if the solution was successful. If the solution was successful, the final step is to document the results and share the information with others. If the solution was not successful, the final step is to identify the reasons for the failure and determine if the solution needs to be revised.

be not in the least degree of the formation of water
with a little air, the water will be pure and clear

It is not possible to determine the exact date of the first publication of the book, but it is known that it was published in the early 19th century.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS CARD IS NOT TO BE RELEASED TO THE PUBLIC

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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1 A My recollection is, that Mr. Stowell, and possibly Mr.
2 Wright testified.

3 Q Wait a moment. What do you know about it?

4 A I don't know that I know of my own personal knowledge,
5 but in compiling this table I have drawn on the knowledge
6 of others that has been expressed. This is not a compila-
7 tion of my own facts and measurements in its entirety. I
8 have used my own measurements wherever they have been a-
9 vailable, and I have likewise drawn upon the information
10 and data supplied by others in compiling this table. In
11 fact, it is largely made up of measurements and information
12 from other witnesses.

13 Q You didn't seek for information as to whether there
14 was water flowing out of the 35-acre tract?

15 A I know from my own personal knowledge in the early
16 years, that there were springs and cienegas in and about
17 the Y tunnel, or the Lone Star tunnel, and I know from the
18 witnesses who testified in this case and the McPherson case
19 that there was artesian water there, and I have used that
20 information the same as I have used much of the other in-
21 formation that goes to make up that tabulation.

22 Q And you have taken such of it as suited the object you
23 had in view in making the tabulation?

24 A It requires discrimination to build up a tabulation of
25 that kind. I have taken everything that seemed to be per-
26 tinent, and show general averages. I have drawn on every
27 source, whether my own or that of other witnesses. I have
28 not attempted to drag in every measurement into the tabu-
29 lation, because it would have encumbered it, and served no

1. The first of these is the fact that the
2. second is the fact that the
3. third is the fact that the
4. fourth is the fact that the
5. fifth is the fact that the
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26. twenty-sixth is the fact that the
27. twenty-seventh is the fact that the
28. twenty-eighth is the fact that the
29. twenty-ninth is the fact that the
30. thirtieth is the fact that the

1 useful purposes.

2 Q This water which you have given as the out-put of the
3 east side district in 1900 consists of measurements all
4 made in the month of August of that year apparently.

5 A I think that is correct.

6 Q Now in the next year, 1901, you have given a statement
7 of 188 inches as the out-put: Where did you obtain those
8 figures -- from what sources?

9 A I made up that figure of 188 inches for the year 1901
10 as follows: I took Mr. Wright's measurements of July 9,
11 1901, namely,--

12 Q Appearing on exhibit 32?

13 A Taking them from exhibit 32. 50.54 creek division box;
14 76.4 Y tunnel division box. To which I have added -- found
15 at some points in the testimony in this case -- data to the
16 effect that the Sunset people pumped an average of 25 in-
17 ches that season.

18 Q What date?

19 A As testified to here; not for any particular date, but
20 as giving the average pumped, 25 inches. I can't give you
21 the page of that testimony.

22 Q Sunset pumping 25 inches?

23 A Yes, sir; it will be found somewhere in the record,
24 by the statement of witnesses. And the statement in regard
25 to the Fourvine well, which pumped 30 inches in 1901, mak-
26 ing 55 inches, it was added to Mr. Wright's measurements,
27 giving a total of 187.9 inches and I take as the nearest
28 inch 188 inches.

29 Q You take for the Fourvine well --

1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is divided into two main sections: a general summary and a summary of the work done in each of the four main branches of the service. The general summary is divided into three parts: a summary of the work done in the four main branches, a summary of the work done in the other branches, and a summary of the work done in the other branches. The summary of the work done in each of the four main branches is divided into three parts: a summary of the work done in the four main branches, a summary of the work done in the other branches, and a summary of the work done in the other branches.

1 A 30 inches.

2 Q And from whose testimony did you get that?

3 A I don't remember whose testimony. I made a memorandum
4 that that year the pumping was an average of about that
5 amount, from the testimony of some witness during the trial.

6 Q The Sourwine well is about between half and three-
7 quarters of a mile northerly from the Haskell well, isn't
8 it?

9 A It is something like half a mile northerly from the
10 Lone Star well.

11 Q Well, give us just the distance from the Haskell well
12 and from the Lone Star well both.

13 A According to the map, and the location of the Sour-
14 wine well and the Haskell well, and the Lone Star well, as
15 located thereon, I have scaled and make the following dis-
16 tances between them: 3400 feet approximately between the
17 Sourwine well and the Haskell well; 2000 feet approximate-
18 ly between the Sourwine well and well No. 9 in the upper
19 end of the Lone Star tunnel. Now, the Sourwine well is
20 very close to the section line between sections 33 and 34;
21 the Lone Star well is 200 or 300 feet east of the section
22 line, while the Haskell well is about 1300 or 1350 feet
23 west of that section line.

24 Q You are speaking of the Lone Star well at the head of
25 tunnel No. 1?

26 A The well in the head of Lone Star tunnel No. 1, yes, sir,
27 located in the south-west quarter of section 34, township
28 1 north, range 7 west.

29 Q Was that Sourwine well an artesian well?

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

1881

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

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I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

I am now about thirty years old.

1 A The testimony given here in court a few days ago, was
2 to the effect that it was -- that it had a raise of water.

3 Q Whose testimony?

4 A I forget the witness' name; it is very fresh in my
5 memory; I think it was the president of the company who
6 testified here a few days since; at least a director or
7 manager.

8 Q Said it was an artesian well?

9 A Said the water they struck had a rise.

10 Q How much?

11 A And they gave the facts from which I drew the conclu-
12 sion that it was an artesian well. Several feet; I for-
13 get the number.

14 Q Didn't you observe that in the 16th Street wells,
15 the water rose in them some too?

16 A After a heavy rain the waters poured on the gravels
17 there, the water rises; but there was never any indica-
18 tion so far as I recollect of any artesian conditions in
19 the 16th Street wells. I have never heard any witness ex-
20 press any opinion to the effect that there was a rise of
21 water in those wells.

22 Q Well, do you know whether there was or not?

23 A My knowledge is to the effect that there was not.

24 Q What is your knowledge? Were you there when they were
25 bored?

26 A I wasn't there when any one of them was tapped into
27 the water, but that was my information.

28 Q Now, in regard to the making up of this 130 inches
29 flowing in 1901: In order to do that, you have taken water

Q. The testimony given here is that a few days ago, and
in the afternoon, it was said that it was a matter of water.
Q. What testimony?
A. I thought the witnesses' story is very strong in my
memory; I think it was the president of the company who
testified that a few days ago, at about a distance of
several miles.
Q. But it was an official report?
A. But the water level should be a clear
up now.
Q. And you say the water level was I say the water
level that it was an official report. Several feet? I say
of the water.
Q. This is a very strong fact in the light of the water,
the water level is now very high.
A. After a heavy rain the water poured out the ground
level, the water level is very high and the water level
is now as far as I testified to my extensive knowledge is
now high enough to be. I have never before and never
before was up to the level that there was a rise in
water in the water.
Q. Well, do you think that there was an error?
A. It is possible in the light of the water was not.
Q. There is some testimony that the water was not
there.
A. I would like to see the report and the water level
the report, but that was an information.
Q. Yes, in regard to the rising up of the water level
I think the level is now in the water, but that is not

1 taken from the Sunset well: Where is that situated with
2 reference to well No. 1 of the Lone Star tunnel? In what
3 direction?

4 A It is in the same section, same government section;
5 it is east.

6 Q About how far?

7 A It is about 3600 or 3700 feet east, and it may be 200
8 or 300 feet north of an east and west line drawn through
9 the well.

10 Q What is the difference in the elevation of the ground
11 at the two points?

12 A The Sunset wells have an elevation of about 1390 feet.
13 I see one of them is marked here 1391.7 -- that is a con-
14 tour line near it; but from the testimony their elevation
15 is about 1390 feet. And the elevation at well A, as
16 marked on defendants' exhibit E, or the upper well in the
17 Lone Star tunnel, as marked here, is 1457. feet above sea
18 level.

19 Q What is the elevation of the ground at the Sourwine
20 well to which you have just now referred as compared to
21 the elevation of the ground at the well at the head of the
22 Lone Star tunnel?

23 A I have given the elevation of the well at the head of
24 the Lone Star tunnel as 1457 feet; and the elevation of
25 the ground at the Sourwine well is 1354 feet.

26 Q Why didn't you put into this computation of the out-
27 put of the Red Mill district from 1901 the water pumped
28 from the Lone Star tunnel that year, the same as you did
29 the year before?

Mr. [redacted] will be pleased to see you.

[redacted]

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[illegible]

of the law points to the fact that the law is not a mere collection of rules, but a system of principles that guide the behavior of the community. The law is a dynamic system that evolves over time, reflecting the changing needs and values of the society. It is a system that is constantly being shaped and reshaped by the actions of the community, and it is a system that is constantly being challenged and tested by the actions of the community. The law is a system that is constantly being shaped and reshaped by the actions of the community, and it is a system that is constantly being challenged and tested by the actions of the community.

1. The United States has no intention of withdrawing its troops from Vietnam.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study.

one that cannot be carried away in any way, and
which on delivery, will be the

As 2007 is the centenary of the founding of the League of Nations, it is fitting that the League should be commemorated in this way.

that the land and its life will be forever and so enriched and
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The following was said: "I am not a member of the Communist Party."

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4. The above/your previous this investigation at the time
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1 A The only reason I can think of is that I did not find
2 any record of it.

3 Q Did that justify you in assuming that there wasn't any?

4 A I considered it justified me in not assuming the vol-
5 ume or amount they pumped that year as I have no knowledge
6 of whether they pumped or not; wherever I was doubtful as
7 to the amounts I left them out.

8 Q What time in the year was the Sunset well pumping the
9 25 inches which you put into this total of 150 inches for
10 the total out-put of the Red Hill east side, in 1901?

11 A It was during the irrigation season.

12 Q That is indefinite. That is all the way from April or
13 May to November or December.

14 A It includes that part of the season covered by most of
15 the dates given in these measurements -- that is, during
16 the summer months.

17 Q You don't know what date it was?

18 A I remember the testimony was that they pumped during
19 the irrigation season: The irrigation season extends from
20 April, May or June, depending upon the rainfall, until
21 September, October or November, or even December in some
22 years.

23 Q Who testified to that?

24 A That has been testified to by various witnesses, and
25 I happened to know it myself.

26 Q What date did you take the 30 inches for the out-put
27 of the Sourvine well?

28 A I took that in the same manner and for no particular
29 date; just from the general statement of a witness to the

[illegible]

1 effect that that season they pumped that much water.

2 Q Are you justified in assuming that water which is pumped
3 for a few months in the year is to be added to gravity
4 water, which may be assumed to have its minimum during
5 the irrigating season?

6 A Most assuredly; if that water is pumped right out of
7 the source of supply of the gravity water itself.

8 Q Wait until the question is finished. You say that
9 180 inches was the out-put, and in order to get that you
10 take pumped water, pumped during the irrigating season, which
11 you assume without any data extended throughout the irri-
12 gating season, 25 inches one place and 30 inches in another,
13 and you add those to the gravity water which is running
14 all the time, winter and summer, and say that that aggre-
15 gate marks the total out-put of the east side -- multiply it
16 it all in as if it were gravity water, not distinguishing
17 between gravity and pumped water. That is what you have
18 done here?

19 A I have made no effort to distinguish between the two.
20 I have made an effort to represent the amount of water
21 that was available during the irrigating season; that is
22 the only thing attempted to be accomplished, and get it
23 as near as possible in inches; and undoubtedly it will
24 be found that I may have left out some measurements that
25 should have gone in there. For instance, it may be shown
26 that the Lone Star tunnel pumped some of those years when
27 I have not included it and it should have gone in; but I
28 have aimed to get the amount of water which was available
29 from that Red Hill source, and I have paid no attention to

[illegible]

1 whether it was pumped or gravity water, provided it came
2 from the Red Hill source. The source of water of the Lone
3 Star tunnel, as shown by the diagrams presented here in
4 court in this case indicate that it is the same as that
5 which supplies the Y tunnel and the springs.

6 Q I didn't ask you anything about that.

7 A Well, that is my reason for putting it in. You asked
8 for my reason, and I gave it to you.

9 Q You gave as total out-put for the year, 1.8 inches?
10 And you put gravity water and pumped water together in mak-
11 ing up that amount?

12 A Mr. McKinley: The witness has not said any such thing.
13 He made a comparative statement as to irrigating seasons.

14 A Mr. Britt: His tabulation is for the year 1900. That
15 is the way his tabulation is headed.

16 A This does not say total water out-put. It simply says
17 water out-put of Tucumonga Red Hill district on this tab-
18 ulation, and I have explained that that out-put covered
19 the period of the summer months when water was required
20 for irrigation purposes. I have not attempted to figure
21 out any averages for the year. They are simply measurements
22 taken from the best sources available, from the exhibits
23 in this case, from my own measurements, and from general
24 statements in this case of various witnesses as to the a-
25 mounts they have used from the different sources; and I
26 have made a compilation to show in a general way the a-
27 mount of water taken from that Red Hill source which I
28 have designated the east side. It purports to be nothing
29 more, and I claim nothing more for it.

I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you very much lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

Q What is your out-put -- annual, or seasonal for the irrigating season?

A It is fairly comparative of the amount available for the irrigation season.

Q Availability depends on the zeal and the energy and the enterprise of people to pump water, doesn't it? Availability is made up of a great many factors other than the fact that the quantity of water emerging from the ground?

A Well, the facts in the case are that they had sufficient energy and zeal to pump and secure the amounts I have noted here, because they are generally from the statements of men who were instrumental in procuring them and from the measurements of engineers who made the measurements. Without going into the causes why the amounts were there, I assumed they were there from these figures.

Q When you come to give the out-put of the 16th Street wells, you were very careful to reduce the quantity pumped from those various wells to annual inches, were you not?

A I did, and so explained and specified for those particular years that we had sufficient information and data upon which to make averages; but for the greater number of years the pumping there, or a part of it, at least, for all except from 1904 on, it was simply a guess as I have made in this, based on the statements of witnesses in this case, and a few fragmentary measurements.

Q Now, I notice in taking your amounts for the aggregate flow of the creek flow and the T tunnel division box flow for July 9th, 1901, 66.54 inches and 76.40 inches, respectively



1 you omitted the measurements made by Mr Wright in August
2 of the same year, when the Creek Division box flow had
3 fallen off to 40.80, which was about 16 inches less than it
4 was July 9, and the Y tunnel division box flow had fallen
5 off to 53.17, which is something over 23 inches less than
6 it was on July 9; you took the larger measurements there
7 of July, and omitted the measurements in August, although
8 in the year before, in 1900, you took the August measure-
9 ments, August 31: Any motive for that?

10 A Well, I presume I took the August 31 measurement the
11 year before because I made a measurement myself of the
12 Lone Star tunnel, August 31, which enabled me to add that.

13 Q I find by looking at the tabulation presented here in
14 Court covering Mr Stowell's measurements that I did omit -
15 that tabulation is Plaintiffs' Exhibit 69 - I find that I
16 had available a measurement of water, about 20.36 inches
17 from the Lone Star tunnel which really should be added in
18 there; it is an oversight.

19 Q Well, in taking the measurements for the year 1900, you
20 took Mr Wright's largest measurement in July, instead of
21 the smaller one, which he made toward the end of August:
22 That is true, isn't it?

23 A Well, I have been in the habit in all those measure-
24 ments of getting as near mid-summer as possible -

25 Q Getting as near midsummer as possible?

26 A Getting reasonably near, unless there was some special
27 reason to take some other date; and it seems I had a measure-
28 ment of the Lone Star tunnel on the latter date.

29 Q If you had taken Mr Wright's measurement of August 31,

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 out its policy of non-interference.

1 for the creek division box and the Y tunnel box, you would
2 have had about 40 inches less in 1901, wouldn't you?

3 A It would have been less if I had taken some of those
4 later dates; it would have taken more also if I had taken
5 some of the earlier dates.

6 Q It would be reasonable to take the August measurement,
7 since you took the August measurement in the year before?

8 A There has been no rule followed throughout the tabula-
9 tion as to the dates I secured; I took summer measurements
10 which showed fairly average conditions.

11 Q Why is that fairly average to take the early July measure-
12 ments for 1901, when you had taken in the year previous the
13 late August? Why is that a good way or a proper way to get
14 an average showing in the two different years?

15 A Well, in the year 1900 I had a measurement of the Lone
16 Star water on August 31, and I presume that I compared dates
17 and found that I could put in several measurements of the
18 same date, and used it; this year, 1901, I presume I looked
19 at these measurements given by Mr Wright throughout that
20 year, beginning with January 2, looked down through them,
21 and saw that that was a reasonably fair average, apparently,
22 on the face of it; there were many dates when he gave the
23 measurements in the Y tunnel box, and only a few dates when
24 he gave the measurements in the Creek Division Box in the
25 year 1901.

26 Q A while ago you said you were endeavoring to show the
27 quantity during the irrigating season: why did you go back
28 to January for the purpose of getting an average?

29 A I simply refer to the facts I find on the diagram;

[illegible]

1 I did not take the average from January - I simply took it
2 from July and August - Some measurements shown by Culver
3 and others were early in the season, many of them in July.

4 Q You are mistaken also you say you took it in August:
5 You took it in July.

6 A Well, in July; a few days don't make any difference.

7 Q It makes a difference of 40 inches.

8 A Yes, sir; and also makes a difference of about 40
9 inches in the omission of the Lone Star water, and that
10 should have been added in there.

11 Mr Waters, Q That is another mistake then? You want to
12 balance one mistake with another.

13 Mr McKinley: We think one counsel at a time should cross-
14 examine.

15 A I don't care to argue this, but I wish to be understood
16 that I selected a reasonably fair method of selecting the
17 dates and measurements; I overlooked that by oversight, the
18 Lone Star tunnel; and I took the averages and the dates
19 that seemed to me to be reasonably fair.

20 Q That is your definition of fairness is it?

21 Mr McKinley: Objected to as impertinent.

22 The Court: Sustained.

23 Q To go to the Souris well and the Sunset well one year -
24 In 1902 and 1903 you have omitted any measurements at all?

25 A Yes, sir.

26 Q The note saying at the foot, where blanks occur the
27 record is omitted because data is incomplete?

28 A Yes, sir; that is correct.

29 Q Now, in 1904 you have given the output of the east side
as 223 inches: what elements have you included in that estimate?

1 A I think that measurement was made up in the month of
2 August and September in part of Fortne Cucamonga
3 Water Company. I took for Cucamonga Water Company 118
4 inches; and if you will examine the table on page 2491,
5 tabulation of Cucamonga weir records by myself, in the
6 month of August weir no. 5 was pumping about 43 inches,
7 and weir no. 7 about 71 inches. That 35 inches of weir
8 no. 7 was short whatever water was being pumped in weir
9 no. 6, but I had no record that day; but I judge from the
10 amount pumped when it was pumping that it was about 40
11 to 42 inches.

12 Q What date?

13 A I am assuming in August. I didn't take the exact
14 amounts but I figured out approximately in inches the
15 amount they were pumping.

16 Q Where does that appear?

17 A It appears in the tabulation under the year 1904,
18 and there are two dates given for August, August 8 and
19 August 27. Now on August 8 weir no. 5 was 43 and a
20 fraction, and I have taken it as 43.

21 Q I see in the tabulation only August 8.

22 A That is true of weir no. 5. For weir no. 7 on August
23 8 there was 35 and a fraction inches. But looking at the
24 amount of water pumped August 27 and the amount pumped
25 on July 9, I know that weir no. 6 was pumping that day,
26 but there was no record of it, as I know from measurement
27 made over weir no. 6 that when they were pumping it pump-
28 ed from 40 to 42 inches. So I have added 71 inches to the
29 August measurement, -- the 27th -- I have added to the 43

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1 inches --

2 Q You have added 71 inches?

3 A I add 71 inches, and I add 43 inches,

4 Q That would make 114?

5 A And I estimated that there was probably 4 inches in
6 weir No. 8. I did that by virtue of the fact that on July 9
7 there was 7 inches in weir No. 8.

8 Q That was at the creek division box, measuring the water
9 from Cucamonga Springs, 4.6 inches.

10 A Yes. I have taken on that only 4 inches. On October 4
11 there was 4.6 inches, but I have taken from No. 8 only 4
12 inches. I probably underestimated a little. I should prob-
13 ably have taken for Cucamonga water that month 120 inches.
14 Now, about that 116 inches of Cucamonga water, I ~~took~~^{add} from
15 the testimony, that Sunset was pumping 20 inches, and the Old
16 Settlers 30 inches, and the Perissa plant 20 inches, and
17 the Sourwine well 30 inches, and in that way I get my 123
18 inches.

19 Q That is 116, is it?

20 A I have read each of them over.

21 Q Sunset 20, Perissa 20, Sourwine 30, and Old Settlers
22 30?

23 A And the Cucamonga Water Company total, 116, and that
24 gives me the 120 inches. That is the method by which I se-
25 cured that figure.

26 Q I see all of this except the 71 inches. Looking at
27 your table, I see you have taken 43.25 as the out-rat meas-
28 ured August 30, 1904 -- I understand that weir is at the
29 mouth of the Lone Star tunnel?

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1 A Lone Star tunnel No. 1.

2 Q And then the 71 you were explaining that, but it is not
3 clear to my apprehension.

4 A I will call your attention to this tabulation showing
5 measurements of weir No. 7, on July 9th, of 96 and a fraction,
6 and on August 27, of 71 inches.

7 Q August 27 is not in this tabulation, 71.

8 A It is an omission then. I have had no opportunity to
9 correct that. And if weir No. 7 has not a measurement for
10 August 27, it is an omission. It is in my original notes,
11 71.04 on August 7, 1904. If it is not in the transcript it
12 is an omission.

13 Q That water was measured over weir No. 7?

14 A The waters flowing from the Lone Star tunnel No. 2. That
15 weir is located near the center of section 3, near the old
16 Settlers measuring box.

17 Q From August 8th, you added Lone Star tunnel No. 1 43.29
18 August 27, Lone Star tunnel No. 2, 71 inches?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q On August 27th, did you have any measurement of the
21 Lone Star tunnel No. 1?

22 A No, sir.

23 Q Was there any water running out of that tunnel at that
24 time?

25 A I can't answer because it is simply a blank here. Either
26 the box was locked,-- the presumption is that the box was
27 locked. It was occasionally locked, and I couldn't get in,
28 and that was the case too on weir No. 6. I only have three
29 personal measurements made over weir No. 6. The box was

1. The first thing I did was to

2. go down and see what was going on.

3. I found everything in a state of confusion.

4. I went back to my room and tried to get some sleep.

5. I was very tired and I had a headache.

6. I went back to work the next day.

7. I was very busy and I had a lot to do.

8. I was very tired and I had a headache.

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29. I was very tired and I had a headache.

30. I went back to work the next day.

31. I was very busy and I had a lot to do.

1 locked, and unless somebody happened to be there with the key
2 ~~by~~ it was impossible for me to make a measurement.

3 Q Now at that time, Mr. Trask, in 1904, if you had measured
4 the points which, in order to find we will say, 374 inches
5 in 1895, as it appears in this table at page 2555, -- if
6 you had measured in 1904 at the same point which you take
7 to make up the total of 374 inches in the year 1895, how
8 much water would you have had, instead of scouring over the
9 country from the Sourwine well to the Hermosa well and the
10 Sunset well?

11 A That is hardly a fair question, for the reason that these
12 pumping operations at these points which I subsequently meas-
13 ured, are sources of water which have interfered with the
14 run-off from those springs.

15 Q That is merely your theory. I want some facts.

16 A Those are the facts.

17 Q Answer the question if you please.

18 A Please read the question again, Mr. Reporter. (Ques-
19 tion read). That is rather an involved question, especially
20 the latter part of it.

21 Q Bear in mind that in 1895 you did not have Lone Star
22 water in your measurement?

23 A In order to answer that question, I will have to take it
24 up in detail. In 1895, the measurement was made up of waters
25 flowing at creek division box, at the Y tunnel division box
26 and at the China cienega. Part of your question refers to
27 what amounts of water I would have measured at those three
28 points?

29 Q Yes, sir.

1. I think, that unless something happened to be there with the day
2. it is not impossible for us to have a meeting.
3. I am of that kind, Sir, I think, if you had wanted
4. the points which he seems to think are still the same
5. as I said, as if anyone is going to be with you, it
6. you had wanted to have it at the same time with you, it
7. he was on the point of it, I think, in the year 1900, but
8. much more would you have had, I think, at meeting with him
9. among those people who are in the same way and for
10. himself will be the same.
11. I think it is really a very question, but the reason that I
12. thought of it is that I think I was really with
13. him, and among of other things that I had said, it is the
14. one of the most things, and I think it is the same
15. as that is really very likely, I think, I think, I think,
16. I think it is the same.
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87. I think that is the question, I think, I think, I think,
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99. I think that is the question, I think, I think, I think,
100. I think that is the question, I think, I think, I think,

1 A But the scouring over the country became necessary in
2 order to find the water which you have diverted at those
3 points. In the year 1904, referring to the first part of your
4 question, there was no water -- at least I have no measure-
5 ments of water -- in the Y tunnel box, or at the China
6 springs, and I have a large number of measurements made at
7 the creek division box only three of which appear on this
8 tabulation for 1904.

9 Q What do they amount to?

10 A July 9, 1904, 7.2 inches; October 4, 1904, 4.6 inches;
11 October 29, 1904, 3.35 inches. But the fact of that small
12 amount of water there is directly chargeable to the company's
13 tunnels and wells which your client had established and used
14 as means of diverting the water at other points, and conse-
15 quently I could not find the water at those points which
16 would make it comparable with the early date.

17 Q There wasn't any water out of the Y tunnel in 1904?

18 A I have no measurements of any water.

19 Q You were there to see?

20 A I presume I went to that tunnel.

21 Q You know you did?

22 A I don't know that I made any pencil note of it --

23 Q You know you did?

24 A I haven't a doubt that I went to the box.

25 Q You know there was no water flowing out of the Y tunnel?

26 A I measured none.

27 Q Don't you know there wasn't any?

28 A I know that I didn't go to that tunnel until some time
29 in the summer. That there may have been flowing there in

[illegible]

1 the early part of 1904 I can't say. There may have been
2 water there in January and February.

3 Q There wasn't any there in the summer?

4 A There wasn't any in the summer.

5 Q And there wasn't any at the China springs, so called,
6 was there?

7 A I don't remember whether there was some little water
8 there or not. I made no measurements. There was none worth
9 measuring. I will put it that way. That is in the summer
10 months.

11 Q In 1905 you have given the total 229 inches as the out-
12 put of the east side of the Tucumcaga Red Hill district.
13 What are the sources of that estimate? The tabulation is
14 at page 2555 of the Reporter's transcript. Of what elements
15 is that composed?

16 A It is made up in this way: On August 5, 1905, my per-
17 sonal measurements show 37.7 (and I am reading to the near
18 est tenth) over weir No. 5.

19 Q That is Lone Star tunnel No. 1?

20 A Yes, sir. And 64.2 over weir No. 7.

21 Q That is Lone Star No. 2?

22 A Yes, sir. And 7 inches over weir No. 8 -- creek divis-
23 ion box. And that is equivalent in round inches,-- in whole
24 number of inches, to 109 inches. To that I have added 30
25 inches from the Sunset well, 30 inches from the Old Settlers'
26 well, and 40 inches from the Sourwine well, and I get 229
27 inches.

28 Q Can you refer to the pages of the transcript where you
29 get the estimate of 30 inches for the Sunset well for that

The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is to determine the effect of the new law on the economy. The second part is a description of the data used in the study. The data is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The third part is a description of the methods used in the study. The methods are the same as those used in the previous study. The fourth part is a description of the results of the study. The results show that the new law has a positive effect on the economy. The fifth part is a conclusion. The conclusion is that the new law is a good idea.

1 year?

2 A I can't give you the pages where the record of the tes-
3 timony of witnesses that have testified here in relation to
4 any of those measurements are, I made notes during the
5 testimony showing what the general averages were.

6 Q Can you give the names of the reporter's transcript
7 from which you drew the inferences concerning the Old Set-
8 tlers taking 30 inches and the Sourwine 30 and the Lerosa 20
9 and the Sunset 25, in the year 1904?

10 A No. I haven't kept the pages. That is general testi-
11 mony, and my own measurements of those different sources made
12 at occasional dates rather bear out the statement of these
13 witnesses who testify as to the amount they pumped.

14 Q I would a great deal rather have your own measurements.

15 A I will state for your benefit, that on August 16, 1905,
16 the waters discharged over the Sunset weir, was 54.8 inches
17 in excess of the amount which I have used.

18 Q Where is that?

19 A That is on page 2497 of the transcript.

20 Q August 7, 1905, how much?

21 A August 16, 1905, Sunset wells, there were 54.82 inches,
22 and throughout that year 1905, there were more measurements
23 above 50 inches than below.

24 Q Throughout the year?

25 A Throughout the year, with the exception of the month of
26 November, 1905. My own personal measurements show that I
27 had not taken -- the average amount -- it was in excess of
28 50 inches.

29 Q Don't you know that you have only measurements for three

1999

[illegible]

Q-Can you give the names of the reporter's associates?

A-Nothing coming back to me right now.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be achieved.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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Hydroxybutyrate mit der Fehle reagiert und als chitri-
dion nachweisbar ist. Es handelt sich um ein

1. The first group of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States are the people who are interested in the history of the United States.

DE WILDEMAN, H. 1970. *Journal of Zoology*, London, 168: 1-10.

10. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1 months in the year?

2 A I know I have measurements, the dates of which are given,
3 and they continued up to November.

4 Q Those three months?

5 A Sufficient to verify the statement of the witnesses who
6 testified, the owners of stock in that company who testified
7 that they did pump 60 inches.

8 Q Did they pump all the year?

9 A They testified that they pumped when they needed the water
10 during the irrigation season. That is the period I have at-
11 tempted to cover in this tabulation.

12 Q Just there, when you were giving the quantity of water
13 flowing on the east side of the Red Hill in this table, at page
14 2555, up to the year 1900, there was nothing but gravity water,
15 was there?

16 A I think that is correct.

17 Q Commencing with 1900, you began to put into your measure-
18 ments pumped water from whatever sources you can find in that
19 neighborhood? ~~right~~

20 A I begin to put in pumped water from all sources in that
21 Red Hill neighborhood that I had knowledge of, unless I omitted
22 some, and possibly I did, one or two.

23 Q And the pumping never lasted throughout the year?

24 A It lasted as long as they needed the water.

25 Q But it didn't last throughout the year at any time, did
26 it, to your knowledge?

27 A I think there were some years when it came pretty near it.
28 I know years they pumped into the following year.

29 Q In your table, at page 2555, you have given for 1905 as

...and the value of the

... ..

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[illegible]

deliberando con quienes, desde el punto de vista, se crean los hallazgos

...and the

7/20/97 0-4 Life, Spring 2004 44112

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

[illegible][illegible]

10-11-68

TABLE 1. *Continued*

1991-1992

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered.

1 for the year, 220 inches of water. Do you think, when you have
2 gathered up this pumping from the various sources in the neigh-
3 borhood, that it affords any fair comparison with the quanti-
4 ty of water which was the out-put of the district, say ten
5 years previously, when it was all gravity water in your table?

6 A It shows the amount that was being drawn on that particu-
7 lar day from that same formation. It is comparable to the ex-
8 tent that that amount was drawn from that basin.

9 Q Being drawn out of it throughout the year, or part of the year

10 A When it was needed. In those early years the water was
11 wasted part of the year; during the irrigation season. Other-
12 wise they wanted water the whole of the year, depended on the
13 rainfall.

14 Q Then when you come in here and assert that there was as
15 much water flowing now out of the east side of the Red Hill
16 district as there was previous to those calculations, you base
17 the assumption and the assertion on the out-put of the pump
18 during a portion of the year, or during the irrigating season,
19 and compare it with the flow of gravity water in the previous
20 years when there was no pumping; that is true, isn't it?

21 A Without questioning the insinuation in the first part of
22 the question, without discussing it, I will say that I make
23 this comparison based on the water during the irrigation sea-
24 son, and I do it to show that under the present conditions as
25 they exist, that the people entitled to the water in that Red
26 Hill formation on the east side, are getting for beneficial
27 purposes on the average as much and more water than they were
28 getting under the old conditions, when they were allowing it
29 to run to waste. I think they are wise in having changed the

[illegible]

1 points of their diversion so as to conserve water that would
2 otherwise have run off in the winter, and tend to get --
3 Mr. Britt: We move to strike out the part, where he says
4 the people were wise.

5 The Court. Strike that out. We are not after wisdom here.

6 Q On the east side of the Red Mill, in this assertion, you
7 stretch out so as to carry it clear off to the Bernona well,
8 and the Sunset wells, the Old Settlers wells and the Courvine
9 wells?

10 A I include those wells because they are shown to have been
11 artesian wells from the time they were drilled, according to
12 the testimony in this case.

13 Q You think those wells have drawn on the supply which appear
14 in the Tucuman springs, do you?

15 A I think the fact is very plain that they have. The pump-
16 ing records at well No. 9, as shown by plaintiff's tab-
17 ulations presented here, are emphatic proof that pumping of
18 well No. 9 interferes with the discharge of the Y tunnel, and
19 with the discharge of the Tucuman springs at the present
20 time. The court probably noticed that on the 15th the ~~surface~~
21 surface water was being poured into the Y tunnel -- into the
22 Lone Star tunnel -- and it has been in evidence here that there
23 was a considerable amount of water flowing from the Y tunnel,
24 showing that since the pumping operations ceased, and the in-
25 troduction of the surface water, there has been a rapid recov-
26 ery of the Y tunnel.

27 Q You are equally emphatic in the opinion that the abstract-
28 ion of water through the Edy tunnel on the west side of the
29 Red Mill, does not have any effect in depleting the water in

1 The first of these is the fact that the
2 population of the world is increasing
3 very rapidly. In 1950 the world
4 population was about 2,500 million.
5 The world population in 1960 was
6 about 3,000 million. It is estimated
7 that by the year 2000 the world
8 population will be about 5,000 million.
9 This is a very large increase.
10 The second of these is the fact
11 that the world is becoming more
12 and more urban. In 1950 only
13 about 30% of the world's population
14 lived in towns and cities. By 1960
15 this had risen to about 40%. It is
16 estimated that by the year 2000
17 about 70% of the world's population
18 will live in towns and cities.
19 The third of these is the fact
20 that the world is becoming more
21 and more industrial. In 1950 only
22 about 10% of the world's population
23 was employed in industry. By 1960
24 this had risen to about 15%. It is
25 estimated that by the year 2000
26 about 30% of the world's population
27 will be employed in industry.
28 The fourth of these is the fact
29 that the world is becoming more
30 and more developed. In 1950 only
31 about 10% of the world's population
32 lived in developed countries. By 1960
33 this had risen to about 15%. It is
34 estimated that by the year 2000
35 about 30% of the world's population
36 will live in developed countries.

1 Cucamonga springs?

2 A I am equally emphatic, based on the testimony in this
3 case. Mr. Stowell testified that in all those early develop-
4 ments there was never any interference of one well with the
5 other, between the east side and the west side, in any way
6 or shape.

7 Q Oh, no. Mr. Stowell didn't testify anything of the kind.

8 A And my own observations, based on the record and the facts
9 that came to my knowledge, make me very emphatic.

10 Mr. Britt: I ask that his testimony as to what Mr. Stowell
11 testified be stricken out, because it is untrue for one thing,
12 and it is not for the witness to state what he testified.

13 The Court: Stricken out.

14 A I used Mr. Stowell's testimony simply as one of the fac-
15 tors which I have used in drawing my conclusions here, like
16 the testimony of other witnesses. His testimony can be found
17 in the record. When I am drawing conclusions as to water out-
18 put, I use every bit of data I can get hold of.

19 Q These wells that show artesian qualities on the west side,
20 do not affect the supply of the Cucamonga springs, but the
21 wells farther east and north of the Red Hill which deplete it?

22 A I have judged --

23 Q Can you answer one question directly? Please read that
24 question, Mr. Reporter. (Question read).

25 A That is correct. The wells on the west side of the Red
26 Hills do not affect the Cucamonga big springs, or deplete them.
27 The wells on the east side, or north, which I include, do af-
28 fect them.

29 A This may be a little tedious, but I would like to have the

— 258 —

and this flow can be compensated for by the use of a pump.

... ..

Journal of Management Education 35(10) 1101-1114

That must be my intention, and so very quickly

Dr. Robert L. Taylor, Jr. : 1980-1981

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to him, say, one I want to fill space and I don't

with very little or no additional saltwater with 100% river water. δ

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The value on the new slide is zero; I believe it is.

elements which enter into the estimate of 219 inches as the out-put of the east side of the Red Hill in 1906.

A In the year 1906, by reference to my records contained in the tabulation on page 2491, I have taken data showing the amount Cucamonga received -- I think the date is November 9 -- showing that from well No. 5 they received 32.3 inches.

Q Weir No. 5?

A Yes. And weir No. C, 26.3 inches; and weir No. D, 11.6 inches; and from well K they were pumping -- I used the date October 12 from well K -- 29.4 inches. That made a total measurement of 99.6 inches. And so I have made the figures here 99 inches as the Cucamonga supply that year from the Red Hills.

Q That is the Cucamonga Water Company?

A Yes, sir; to which I have added the Sunset water 50 inches; the Old Settlers water, 30 inches; and the Sourwine water 40 inches. The 219 inches is made up in that way.

Q When you go up to the Sourwine well there, between half a mile and three-fourths of a mile farther north than the Haskell well, and say that that is taking water from the Cucamonga springs, let me inquire of you, suppose there wasn't any Haskell wells there? The water would still be percolating in the same locality where the Haskell well was put down, and where it at present exists, or the two Haskell wells? The water would be percolating under that formation where that well taps it, wouldn't it? The question may be somewhat involved, but perhaps you will understand it.

A The question is very much involved, Judge Britt.

Q Strike it out. The putting down of the Haskell well or

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of the sea. It was a salty, fresh scent that I had never experienced before. The air was cool and crisp, a stark contrast to the hot, humid air of the city I had just left. I took a deep breath, savoring the moment.

2. As I walked along the beach, I noticed the soft sand beneath my feet. It was a golden color, and it felt like a warm blanket. I had heard that the sand was made of crushed seashells, but I didn't know it would feel so good. I ran my fingers through it, feeling the texture.

3. The ocean was a beautiful blue, stretching out to the horizon. The waves were gentle and rhythmic, crashing against the shore. I watched them for a while, feeling a sense of peace. The sound of the waves was a soothing melody that I had never heard before.

4. I saw a few people walking along the beach, some of them carrying beach towels or umbrellas. They looked like they were enjoying the day just as much as I was. I felt a sense of connection to them, even though I didn't know them.

5. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear, vibrant blue. I felt a sense of freedom and joy that I had never felt before. I had found a place where I could be myself, where I could escape the pressures of the city and the expectations of others.

6. I walked for a while longer, feeling the sand between my toes and the breeze on my face. I knew that this was a special moment, one that I would never forget. I had found a piece of paradise, and I was grateful for it.

7. The beach was a beautiful sight, and I was lucky to have found it. I had heard that it was a hidden gem, but I didn't know it would be so perfect. I had found a place where I could be myself, where I could escape the pressures of the city and the expectations of others.

8. The beach was a beautiful sight, and I was lucky to have found it. I had heard that it was a hidden gem, but I didn't know it would be so perfect. I had found a place where I could be myself, where I could escape the pressures of the city and the expectations of others.

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1 wells didn't have the effect to create water where it didn't
2 exist before, did it?

3 A No, sir. It didn't make any water there. The putting
4 of the well there didn't make water.

5 Q If those wells didn't abstract the water at that point,
6 where would the water go to? What course would it take?

7 A The best information I have got of the facts, it is to
8 the effect that it would be practically ponded water. The
9 Haskell well seems to be at an angle in the Red Hill, and
10 the water in those gravels at that point where the Haskell
11 well is located undoubtedly would have very little movement.
12 It would simply be in the lower end of the pond.

13 Q It wouldn't go anywhere?

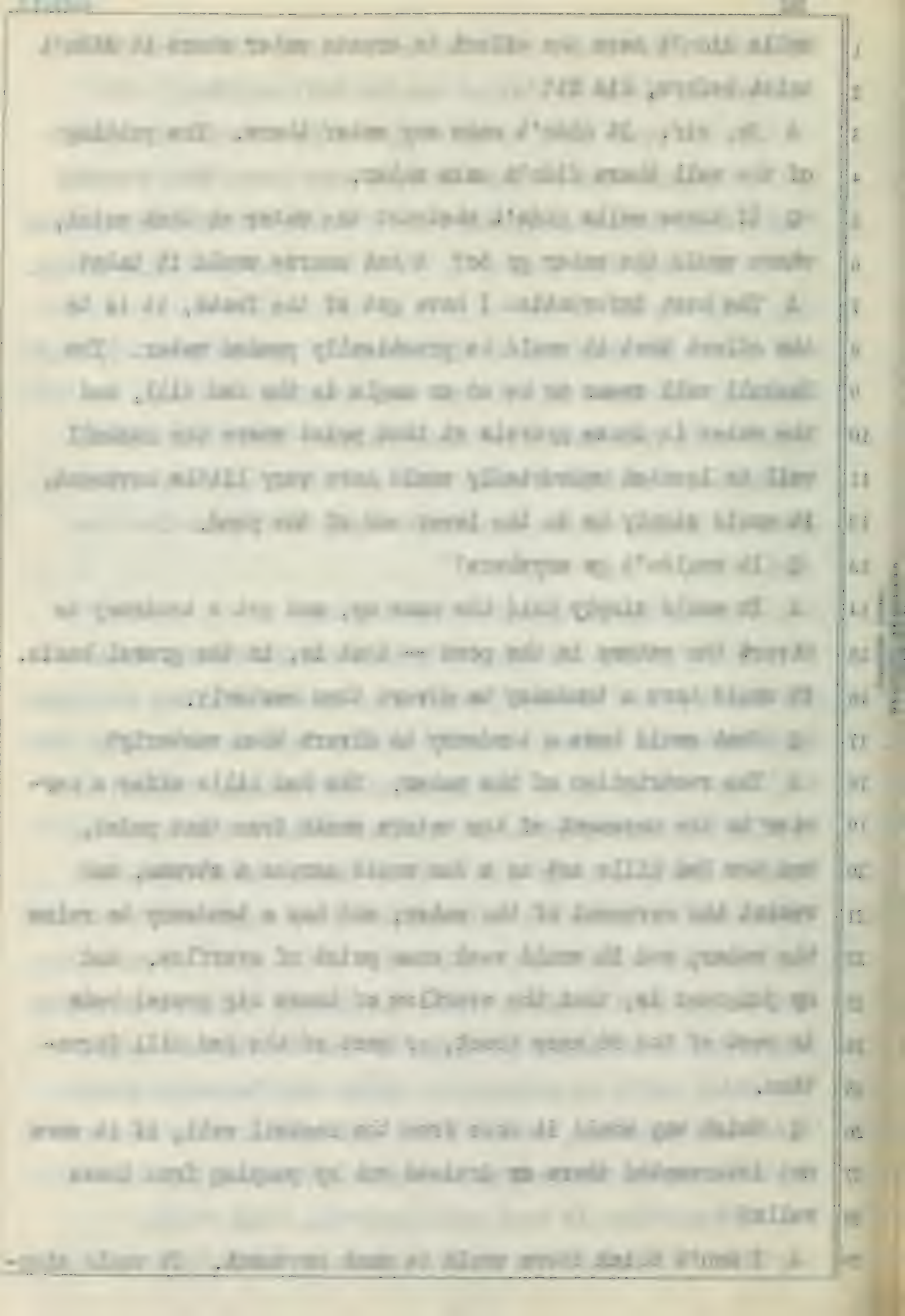
14 A It would simply hold the mass up, and get a tendency to
15 divert the waters in the pond -- that is, in the gravel basin.
16 It would have a tendency to divert them westerly.

17 Q That would have a tendency to divert them westerly?

18 A The restriction of the water. The Red Hills offer a bar-
19 rier to the movement of the waters south from that point,
20 and the Red Hills act as a dam would across a stream, and
21 resist the movement of the water, and has a tendency to raise
22 the water, and it would seek some point of overflow. And
23 my judgment is, that the overflow of those big gravel beds
24 is west of the 90 acre tract, or west of the Red Hill forma-
25 tion.

26 Q Which way would it move from the Haskell well, if it were
27 not intercepted there or drained out by pumping from those
28 wells?

29 A I don't think there would be much movement. It would simp-



ly fill voids that would otherwise, if the water was drawn out, would be filled from water coming from the north or west, but if not removed it would act as a barrier. I don't think the motion of the water in and about the Haskell well would amount to very much.

Mr. Haskell: Q The diagram shows the gradient to the east?

Mr. McKinley: One counsel at a time is enough for one witness.

A I reason from the rules controlling the motion of the waters, when they are arrested and ponded that they would simply fill the voids. The waters at the Haskell well would have the effect of filling the voids at that point.

Q I ask you if the water would simply stay there and not go anywhere?

A That is my judgment, that the water would have very little motion, except such motion as would be caused by the fluctuations of the water level of the gravel basin. If the reservoir was falling, there would be a tendency of the Haskell waters to work toward the center. If the water was rising, there would be a tendency of the water to work toward the Haskell well and raise the elevation of the saturated mass at that point. It would be a question of ebb and flow, depending on the elevation of the water in the reservoir.

Q But it wouldn't move to the south or to the east, or to the north, or to the west. It would move up and down. Is that it?

A Water takes the line of least resistance. If you change the hydraulic gradient, there would be a tendency of the water to move in the direction of the hydraulic gradient.

1. The first point to be considered is the nature of the water. It is not a simple matter to determine the quality of water, but it is a matter of great importance. The water must be pure and free from all impurities. It must be of a temperature suitable for the purpose intended. It must be of a quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of the system. It must be of a pressure sufficient to maintain the flow of the water. It must be of a quality such as to be suitable for the purpose intended. It must be of a quantity sufficient to meet the requirements of the system. It must be of a pressure sufficient to maintain the flow of the water. It must be of a quality such as to be suitable for the purpose intended.

1 AFTERNOON SESSION:-

2 THE WITNESS: You requested some measurements and some
3 computations of measurements. I have some of them ready.

4 Mr. Bristol: Q I remember that I requested the measure-
5 ments from which you compiled the figures 195 inches as
6 the quantity received by the San Antonio Water Company
7 from the city tunnel-- annual inches, that is to say,-- fr
8 the year 1902. It will be found at page 2502 of the re-
9 porter's transcript. Have you got those?

10 A Yes; I think I can give them to you. That was made up
11 of several independent measurements. I used Mr. Stowell's
12 measurement of 1902, September 2, 213.8 inches. That is
13 found on exhibit No. 69. I took that measurement of Mr.
14 Stowell.

15 Q What date?

16 A September 2, 1902. It is near the bottom of the tabu-
17 lation, the next ~~xxx~~ to the last measurement near the
18 right hand corner. With that I took other measurements
19 of Mr. Stowell's from page 1103 and page 1112, 200 inches,
20 220 inches and 100 inches respectively.

21 I took from page 1103 200 inches.

22 Q What was the date of that?

23 A I didn't take the date out. I simply took the amount
24 as found on that page.

25 Q That is September 3?

26 A I don't remember the date. I took the figures.

27 Q What was the next?

28 A The next was page 1112, 220 inches.

29 Q Have you the date?

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1 I don't recollect the date. About the same page or
2 right near there he gave the date from which I made the
3 100 computation. That was likewise by Stowell. Those
4 four measurements I added up and took the mean.

5 Q Do you know what page?

6 A No; but it is right there in that mass of testimony of
7 Mr. Stowell in relation to that well where he gave the
8 ~~length~~ length of that weir as 40 inches and the depth
9 6-1/2 inches on the weir. I omitted to take that page
10 down.

11 Q That was that fourth measurement?

12 A 100. The mean is 199 for those four measurements.

13 Those measurements were for the latter part of that year
14 and Mr. Leeke testified that the Ontario Power Company was
15 delivering to the Cusumonga people 60 or 65 inches, I
16 don't remember which, and so I took 60 inches. That made
17 259 inches in the latter part of the year 1902. Then for
18 the earlier part of that year I went to exhibit 49 and
19 added up the measurements of Mr. Stowell in the year 1902
20 beginning with January 5, up to and including April 25,
21 and took the average which is 126.5 inches. I added that
22 to the 259 inches and took the average-- and I made a lit-
23 tle error there. This comes out 195.6 as the mean of
24 all these computations for that year. 195.6

25 Q In the first place, you have got four measurements
26 which averaged up 100 inches?

27 A No; I have four measurements which I averaged up as
28 199 inches, and then I added the mean which was going to
29 the Cusumonga people, which was later belonging to the

The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the city I had just left. I pulled my coat tighter around me and walked towards the entrance of the building. The door was open, and a man in a suit and tie stood at the top of the stairs, looking down at me. I hesitated for a moment before walking up. He greeted me with a nod and a smile, and I followed him into a large, dimly lit room. The walls were covered in paintings, and the floor was made of polished wood. I looked around, trying to get my bearings, when I noticed a woman sitting at a table in the corner. She was looking at me, and I felt a strange sense of familiarity. I walked over to her, and she stood up, smiling. "Welcome," she said. "I'm so glad you're here." I nodded, feeling a little more at ease. "I'm John," I said. "What's your name?" "I'm Mary," she replied. "And this is my home." I looked at her for a moment, then at the paintings on the wall. "This is a beautiful place," I said. "I've never seen anything like this before." Mary smiled and led me to a small room with a bed and a desk. "This is your room," she said. "I'll be back in a moment." I sat on the bed, looking out the window. The city was visible in the distance, and I felt a sense of wonder. This was a new world, and I was about to explore it.

1 Ontario Power Company during those months, making 299
2 inches as an average during the latter part of the year
3 1902.

4 Q In the first place, you took Stowell's measurement as
5 213 inches on September 2, 1902, from exhibit 69. That
6 is right, isn't it?

7 A 213.8 inches.

8 Q Now you have stated that you took a measurement of
9 Stowell's at page 1103. Take this volume and tell us
10 which one of those measurements you took for that purpose.
11 Tell us what statement of Stowell it was that you used.
12 I hand you the Reporter's transcript of the testimony in
13 this case.

14 A (Reading) "At 11:25 p. m. the water was flowing over
15 the weir in such a way that I couldn't measure it, but I
16 estimated that there were 200 inches going to Ontario."
17 I am reading this from page 1103 in this case, being the
18 testimony of Mr. Stowell, and I think the date, by the
19 context, is September 2.

20 Q The same date as the other?

21 A It would appear from that that it would be; yes, sir.

22 Q And I suppose if there had been 10 measurements that
23 day you would have taken them in and added them in to
24 the measurements of the early part of the year when there
25 was 124 inches?

26 A The testimony in the case shows that the well was
27 being siphoned and a large amount of water taken out. I
28 don't know when it began, but this was quite late in the
29 season, and I regard this as the only substantial data on

[illegible]

1 which to base a reasonable estimate of the amount of water
2 taken from that tunnel in the latter part of the season
3 of 1902.

4 Q You take two measurements in the same year, one a
5 measurement and one an estimate.

6 A That seems to be correct; yes.

7 There seems to have been only 13.8 inches difference be-
8 tween his estimate and his measurement there.

9 Q Do you think that was the proper thing to do when you
10 were making an average with other measurements made at
11 different times of the year?

12 A It was if you didn't have any others to refer to.

13 Q If there had been during the first half of the year
14 only 50 inches flowing and you took those two measurements
15 on the same day and got 400 and added the 50 and divided
16 the ~~fix~~ sum by 3 you would have got 150 inches for the
17 whole year?

18 A If there were other statements which went into the
19 record which showed that that was about the average flow
20 I would be justified in doing that.

21 Q That is your mode of making up averages? Have you
22 pursued that mode whenever it was convenient for you?

23 A I decline to answer a question put in that way. I
24 have used in each case the best available data for get-
25 ting general averages.

26 Q And you think this was the best available data?

27 A It was the best I was able to extract from the record
28 that year. The record is very fragmentary for the years
29 1901 and 1902. Not only the water measurements have been

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the work done during the year. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments of the Government, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

2. The second part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the Government. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

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9. The ninth part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the Government. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

10. The tenth part of the report is a statement of the work done by the various departments of the Government. It is a summary of the work done by the various departments, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

1 considered but the general statements of witnesses in the
2 case conversant with those dates and those years. And
3 that is my judgment of the most rational method to pro-
4 cure a reasonable estimate of the volume of water.

5 Q To take two measurements made by the same man on the
6 same day and count that in with other measurements and
7 then divide by the whole number?

8 A If those are all the measurements available there is
9 nothing else to do.

10 Q I asked you a while ago if there were ten measurements
11 made by the same individual on the same day if you would
12 have taken them.

13 A If there was any large variation I would take the
14 average of them?

15 Q And if there were 10 measurements by the same indi-
16 vidual on the same day and you were seeking an average
17 for the year you would put them all in and divide by the
18 number of measurements?

19 A If there was 10, 20, or 50 or 100, and I wanted an av-
20 erage for the day, I would have secured an average by
21 dividing up the number. If I had correlative testimony
22 of the facts relative to the approximate date when the
23 conditions were about the same, I should use my best judg-
24 ment to make an average. That is my method in this case.

25 Q Why didn't you take an average of these two and take
26 it only once instead of taking both?

27 A I had no way of knowing just when the larger volume
28 began.

29 Q You knew it was September 20? You could divide by 2 and

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1 take that for the yearly average instead of counting them
2 both in as separate and independent measurements?

3 A I took the measurements made about that time to get
4 an average from. I have explained my motives.

5 Q You said you got another one of those factors from
6 page 1112. Refer to that page in the same volume and state
7 what the quantity of water was assumed to be as shown at
8 that page.

9 A On page 1112 of the transcript in this case Mr. A. W.
10 Stowell testified as follows: answering a question: "we
11 pumped as high as 215 or 220 inches. Afterwards I notice
12 a memorandum here, I changed the size of the pulleys and
13 got better efficiency, and after that we pumped over 200
14 inches."

15 Q It was pumped from what?

16 A It is pumped from the well in and near the Lady
17 tunnel, but I don't find anything here in the context--
18 close by. It was undoubtedly that well no. 14. He speaks
19 of siphoning it and connecting it up to the tunnel.

20 Q Are you justified in assuming that the flow of the tun-
21 nel was the quantity that was being pumped into it at any
22 time?

23 A I am justified in assuming that in those years the
24 flow in the tunnel would have been in excess of the amount
25 pumped into it.

26 Q The pumping would increase the amount at any given time?

27 A Yes; that is my answer. The flow of the tunnel would
28 have been in excess of the amount pumped into it.

29 Q Do you think that the amount of water pumped into a tunnel

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30. thirtieth is the fact that the

1 at any time is a proper measure of the quantity flowing
2 from the tunnel?

3 A That depends on what tunnel it was. That question is
4 general. You say "a tunnel". Specifically, the Cucamonga
5 tunnel had water entering at other points than at the head
6 of the tunnel where 14 was situated, and I do know under
7 the conditions existing at that time the discharge would
8 have been in excess of the amount pumped in.

9 Q Do you see any date?

10 A It don't mention the date but I presume it was in the
11 fall.

12 Q How do you know?

13 A I recollect that I made my notes at the time he was
14 testifying, of the figures.

15 Q Have you the notes with you?

16 A Yes; I have the pencil notes taken, but they don't bear
17 any date. They were simply the memorandum of several
18 measurements that he referred to.

19 Q I don't ask you when the memorandum was made, but the
20 date that he testified the pumping was going on. It might
21 have been the last day of the year.

22 A His testimony shows that it was in September, I think.

23 My notes are rather brief. I have a note here that in
24 April, without giving any date, there was 5.5 inches over
25 a 40-inch weir. I have another note on March 25, 1906, ~~th~~
26 they were pumping 100 inches. I think that figure appears
27 in another place in the record, but I don't remember the
28 page. These are notes that I jotted down during his tes-
29 timony, and were only suggestive and not complete. At an-

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 9. ninth is the fact that the
 10. tenth is the fact that the

1 other point I have written down 215 and 220 inches.

2 That is all my memorandum bears.

3 Q Now at the time you took this 215 and 220 inches as
4 pumped water, don't the context here which you were reading
5 a few minutes ago from pages 1111 and 1112 show that it
6 was in March, 1902, and that he said among other things that
7 he set up the pump on the 4th of March and that on March
8 12 he made a memorandum "pumping the well lowers the well
9 60 feet and pumps 90 inches of water?"

10 A I haven't read that. One of my memoranda is "March
11 25, water pumping, 60 inches." My recollection is that he
12 kept the pumping up all through the season.

13 Q You had exhibit 69 before you, didn't you? Didn't
14 you see Stowell's measurements in February, March and April,
15 the measured discharge into the San Antonio Water Company's
16 measuring box?

17 A Yes; and I have ^{averaged} ~~xxxxxxx~~ them too in this exhibit.
18 I have taken an average during those early months up to
19 and including April 25 of the year 1902 and an average
20 of the total number of measurements, 128.3 inches.

21 Q And yet you took that casual pumping statement made
22 at of 215 inches ~~xxxx in the year~~ along with the 200 inches
23 later in the year, in September, -- 220 inches -- for the
24 purpose of getting an average.

25 A I used that for the purpose of getting an average of
26 the excess water added from the pumping or siphoning oper-
27 ations of that well, knowing from other earlier testimony
28 that water was taken from those siphons in larger volumes
29 at different times of the year than at other times, and

1. The first of the two main parts of the book is a study of the history of the English language, from its earliest beginnings to the present day. The second part is a study of the English language as it is used in the present day.

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10. The first part of the book is a study of the history of the English language, from its earliest beginnings to the present day. The second part is a study of the English language as it is used in the present day.

1 and I used my best effort to get something that would be
2 reasonably correct as an average. This is not absolute,
3 but approximate.

4 Q Look at the copy which you have of exhibit 89. You notice
5 Stowell's measurement of January 25, 122.13, don't you?

6 A I do.

7 Q As the water going into the San Antonio Water Company's
8 measuring box from the west side?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q You notice on January 21 there is a measurement, Febru-
11 ary 15, February 18, February 21, February 27, March 4,
12 March 6, April 1, April 19, April 22, April 25? You
13 observe all of those?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Those you added together and took an average of 128
16 inches?

17 A That is correct.

18 Q Now when you come to average up with those measure-
19 ments made in the latter part of the year, did you count
20 your average as one measurement or did you count all of
21 these in?

22 A I counted all of these in. I counted them as one meas-
23 urement. Then I took the larger measurements and averaged
24 that and counted that as one measurement.

25 Q The larger measurements you took 4 and counted them, and
26 here you took 10 or a dozen and counted them as one?

27 A Yes, sir; these measurements, I presume, extended over
28 a considerable period. The general testimony shows that
29 there was considerable water received by the San Antonio

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1 Water Company and that 60 inches or something like that
2 was going to Cucamonga.

3 Q You were endeavoring, Mr. Trask, to show that in 1902
4 the flow of the water from the Eady tunnel to the San
5 ~~Antonio~~ Antonio Water Company was as large as you thought any
6 figures would justify?

7 A I was endeavoring to get the facts in the case, and
8 the facts in the case indicate that it was much larger the
9 last half of the year. All the developments connecting that
10 well and that well, much of the time were going on, and at
11 that time time, pumping and siphoning.

12 Q Suppose you had taken the number of measurements
13 given by Estowell in the early part of the year and had
14 used that as the divisor, it would have given the total
15 quantity flowing that year, some 50 or 60 inches, wouldn't
16 it, or probably more?

17 A If I had just used those smaller measurements and used
18 the average it would have given less, undoubtedly.

19 Q And yet when you come to September 2 and find two meas-
20 urements on the same day, you don't average those but you
21 use both of them as independent measurements?

22 A Those measurements were simply indexes of what it was
23 possible to do from that well with pumping and siphoning,
24 and the general records in the case indicate approximate-
25 ly the period over which that excess water was brought
26 into the tunnel. I don't know the time, but I assume that
27 of that latter part at least half the irrigation season
28 was included. The records show for themselves the amounts
29 on those particular dates, and I did the best I could to

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was
2. the cold, crisp air of the morning. It felt like a blanket.
3. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing.
4. The line of the road led me to the edge of the forest.
5. The silence was so deep, it felt like I was in a dream.
6. The world was so quiet, it felt like I was in a bubble.
7. I was standing in the middle of the forest, and I was
8. The trees were so tall, they reached up to the sky.
9. The leaves were so green, they looked like they were glowing.
10. The air was so fresh, it felt like I was breathing life.
11. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing.
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31. I was standing in the middle of the forest, and I was
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33. The leaves were so green, they looked like they were glowing.
34. The air was so fresh, it felt like I was breathing life.
35. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing.

1 extend them over the probable period when that water
2 was available.

3 Q A tunnel doesn't run according to the irrigating seas-
4 on, does it? It runs all the time?

5 A We are making it run that way now.

6 Q You were not doing it then in 1902?

7 A In a measure, yes.

8 Q How?

9 A By the siphoning and pumping. They increased the vol-
10 ume at the time of the year when they needed it.

11 Q Then that excessive measurement at that time was the
12 result of siphoning and pumping?

13 A I infer that from the facts that have gone in here
14 that the developments and siphoning and pumping at times
15 increased the volume of the output, but I haven't any
16 sufficient knowledge or data of my own to tell just what
17 was taking place at any particular date other than those
18 mentioned by Mr. Towell in detail.

19 Q You knew that there was a statute of limitations plea
20 in this case when you were making that statement?

21 A I didn't pay any attention to the pleadings. I don't
22 think I have read them.

23 Q I didn't ask you if you had read them. You knew the
24 question of the statute of limitations was raised in this
25 case?

26 A I know frequently in all these water cases the statute
27 of limitations is an important matter. I have no doubt
28 the attorneys took advantage of it.

29 Q Now, Mr. Trask, I want to come back to the matter we
have just before now and finish it up quickly, and that is

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...with a view to...

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1977; 237: 1000-1001.

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What I infer from the above is that the

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WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., President

Table 1. Mean \bar{X} and standard deviation

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Journal of Interpersonal Violence 27(10)

21. *Is a national-level system needed?*

Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809-824

DOI: 10.1002/for

1 the tabulations found at page 2552 as to the output of
2 water--

3 A You asked for a number of more measurements. Do you
4 care to take them up now, or let them go over?

5 Q Have you got them all there?

6 A I haven't all. I have some of them. I have some of
7 the Bodenhamer measurements and the analyses of the ~~San~~
8 ~~Antonio~~ Eady tunnel water.

9 Q Just let those remain for the present, because I want
10 to conclude this matter. Page 2555 the output of water
11 from the east side of the Red Hill at Cucamonga for 1907 is
12 given as 246 inches. Let us know, if you please, from
13 what sources that flow of water is computed or estimated.

14 A I made up the statement of the Cucamonga water sup-
15 plies from the tabulation on page 2491.

16 Q Cucamonga Water Company water?

17 A Yes. I took the date of July 11, when I seem to have
18 measurements on each of their sources on that date. I
19 took weir no. 5 and found 52.12 inches. Weir no. 7, 58.59
20 inches. Weir no. 8, 25.66 inches. Weir K, 29.59 inches.
21 And the nearest whole number of inches is 166 which I used
22 That is, the nearest whole number of inches. And to that
23 I added 45 inches for sunset water and 35 inches for four-
24 wine water.

25 Q Making 246 total?

26 A Making a total of 246. Yes, sir.

27 Q Now, Mr. Trask, have you the elements of the 219 inch-
28 es estimated in 1906, before you? You gave them just be-
29 fore noon this morning.

1 A The total of Cusumonga waters were 99 inches, 50 inches
2 sunset, 30 inches Old Settlers and 40 inches Courvine.

3 Q 219 inches in all?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q How much of that was gravity water? The measurements of
6 Weirs 7 and 8, isn't it?

7 A 11.6 inches of that were gravity water in the year
8 1900 of that estimate.

9 Q And the balance was pumped water?

10 A And the balance was pumped water.

11 Q I think you fall a little into error. Isn't it 39
12 inches from the two sources 7 and 8 of the Cusumonga
13 water Company?

14 A I have overlooked the fact that the water from Weir 7 is
15 is gravity water, and I may have made some statements in
16 error in some of the preceding estimates. I had in mind
17 that the only gravity water was Weir 8. I have in my
18 statements in the preceding years-- when I said Cusumonga
19 water Company's weir 8, that is a mistake.

20 Q Weir 8 is the box in the--

21 A That is gravity water, and so is weir no. 7. So I
22 may have made an error this morning. All the waters over
23 weir 7 are gravity water.

24 Q Take the year 1900, how much water was there over Weir
25 7 in your computation?

26 A 37.9 inches on the date on which I made that combina-
27 tion of measurements.

28 Q Which was--

29 A Gravity water.

The first of these is the fact that the
 second, the third and fourth are all
 of the same kind. The fifth is of a
 different kind. The sixth is of a
 different kind. The seventh is of a
 different kind. The eighth is of a
 different kind. The ninth is of a
 different kind. The tenth is of a
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 different kind. The eighty-ninth is of a
 different kind. The ninetieth is of a
 different kind. The ninety-first is of a
 different kind. The ninety-second is of a
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 different kind. The ninety-fourth is of a
 different kind. The ninety-fifth is of a
 different kind. The ninety-sixth is of a
 different kind. The ninety-seventh is of a
 different kind. The ninety-eighth is of a
 different kind. The ninety-ninth is of a
 different kind. The hundredth is of a
 different kind.

1 Q That includes the Weir 8 at the Creek Division box
2 above the winery, doesn't it?

3 A Yes, sir; the log byrings, and likewise in the year
4 1904. In that estimate the gravity water was about 75 inch-
5 es.

6 Q Take the 219 inches and deduct 38 inches from it and
7 it leaves 181 inches of pumped water, doesn't it?

8 A I was wondering how the details were made up-- whether
9 I made a mistake or not. That makes the pumped water in
10 1906 181 inches.

11 Q That pumped water certainly didn't last that year more
12 than half the year, did it? 1906 there was no pumping at all
13 at the 16th Street wells of the San Antonio Water Company.

14 A I think the Cucamonga Water Company has stockholders
15 lying above its gravity supply of water and it was necessary
16 to pump water all the season from some of those sources,
17 but I don't know just the magnitude of their pumping that
18 year, from the scattering measurements that I have.

19 Q Wouldn't six months be a very reasonable allowance to
20 make for the pumping of water during that season?

21 A I would think that in the summer of 1906 six months would
22 have been a liberal time that they should have pumped. Of
23 course, if they had no water at other times to put on
24 their lands above the gravity water, it might necessitate
25 an occasional pumping.

26 Q To get the annual inches or annual flow in inches from
27 this 181 pumped inches of water, it would be necessary to
28 divide it by 2, wouldn't it?

29 A Yes; assuming that a certain number of inches were used

1 2 This is the first time that I have ever seen

2 about the same, about 1977

3 a few, and the day before, and I believe in the past

4 1978, the first section of the first section was about 25

5

6 1978, the first section was about 25

7 1978, the first section was about 25

8 1978, the first section was about 25

9 1978, the first section was about 25

10 1978, the first section was about 25

11 1978, the first section was about 25

12 1978, the first section was about 25

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28 1978, the first section was about 25

29 1978, the first section was about 25

30 1978, the first section was about 25

1 for six months, one half would be the number of inches if
2 spread over 12 months.

3 Q And that would be within half an inch of 90 inches,
4 approximately. Now add your 38 inches of gravity water to
5 that and you have there 128 annual inches?

6 A That answer to that problem is correct.

7 Q Now take the year 1895 to which I referred before:
8 There was 374 inches of gravity water, that is, constant
9 flow, at the Cucamonga Springs. That is true according to
10 this table. Well, 1894-5 was slightly above the average. Take
11 the next year, 1896, when it was 281 inches.

12 A That is the record I think in this tabulation.

13 Q Now then, comparing gravity water with gravity water,
14 there is a difference in '96 between 128 inches and 281
15 inches, which is about 153 inches. What has become of that
16 153 inches? Instead of the water having come back and there
17 being as much flow in 1906 as there ever was, as stated
18 here two or three days ago, there isn't half as much, even
19 when you have gone over to the Sourwine well and to the Sun-
20 set wells and various other quarters. What has become of
21 that other water?

22 A Part of that water would be accounted for by the seas-
23 onal rainfall. That is, there would be some fluctuation
24 following that rainfall. And some of that water for the larger
25 flow during those years when the run-off was larger was
26 water that was reservoired in those cienagas and in the
27 ground lying above the tunnels, and by the tunneling opera-
28 tions your clients have drained out a large area that was
29 prolific, and during the time of draining that put you

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

And the last words of the book are: "The end of the world is not the end of the world."

1. This work is not intended to be a

[illegible]

There are 200 million of people who live in the world.

How, at the moment, does that fit in with the

7. Hyatt, M. 1984. *Algebraic Geometry*. New York: Wiley.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence 19(8) August 2004 1067-1081

1. That is the way I think in this situation.

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THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO IN THE WORLD THAT CAN BE USED IN THE SAME WAY.

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being as much as 1500 in length and 200 in width.

DATE OF DEATH: 1944

and the fact that the two groups of subjects were not matched for age, sex, and education.

The authors would like to thank the following people for their assistance: David Jones

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10-11-1964

are to be used and the use of such other means as may be necessary.

1997/1998

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1 took v astly more water than the output of that supply.

2 You were milking it, in other words.

3 Q The 155 inches flowed out of that cienega in 1906,
4 didn't it?

5 A I am speaking in general terms of the conditions as
6 they have ~~existed~~ developed and of the consequence. I
7 don't recollect the amount that flowed in 1906.

8 Q 1896, I should have said.

9 Q My own measurements in 1896 show that the Y Tunnel Divis-
10 box on August 20 had a discharge of 137.9 inches, and at
11 the China Springs to the westerly and practically drawing
12 from the same cienega it had a discharge of 11.25 inches,
13 practically 149 inches.

14 Q That is the missing 155 inches, is it?

15 A That is in a measure responsible.

16 Q Is that the missing 155 inches?

17 A I haven't seen any label on it, but I can reason from
18 cause to effect.

19 Q That the water had come back and that there was as much
20 water flowing now on the east side as there ever was? That
21 is what you said the other day. Now it appears here that in
22 1906, which was a good year for water as everybody knows,
23 that there was only 123 inches, by going up to the Sourwine
24 well and these various other places. And comparing that
25 with 1896 there is a deficit of 155 inches at the Cucamonga
26 Springs alone. Is it your view that the 155 inches which
27 is missing now was the output of the cienega?

28 A Some of it was. I have no means of knowing the exact
29 percentage. There were several causes and the combined

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1950-1951

1 effect is the reduction of the gravity water and the total
2 amount of water taken out there and utilized during the ir-
3 rigation season, according to this tabulation, which is
4 based on the facts, is substantially the same, and really
5 in excess, as far as the needs of your clients are concerned.
6 Under the old conditions there was a large waste of water.
7 That you by your drainage methods, tunneling and cuts
8 were drawing out abnormal water. In other words, you were
9 draining down, as in every place where tunnels are run;
10 you were impoverishing the formation of a considerable yield;
11 and while you were doing that you were drawing an amount ~~an~~
12 away above the natural normal output of the cienega. Q: If
13 you put a tunnel into a spring the quantity of water which
14 has emerged from the spring ought to continue to flow out
15 of the tunnel.

16 A For a few years it does and much more of it if the spring
17 has a large saturated mass around it. If you tap in you
18 give a line of least resistance and the result is a drain-
19 ing down of the mass. That is the history of every tunnel
20 run in this country, and I have had something to do with a
21 number of them.

22 Q It seems so; but there ought to be some flow out of
23 the tunnel.

24 A That depends on whether you come out just above the tun-
25 nel and take it out or let it alone.

26 Q You think a cienega flowing 100 inches of water, if you
27 put your tunnel into it or your ditch, do you think you
28 can drive the tunnel so that it wouldn't draw ^{any} at all?

29 A I think if you go above your ground or cienega which you

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It felt like a fresh blanket after a long, warm blanket. The sun was shining brightly, and the birds were singing. It was a beautiful day, and I was so happy to be here. I had heard so much about this place, and now I was finally here. I was going to have a great time. I was going to have a great time. I was going to have a great time.

1 have tunneled and which you have drawn down below its nor-
2 mal output,-- if you go above that source of supply after
3 you have drained your tunnel down to its normal output, and
4 put down a well and tap into some old channel through which
5 ~~your~~ the water approaches your cienega-- if you tap into
6 that and take out a sufficient volume of water-- equivalent
7 to the amount taken out-- the normal amount taken out -- you
8 can't expect the tunnel to continue flowing. That is what
9 you have done in this, and proved it by your pumping
10 operations.

11 Q But you told us that the water of the springs and tun-
12 nels were coming up, and at these various wells, the Sourwine
13 well, Sunset well, Hermosa well and other wells over there.

14 A We have facts proving the interference-- the well in
15 the Lone Star tunnel, your pumping operations conducted at
16 the time when the San Antonio Company was not pumping --
17 demonstrated the interference; and when we pour water down
18 there we get rising water.

19 Q Stick to the text. You got all that water and you got the
20 Sunset well and the Old Settlers well and the Sourwine well
21 and yet you were able to get out of them only 91 inches of
22 perpetual flow.

23 A In connection with all these facts that I have given are
24 the further facts that the seasonal rainfall has a great
25 deal to do with the discharge of any of these wells.

26 Q Wasn't 1904-05 a good year for rain?

27 A Very good.

28 Q Wasn't 1903-04 a good year for rain?

29 A Yes; but that doesn't mean that those older sources of

[illegible]

1 supply which are furnished through a considerable distance
2 through material of the nature of those old alluviums, are
3 going to respond immediately. You may be on a stratum
4 which is very open and porous and will respond quickly,
5 and you may be on one which will take years to respond. In
6 other words, the oscillation will be slow. There is every
7 indication that that is true of these cienegas. The tes-
8 timony of the old-timers who knew that country in years gone
9 by when the seasonal rainfall was as it appears to have
10 been is that the normal ~~xxxxxxx~~ output before any develop-
11 ments were begun, - the normal output was extremely low.

12 Q Don't you know that the other day when you were under-
13 taking to show up the fallacy of Mr. Wright's profiles
14 that in 1905 as soon as there was a shower of two inches
15 of water or so you said it began to flush up the tunnels?

16 A I do know that I pointed out that after that rain--

17 Q Flushed up the tunnels?

18 A The Lady tunnel improved very rapidly, and it shows that
19 the Lady tunnel draws from the formation very close up to
20 the point in the Cucamonga Canyon where the water is taken
21 into those old channels, and that the channel leading down
22 to the west side is one of the best I ever knew.

23 Q So that a shower of two inches up there flushed up the
24 Lady tunnel right away?

25 A The shower of two inches of water supplied the necessary
26 art fluid for the artificial charging of large areas in the
27 mouth of the canyon, and that supplied the water which soon
28 after made its appearance or its influence felt on that tun-
29 nel.

1. The first of the three is the *Principles of the Law of the State*, which is the foundation of the whole system. It is the only one which is not a mere compilation of the laws of the state, but a treatise on the principles of the law of the state. It is the only one which is not a mere compilation of the laws of the state, but a treatise on the principles of the law of the state. It is the only one which is not a mere compilation of the laws of the state, but a treatise on the principles of the law of the state.

1 Q Within a very few days, according to your judgment, of
2 Mr. Wright's profile?

3 A I liken those old channels in the old artesian belts
4 to closed conduits. If a pipe line had extended from the
5 mountain down to a box or reservoir at the Red Hill and
6 water was poured into the upper end, it would have been a
7 matter of but a few minutes before the effect would have
8 been felt at the lower end. Taking the other extreme, if
9 water is poured into an open porous gravel mass, without
10 channels to control it, it might take three or four years
11 to have any influence. Now betwixt and between those points,
12 or between those extremes are the possibilities or probabili-
13 ties of the control of the waters of the different sources.
14 If you have a channel fairly closed and drawing from the
15 source, you may approach something of the ^{same} condition as in
16 a pipe line, so that in a few days water turned into
17 one source may be felt miles away. On the other hand you may
18 have channels through the same distance that are close and
19 compact where the transmission of pressure and the accelerat-
20 ed movement of water at the lower end might not become
21 patent for months or years, and between the two extremes
22 you have the conditions which obtain at the different
23 points in that old formation. If your clients or mine are
24 sufficiently fortunate to tap those porous streams they get
25 a good supply of water,-- one that is quick to respond to
26 the rainfall at the intake. If you tap into a channel that
27 is close and compact, you get one that is not very respons-
28 ive or, if responsive, is only so after a long period of
29 time.

76. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, April 26, 1958, 168:1111-1112.

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Q If that channel in the old alluvium is of that degree of openness that a two-inch rainfall in the mountain immediately influences the Radie tunnel and sets it to flowing; flash within three or four days, why was it in 1904 (which was an almighty dry year) that it didn't all run out at the Radie tunnel so that there wasn't any flow left there at all? It looks to me that if the channel flows with that degree of facility it would empty itself in the course of a few months or, certainly, a few years.

A The rainfall of 2 inches or more spread on the gravels near the mountain would change the hydraulic head somewhat and make ^{no} ~~a~~ difference in the run-off of the ~~xxxxxx~~ tunnel. It don't make any marked difference. But in a few days if you examine the measurements you will see that after a large amount of water was spread in the canyon, you will find there was a small increase in the discharge of the tunnel, which represented a change of the hydraulic grade, and that is all there is in it.

MR. BRITT: With very few exceptions, I have endeavored to cross examine Mr. Trask on any matters which seemed trivial or not of consequence in the case. Mr. Trask brought in here a great number of tabulations consisting of figures representing or alleged to represent flows and elevations of water in wells and tunnels and so on, and it is impossible to reach the elements of the estimates which have resulted in the production of tables put in as facts without going somewhat into the minutiae. I am aware that it has been doubtless tedious to the Court as well as to counsel with

[illegible]

1 whom I have the honor to be associated, and it has been
2 irksome to myself. There are a few others of these tabu-
3 lations which I desire to interrogate the witness a little
4 further on, but at the present time I would like permis-
5 sion of the Court to allow other counsel, who have prepared
6 somewhat for cross examination on certain features of
7 this case, to take it up.

8 Mr. McKinley: We have no objection.

[illegible]

These results are consistent with the hypothesis that the observed effects are due to the presence of a significant number of non-responders in the control group.

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1 Mr Haskell, I will call your attention to Intervenor's
2 Exhibit number 1, and I will ask you if the gradient lines
3 of water as shown on this profile of wells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
4 and 6, and Haskell wells numbers 1 and 2, and Hellman well,
5 do not show that the gradient line of the water trends to-
6 ward the east?

7 A That profile and those lines show that there is a
8 break in that profile; the Hellman well number 2 is away
9 south of the Haskell well; it is not in line with the other
10 wells.

11 The Court: Mr Haskell, is asking you as to what the dia-
12 gram shows.

13 A I was answering as to the diagram.

14 Q I ask you as to what the diagram shows the gradient
15 line of the water to be?

16 A The diagram shows first, primarily, the water eleva-
17 tions in wells marked here, presumably 10th street well
18 number 5 and 6, and Haskell wells; then there is a distor-
19 tion; the next well on the right is shown to be in line.

20 The Court: Mr Haskell only asks what the diagram shows;
21 you speak of a distortion.

22 A The diagram has that tendency; it shows the line slo-
23 ping towards the right, as far as the diagram is concerned.

24 Q Does it not show the water gradient is in that direction
25 by those lines?

26 A Not necessarily.

27 Q I will call your attention to Defendants' Exhibit E, and
28 will ask you, referring to the same wells, with the lines
29 there, water elevation, 1400; water elevation February, 1909;

Q. Now, I will call your attention to the fact that the
diagram shows that the water level is higher in the
at which we have been looking at, and I will call your
attention to the fact that the water level is higher in the
at which we have been looking at, and I will call your
attention to the fact that the water level is higher in the

Q. Now, I will call your attention to the fact that the
diagram shows that the water level is higher in the
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diagram shows that the water level is higher in the
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diagram shows that the water level is higher in the
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at which we have been looking at, and I will call your
attention to the fact that the water level is higher in the

water elevation, May, 1904, - doesn't that show that the water gradient trends towards the east?

A The lines on the map, defendants' Exhibit K, on the face of them, show a dip of the line towards the right of the map.

Q I will call your attention to defendants' Exhibit Q, section A if I remember correctly, and you stated that section A represented igneous rock: Is that correct?

A The intention was to show the old igneous formations, making a showing of those conditions prior to the decomposition and silting up.

Q What does igneous rock consist of?

A Lots of things.

Q Does igneous mean fire?

A Igneous rock, in that sense, means the early rocks that were heated and thrown up.

Q Without soil?

A They may have been melted from soils; they had become metamorphic then.

Mr Haskell: I move to strike out the answer as not responsive to the question.

The Court: Stricken out.

Q Is that igneous rock represented by section A without soil on it?

A I presume that was plotted by me as a theoretical condition, and I further presume under normal and natural conditions that rock would have had soil of some nature or character on it.

Mr Haskell: I move to strike out the answer as not res-

water utilization, say, 1954 - 1955's discharge was 15

These will depend on the following factors:

[illegible]

1 ponsive to the question.

2 The Court: You say you presume it was so platted by you;
3 You know whether it was.

4 A I platted it for that purpose.

5 Mr Haskell, Q Did you plat it with any soil on it?

6 A It don't show any there; no, sir.

7 Q Then that is platted without soil?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q Section B also is represented with igneous rock?

10 A It has ~~been~~ the same representation of that character - -

11 Q Overlying it there is a representation of what you call
12 alluvium?

13 A Yes, sir.

14 Q Where did that alluvium come from?

15 A It came from the mountains adjacent.

16 Q What mountains?

17 A Immediately north, - the San Gabriel range.

18 Q From the same watershed now known as the Cucamonga Can-
19 yon?

20 A Presumably it came from the mountains; the alluvium
21 overlies and is in contact with it.

22 Q Were those mountains of greater or less height than they
23 are now?

24 A At times they were both; the probabilities are they
25 were less.

26 Q How much less?

27 A I don't know anything about it; I wasn't here.

28 Q You have projected a geological theory here: Did you have
29 any theory about the height of the mountains when you repre-

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4
1 sented the alluvium as overlying the igneous strata?

2 A No.

3 Q Well, what was your theory about the height of these
4 mountains?

5 A My theory was they were sufficiently high to shed water,
6 and in the process of shedding the water to have the materials
7 on their tops wash to a lower level.

8 Q Did you have any theory as to the quantity of rainfall?

9 A No, I didn't need any; it required rainfall, and my
10 theory was that there was some, but the quantity I did not
11 speculate on.

12 Q Did you think it was more or less than it was present.

13 A I didn't stop to think about it; it wasn't necessary.

14 Q Well, what do you think about it now?

15 A Well, I presume at times it was more and at times less.

16 Q Was this alluvium carried in by what was known as the
17 Champlain period?

18 A I don't know what period it was delivered in; I have not
19 tried to correlate it.

20 Q It took a stream of water to carry it there didn't it?

21 A It was the action of water that moved some of it there

22 Q How did any of it get there without being carried there
23 by water?

24 A The wind might have blown some of it there; the dust
25 blows sometimes in that country.

26 Q You have seen this alluvium with boulders in it?

27 A Yes, sir.

28 Q Was the wind strong enough to carry those boulders?

29 A I don't know I wasn't here at that time.

Q What do you think about it?

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold air.

2. The cold air was a relief after the warm car.

3. I had never felt this cold before.

4. The cold was a shock to my system.

5. I had never felt this cold before.

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31. I had never felt this cold before.

32. The cold was a shock to my system.

1 A I think they were delivered by water action and gravity.

2 Q Now, was the tendency to form a debris cone at the foot
3 of that mountain?

4 A I think the tendencies were the same then as at the
5 present time.

6 Q And in the channel of the main stream the larger boulders were carried down from that mountain?

8 A Presumably some of them were.

9 Q And it filled up a channel, and increased the debris
10 cone as it is increasing now?

11 A My judgment is that the same physical laws obtained
12 then as today.

13 Q And when it filled up to a high enough point the channel
14 changed?

15 A Undoubtedly.

16 Q And shifted?

17 A Quite likely.

18 Q And naturally it carried boulders in those directions?

19 A Probably.

20 Q And deposited perhaps some clay material over the boulders it had left in other channels didn't it?

22 A May be.

23 Q And as it built up that channel, it shifted as it does
24 now from side to side, in an arc of 170 degrees didn't it?

25 A I should suppose that the physical laws that controlled
26 then probably shifted the channel as they do now, and at
27 some angle; I don't know the number of degrees.

28 Q It kept on shifting and kept on cutting new channels
29 where it did shift didn't it?

1. I think that were satisfied by water and by the
2. of the, and the tendency to take a single view of the fact
3. of that particular
4. I think the fundamental view the same as in the
5. present time.
6. It has been the tendency of the mind to take the higher position
7. have been carried down from this standard
8. especially easy to take care, and to be in the
9. I have tried up a system, and to be in the
10. more as it is impossible that
11. it is impossible to find the same physical laws applied
12. than in reality.
13. I think that it is up to a high enough point the whole
14. of the
15. I think that
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30. I think that

1 A: That would be my speculation.

2 Q: And in those channels there was coarser material of
3 gravel and sand and boulders deposited, and in the side
4 channels, or when the stream was large enough to slop over,
5 the mud and finer sands spread sideways?

6 A: They may have done so.

7 Q: Don't you think they did?

8 A: Under certain conditions.

9 Q: Isn't that the law of those streams today?

10 A: Those streams are doing those things at times under
11 certain conditions.

12 Q: During that process of time, or in the course of time,
13 you say there was an uplift at the Red Hills, do you?

14 A: The facts as I read them indicate that there was an
15 uplift; the Red Hills are formed in that way.

16 Q: Did that stream stop coming down from the mountains
17 when they began to uplift?

18 A: It did if it ceased raining.

19 Q: Well, did it cease raining?

20 A: I don't know.

21 Q: Well, do you think it did?

22 A: It may have ceased for some time.

23 Q: For how many years?

24 A: I don't know.

25 Q: When it ceased raining that debris ceased to come down
26 didn't it, if it did cease?

27 A: The presumption is that it did not come down very far.

28 Q: Exactly.

29 A: Unless we happened to have an earthquake about that time.

...between ...

For available literature, please contact: rsimola@uic.edu

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

7. 2000: 2000's result is not that good. 2000's

A British last member of this, or in the course of this

that we will not let the children be away from you.

4. The fact that I read this book and still have doubts as to whether or not I am a man is a sign of my progress.

...and the

J. Am. Statist. Assoc. 83: 1031-1036, 1988.

... ..

[illegible]

• *mod. 2/10/12* 2

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Q When this uplift came, the stream continued to shift from side to side and filled up between the uplift and the mountains, didn't it?

A If the rain fell, the stream would continue, during the period of years, and after, as before, to shift about from point to point over this debris cone.

Q As I understand you to say the lower materials in this fill are coarser and more porous than they are above - Is that not true?

A You misunderstand me, I guess.

Q Well, how is it then?

A I say the coarser materials are found nearest the foothills - nearest mountains; that there has been more or less of a concentration and separation, depending on the magnitude of the floods that have obtained from time to time during different years and during different geological periods; the geological period in which there may have been a very abnormal run-off and rainfall would carry much coarser materials and boulders down from the mountains; in other periods the rainfall may have been lighter; therefore you find them intermixed, and at times some distance from the foot of the mountains.

Q Haven't you stated here repeatedly that the water now as it comes down from the mountains sinks first into the ancient alluvium, and on account of the porosity of the ancient alluvium the pressure is quickly communicated to the facade tunnel and the Cuccanonga Springs?

A Not exactly in that way; I have stated that through some of these old channels, where the material is more open and

porous than others, there is a more sympathetic - or rather a greater velocity or freedom of movement through that coarser material than at other points; some of those channels may have quite a large comparative degree of porosity; in some it may take years to come through, and in others, composed of the coarser materials, it would come through in a much shorter period.

Q. As I understand your testimony you have stated that the ancient alluvium is absolutely and distinctly separated from the alluvium above, which you call modern: what separates it and how was it separated in this process of time, if this stream was coming out of the mountain?

A. They are separated by virtue of time; and probably they blend together somewhat; I have not a doubt but what they do in some parts, the same as they do on the surface, where they come in contact, there is more or less blending or intermixing of them; but that does not interfere with the stratification at points below.

Q. Now, if they are blended in any degree by this process of changing of channels and cutting across and making new channels through the older deposits, and depositing new strata such as you have described, when this water enters the ancient alluvium at the foothills and passes down through these more porous channels, it has an upward pressure doesn't it?

A. It would have if it is confined there and has sufficient water back of it, lying at an elevation above.

Q. It does have an upward pressure, doesn't it?

A. It certainly does if it is confined; that is what gives

[illegible]

9
1 it artesian qualities.

2 Q That is what gives it its artesian flow when it has an
3 opening, isn't it?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q Now, the water that supplies this gravel bed between the
6 Red Hills and Mountains comes from the Tucumcari Canyon and
7 the other canyons that you have mentioned doesn't it?

8 A Undoubtedly.

9 Q And when these lower strata are full, there must be an
10 overflow into the upper strata at or near the foot-
11 hills, or within a mile or two of it?

12 A That might be the case if the movement through the lower
13 strata was light, and they were not drawing all the water
14 that was immediately over the upper ends or mouths or in-
15 takes; whenever the mass is saturated and the draft is
16 light then the surplus would pass by percolations through
17 the overlying mass of recent material, along the line of
18 steepest grade.

19 Q And that overflow towards the Red Hill would have a gra-
20 dient, wouldn't it?

21 A Yes, all water moving has a gradient, or it would not
22 move.

23 Q And it would depend on the porosity of the soil and the
24 resistance of the soil how steep the gradient would be,
25 wouldn't it?

26 A And the amount of water.

27 Q When that water even near the surface penetrates one of
28 those channels where there has been coarser material deposi-
29 ted, it has a freer movement, doesn't it?

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Soviet Union.

2. The second of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Soviet Union.

3. The third of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Soviet Union.

4. The fourth of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Soviet Union.

5. The fifth of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Soviet Union.

6. The sixth of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the activities of the Committee for the Liberation of the People of the East (CLPE) in the United States. The Commission is therefore unable to determine whether the CLPE is a genuine organization or a front organization for the Soviet Union.

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1 A. That would depend upon whether the channel had any res-
2 trictions at its lower end, assuming you had such a con-
3 fined channel.

4 Q. Well, assuming it was open?

5 A. Well, the discharge from it would depend on the material
6 through which the water was passing and the head of water that
7 was back of the channel at the upper end of the channel.

8 Q. Then it would be possible, even in that upper strata, if
9 you penetrate one of those free channels, to have an ar-
10 tesian well, even from the very upper strata, if you had a
11 channel open enough so as to get a free movement of the water?

12 A. Oh, you might have such a condition, if you had a chan-
13 nel such as theoretically described. The recent alluviums
14 do not as a rule possess the necessary fine silts and
15 clays to make those channels impervious - only partially so.

16 Q. How do you think this Red Hill was formed? By a fold
17 or volcanic action?

18 A. I think it was by a fold; I think it is a wrinkle in the
19 earth's surface.

20 Q. You don't think it was from volcanic action?

21 A. No, I don't believe it was.

22 Q. Did you ever entertain the opinion that it was volcanic?

23 A. I don't think I ever strongly entertained it; I have
24 thought of it as a possibility; but the recent investiga-
25 tions indicate that it was a fold, by a readjustment of
26 levels between the mountains and the valley, rather than of
27 volcanic origin.

28 Q. Didn't you testify in the Johnson case that it might
29 be volcanic?

...and the fact that the ...
...and the fact that the ...
...and the fact that the ...

1. Well, the situation from 1940 to 1945 was the most difficult in our history. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice. The people of the United States stood together and fought for freedom and democracy. They won the war and established a new world order. This was a great achievement and a testament to the strength of the American people.

1. The first of these is the fact that the
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...and I think it is a mistake to say

Information was obtained from the following sources:

There is a large number of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States, and who are also interested in the study of the history of the world. This is a very important subject, and it is one that is of great interest to all of us. It is a subject that is of great importance to all of us, and it is one that is of great interest to all of us. It is a subject that is of great importance to all of us, and it is one that is of great interest to all of us.

1 Mr McKinley: Objected to unless his attention is direc-
2 ted to the particular testimony.

3 "A I will read from the transcript of the testimony in the
4 case of Witherson vs Cucamonga Fruit Land Company, tried
5 in the Superior Court of this County, and in which you
6 testified about the year 1900, from page 1404; well, I will
7 first read from page 1403 so as to get the connection;
8 question beginning with line 6, page 1403:

9 "Q Will you describe how that fracture has been created
10 and what it is?"

11 "A Well, in my opinion and judgment that Red Hill strat-
12 ification was laid down a long time before the debris
13 which has filled in on top of it; I think at some period
14 in the history of the earth that was thrown up, and that
15 throwing up process broke the stratification there, as we
16 call it, fractured it, and that that is broken into as I
17 might say, cubes, or something of that kind,- that is,
18 general masses, and that in the throwing up process some of
19 these blocks or parts of the stratification were thrown
20 higher than others, in such a manner that they were not
21 even or contin(g)uous; they formed what we call in such
22 formation slips or slides."

23 "Q How do you think that has been occasioned?"

24 "A By some subterranean action, some volcanic force or
25 something of that kind; it may have happened by subsidence
26 in some other part of the valley, and by general raising at
27 this point of the material there."

28 "Q You think this line of Red Hills parallel to the moun-
29 tains, or approximately parallel, has been created by an

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the President of the United States, and the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of the Vice President of the United States, for the year 1892.

1 "upheaval of some sort?"

2 "Well, what I have seen of the stratification there,
3 what little knowledge I have of that formation, I am led
4 to believe that it has been thrown up there by some force
5 of nature; it may have been a relative subsidence of the
6 mountains, or it may have been a subsidence in the valley,
7 by means of which a great pressure was brought to bear there,
8 forcing those hills up, or it may have been done by volcanic
9 action at some period."

10 Q Do you remember of giving that testimony?

11 A I do.

12 Q Well, now, do you think on refreshing your memory that you
13 never entertained the notion that the Red hills were formed
14 by volcanic action?

15 A I believe I said in my answer before you referred to
16 those quotations that I had at some time had that in mind,
17 or had referred to it; and my recollection is that I so
18 testified as the record shows that I did refer to that in
19 my speculations as to the cause or causes which made those
20 hills.

21 Q Do you entertain that notion still?

22 A While I am of the opinion that some volcanic distur-
23 ance might have caused that, I am of the still stronger
24 opinion that the folding process, which I also referred to
25 at the same time, in the same testimony, is the more likely
26 one.

27 Q Now, in this folding process which you entertain at the
28 present time, were there any breaks in that hill, any crum-
29 bling of the formation.

"Well, what I want now of the stabilization there,

and little knowledge I have of the formation, I am not

in a position to take from the point of view of the

the subject; it is not a matter of relative importance of the

position, as it is not a matter of relative importance in the policy,

it seems to me that the subject is not a matter of relative

importance, as it is not a matter of relative importance

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of the subject, as it is not a matter of relative importance

1 A There undoubtedly is more or less crushing and crum-
2 bling in the folding up of material, unless it is very
3 plastic; in many places we don't find those breaks; in some
4 we do; the developments since the time I gave that testimony
5 indicate that if there are any breaks there they have not
6 been found yet.

7 Q What is your opinion as to water working through the
8 Red Hill? Does it or doesn't it go through the Red Hill?

9 A It does go through the Red Hill; it goes through the
10 different strata which feed those wells; it goes through the
11 stratum that feeds the cienegas, and it goes through the
12 strata that feed the tunnels; and if there were no tunnels
13 and wells there much of the water would keep right on going
14 until it passed through that Red Hill formation, and down
15 into the axis of the Santa Ana Valley.

16 Q There is a resistance there is there?

17 A There is a resistance in all material to water passing
18 through it.

19 Q Is there more resistance in the Red Hill than at the
20 debris cone above?

21 A I think in all that close material of the Red Hill there
22 would be a very large resistance; that is borne out by an
23 examination of the conditions that obtain today at the point
24 where the bulkhead is placed in the Elsie tunnel; if you
25 were out on the trip of the 13th you probably noticed that
26 water stood in the bulkhead shaft at the Elsie tunnel very
27 near the surface of the ground, and that two or three hun-
28 dred feet westerly the surface of the ground was 30 or feet
29 lower, and that material was sufficiently close to resist

[illegible]

1 the movement of the waters to any degree; that is character-
2 istic of much of that old formation.

3 Q Now, you stated that you thought the water went through
4 the Red Hill: at what points?

5 A Well, it goes through at points supplying the local
6 tunnel, and through channels which underlie the gravel
7 basin on the north side of the Red Hill from which the 16th
8 Street wells are running; it goes through at other points
9 easterly in the same manner, in those old channels, and feeds
10 the wells and tunnels and the cuts and the pipelines.

11 Q Don't you think it goes through all along the whole length
12 of that Red Hill?

13 A Well, I only know those particular channels that have
14 been tapped into by some of those methods of extracting water;
15 there probably are others; I haven't a doubt but what if
16 you go east of Hellman Avenue you can find streams there
17 out of which you can take all the water you need for the use
18 of those lands; it is simply a question of prodding around
19 in the earth to find those channels.

20 Q Isn't it your opinion that the water passes through the
21 Red Hill, from one end of the Red Hill to the other?

22 A My opinion is that it passes through the Red Hill from
23 one end to the other through these different channels which
24 were laid down in older time, and are enclosed in a close
25 formation; the borings or the wells that have been put
26 down, a greater part of them, indicate more or less water;
27 the tunnels indicate more or less water, and as I said in
28 my former answer the presumption is that if you go to other
29 points in the Red Hill you will tap into some of those old

The answer to the question as to why the
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1 channels and you will get water.

2 Q And isn't there a connection and freedom of movement
3 throughout this saturated mass ^{iron} in the mountains to the
4 south of the Red Hill?

5 A There is a saturated mass and in some parts of it a
6 freedom of movement, in some sections of it; in some sec-
7 tions there are places where there is not a freedom of move-
8 ment.

9 Q Where do you think is the most open and porous strata
10 that permits the water to pass most freely?

11 A Well, the material right on the surface of the recent
12 formation there in the canyon, wherever it is not silted up,
13 probably is the most porous; if you pour water on the ground
14 there in large quantities the ground absorbs it rapidly.

15 Q Do you remember the testimony of Mr. Hurch in this case
16 in reference to the porosity of the channel of the Cuckoo or a
17 Creek?

18 A I remember Mr. Hurch testified in this case; I don't know
19 that I could tell you what his statement was as to the po-
20 rosity of the gravels there or anywhere else.

21 Q Don't you remember that he testified as to sinking the
22 Haskell well, or the Rubio well, I think the Rubio well -
23 The Rubio well, when it was sunk at a depth of 20 or 25 feet
24 or more, and they were pumping it in order to enable them to
25 sink it deeper, and that as they pumped it caused a trickling
26 stream of water that was found first in the channel of the
27 Cuckoo or a trickling going south, to cease and dry up?

28 A I don't recollect that statement; if he made it it
29 did not impress me at the time. If you read to me testimony

[illegible]

1 given by him on that subject, and read his statement in
2 regard to it it may freshen my recollection some; I might
3 be able to explain it to you.

4 Q I will read from page 25:

5 "Q. While you were at work about the Haskell well, did you
6 observe or notice the fact as to whether the pumping of the
7 Haskell well in any other way affected any other wells in
8 the neighborhood?"

9 A Yes, sir".

10 Q Just state to the Court what you did notice in that
11 respect?"

12 A This is not the place -

13 A When they pumped the Haskell well steady, there was
14 a well put down by the Chinamen or they had it put down, and
15 it used to affect it so they didn't get water as much as
16 they wanted; they used to still get water but they didn't
17 get as much as they wanted, and when the Haskell well would
18 stop pumping they told me themselves - "

19 Now this is only hearsay -

20 A They told me the water came away up".

21 Q Where were the wells of the Chinamen?"

22 A It was over south."

23 Mr Surr: That was stricken out, wasn't it?

24 Mr Haskell: The hearsay part is stricken out; I don't
25 know now much that would cover.

26 A I know Mr Surr; it might have covered his whole testi-
27 money.

28 Q Don't you remember the testimony of the Haskell well
29 to which I referred?

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the smell of the sea. It was a salty, fresh scent that I had never experienced before. The sun was shining brightly, and the waves were crashing against the shore. I felt a sense of freedom and adventure as I walked along the beach.

2. As I walked, I noticed a small boat in the distance. It was a simple wooden boat with a single mast. I watched it for a while, wondering what it was doing there. The boat seemed to be moving slowly, and I felt a sense of curiosity.

3. I continued walking, and I noticed a small group of people sitting on a bench. They were looking at something in their hands, and I felt a sense of interest. I walked closer, and I saw that they were looking at a small object that I had dropped. I felt a sense of embarrassment as I realized that I had lost something.

4. I picked up the object, and I saw that it was a small, round object. I felt a sense of wonder as I realized that it was a small, round object. I felt a sense of joy as I realized that I had found something.

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10. I picked up the object, and I saw that it was a small, round object. I felt a sense of wonder as I realized that it was a small, round object. I felt a sense of joy as I realized that I had found something.

1 Mr McKinley: Objected to as irrelevant and immaterial
2 whether he remembers it or not.

3 The Court: Sustained.

4 Q The Cucamonga channel as it passes through the Red Hill
5 is filled with boulders and debris isn't it?

6 A On the surface.

7 Q To an unknown depth?

8 A It is filled on the surface; I haven't delved into it
9 to find how deep.

10 Q It is to an unknown depth as far as you know?

11 A Six inches to a foot and more; I have not delved into
12 it to find how much further than that; beyond that I don't
13 know how deep it does go. I did dig a ditch line through
14 that formation, four or five feet deep, and I was still in
15 the recent formation, and it may go hundreds for all I know.

16 Q That formation is porous?

17 A Yes, sir; that is the recent material, which I was just
18 describing; that absorbs water readily.

19 Q Do you remember Mr Stowell's testimony in regard to the
20 radio tunnel wells affecting the water in the bottom of the
21 16th street wells?

22 Mr McKinley: Objected to as immaterial and not cross-
23 examination.

24 The Court: Sustained. As to whether he remembers it or not
25 is immaterial.

26 I will read to you from page 1113 of the transcript
27 from Mr Stowell's testimony:

28 "Q During the time that you were pumping that well did
29 you make any note of the water in the well above Base Line,

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and to ensure that the system is secure and reliable.

The first method is the least recommended of the three.

18
1 further north, above base line, the San Antonio well number
2 one?"

3 "A No; I made no observation."

4 "Q When you were siphoning the Stowell well, by piping
5 it off, did you take any note of the water in the wells that
6 I have mentioned just now - San Antonio well number 1?"

7 "A I made some observations there; I don't know whether
8 "it is well number 1 or what that was."

9 "Q Describe the well?"

10 "A In '06 I found the height of the water in the Stowell
11 well apparently influenced the level of the water in
12 the shaft above 16th street."

13 "Q In what way? "

14 "A When we drew the water down in the well, the shaft was
15 "dry comparatively; when we allowed the water to rise in
16 "the Stowell well, there was water in the bottom of the
17 shaft in the 16th street well".

18 Do you remember that testimony?

19 Mr McKinley: Objected to as immaterial whether he remem-
20 bers it or not.

21 Q Assuming that to be a fact, will you say that the 16th
22 street wells are not affected by the wells in the Sadie
23 tunnel?

24 A Well, assuming that to be a fact, I would be put on in-
25 quiry as to further information; that is based on a false
26 premise, and of course I don't care to draw any conclusions
27 from false premises.

28 Q Assuming that to be a fact will you still say that the
29 16th street wells are not affected by the flow or pumping

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1964; 191: 1000-1001.

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(Signature)

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Discussion

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1 of water in the Ladie tunnel wells?

2 A Well, assuming that to be a fact I would say that I
3 would be put on inquiry to make further investigations, and
4 go into the matter, to see if there was any sympathy, assum-
5 ing that I had been correctly informed, that the party be-
6 lieved that he had done those things or seen those things.

7 The Court: You are only asked to give opinions, based on
8 those things, if those are facts.

9 A The position I desire to be in is this Judge Ester;
10 knowing what I do, and I have to take that into considera-
11 tion as well as the facts which he reads to me -

12 Mr Haskell: No, you don't ; don't take anything into
13 consideration which you think you know.

14 The Court: Mr Haskell is asking a question based on the
15 theory that you don't know anything, except simply that what
16 he states is true, and then it is for you to draw the
17 conclusion based on that.

18 A If that was put up to me as a fact it would put me on
19 inquiry as an engineer; I would look into it further; if I
20 found it substantiated I would say that was the inference;
21 if I did not I would say the man lied to me.

22 The Court: You wouldn't say that necessarily.

23 A No, I probably wouldn't say that; I would say there was
24 misrepresentation. I probably wouldn't put it that way.

25 Mr Haskell, Q You have been through the Ladie tunnel haven't
26 you?

27 A No, sir.

28 Q haven't you testified here that the Ladie tunnel has
29 broken up?

It seems to me that the only way

to tell, according to what I have said, is

would be to put on a long and tedious investigation, and

to take the matter, as you have said, and especially, as you

say, that I have been very much interested, that the only way

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1 A I have testified as to some features I discovered at
2 different points in the tunnel; I was through the lower part
3 of the tunnel in early years, '88 or '89; '88 I think it was
4 in the tunnel; at the time it did not extend over a few
5 hundred feet, possibly a thousand feet; I can't recollect;
6 and later dates I have been at the tunnel at different shafts
7 but have never been through the tunnel as a whole.

8 Q Didn't you testify that you had difficulty to find a
9 place to put the bulkhead in?

10 A I did.

11 Q And that even at the time that bulkhead was put in, at
12 the tightest place you could find the water seeped around it?

13 A Yes, sir; the running of the tunnel and the shafts connec-
14 ted up different porous materials that before were apparently
15 separated by impervious material; they created an artificial
16 condition, and created a condition which makes it impossible
17 to wholly replace the conditions of resistance in the tunnel
18 that obtained prior to running the tunnel in the ground.

19 Q Now, if you have the opinion that water passes through
20 the Red Hill its entire length and supplies the springs and
21 wells on the southerly side of it, how can you say that that
22 water supplying those wells is separate and distinct in any
23 particular from the water supplying the 10th street wells?

24 A I do not entertain any such an opinion; my opinion was
25 that throughout the entire length of the Red Hill there were
26 channels where water was passing through it; not that the
27 water was continuous; Mr Haskell's question presupposes a
28 complete stratification throughout that whole formation
29 from one end to the other.

[illegible]

1 Mr McKinley: We ask that the deed which was formerly
2 offered and admitted in evidence, from Isaac T. Bellman
3 to the Cuckoo Company, dated May 10, 1871, and recor-
4 ded in Book E of deeds at page 101, be copied in full in
5 the record.

6 Said deed is introduced into the record, and a copy
7 thereof will be found, beginning at page 2096 hereof/

8 -3-

9 Here the Court takes a recess until Monday March 22,
10 at 10:30 o'clock a.m.

11 -0-

12 The witness will depart. The Court will adjourn until
13 the 22nd inst. at 10:30 a.m. The Court will adjourn until
14 the 22nd inst. at 10:30 a.m. The Court will adjourn until
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29 the 22nd inst. at 10:30 a.m. The Court will adjourn until

1
2 This Indenture, made the eighteenth day of May in the year
3 of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, Be-
4 tween Isaias A. Hellman, of the City of Los Angeles, County
5 of Los Angeles, in the State of California, party of the first
6 part and the "Cucamonga Company" a corporation formed under
7 the laws of said State and whose principal place of business
8 is in the City and County of San Francisco, party of the first
9 part, witnesseth: That said party of the first part, for and
10 in consideration of the sum of twenty-eight thousand two hun-
11 dred dollars, gold coin of the United States of America, to
12 him in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the re-
13 ceipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained,
14 sold, revised, released, conveyed and confirmed, and by these
15 presents does grant, bargain, sell, revise, release, convey
16 and confirm unto the said party of the second part, and to
17 its successors and assigns forever, all those certain tracts
18 of land, being portions of the Ranch known as the "Cucamonga"
19 Ranch, situate in the County of San Bernardino, and more par-
20 ticularly described as follows, to-wit:--

21 First: The west half of Section Two, the east half Sec-
22 tion Three, the east half of Section Ten, the west half of
23 Section Eleven, the whole of Section Nine excepting the east
24 half of the north east quarter, excepting also so much of
25 the lot and enclosures now occupied by A. Morsal de Brebant
26 as shall be found on survey to be within said Section Nine
27 being five acres more or less, and the following portions of
28 Section Eight namely the east half of the south east quarter,
29 the east half and the north west quarter of the northeast



quarter and the north half of the northwest quarter, all of said sections being in Township One South, Range Seven west of the San Bernardino base and meridian reference being had to Hadley's map of subdivisions of said ranch which is annexed hereto, and is hereby made part of these presents:

Second: Commencing at the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section eight aforesaid, thence running westwardly and northwardly along the boundary line of the said Cucamonga ranch as far as the northwest corner of section twenty five of Township One North, Range Eight west of San Bernardino base and meridian if said corner point shall be found to fall in the boundary line of the ranch and if not, then to the point in said boundary line which shall be found to be due east or west of said corner, thence on a line produced due east to its intersection with another line drawn due north from the point of commencement, thence south along last said line to said points of commencement, reference being had to Hadley's map of subdivisions hereinafore mentioned. Also a right of way, over a strip sixty feet in width running along the south end of the west half of Section Ten aforesaid: Also one half of all the water furnished by the Cucamonga Creek, and by the springs on the Cucamonga ranch with a right of way over those portions of said ranch which are not hereby granted, to convey said water to the sections herein specified: Also all the water of the San Antonio Creek, and all the riparian rights on said creek belonging to said party of the first part, except such part of said water as may be reasonably required for irrigation by the occupants of four hundred acres more or less, now or recently

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occupied by one Ruiz, one Valdez, and another person; reserv-
ing nevertheless all proper right of ways over the lands here-
by granted for the conveyance of the water appertaining to
the party of the first part. YET THAT with all and singu-
lar the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances therunto
belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and
reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and prof-
its thereof; and also all the estate, right, title, interest
property, possession, claim and demand, whatsoever, as well
in law as in equity of the said party of the first part., of,
in, or to the said premises, and every part and parcel there-
of, with the appurtenances; To have and To hold all and singu-
lar, the said lands and premises, together with the appurte-
nances, unto the said party of the second part.

In witness whereof, the said party of the first part has
hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above
written.

Signed, sealed, and
delivered in the pres- (Seal) Isaac W. Mellan (Seal)
ence of, the words }

"reserving nevertheless all proper right of ways over the
"lands hereby granted for the conveyance of the water apper-
"taining to the party of the first part" having been inter-
lined on the third page before signature.

Joseph Huber, Jr.

(Map herewith attached, see book of maps page 12)

State of California }
County of Los Angeles } ss:

On this eighteenth day of May A.D. One Thousand Eight

4
30000
1 Hundred and Seventy One before me Joseph Huber Jr., a Notary
2 Public in and for the said Los Angeles County, duly commis-
3 sioned and sworn, personally appeared the within named Isaias
4 W. Hellman whose name is subscribed to the annexed instrument
5 as a party thereto personally known to me to be the individual
6 described in and who executed the said annexed instrument, and
7 he acknowledged to me that he executed the same freely and
8 voluntarily, and for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

9 In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and af-
10 fixed my Official Seal, the day and year in this Certificate
11 first above written.

12 (Notarial Seal)

Joseph Huber Jr.

Notary Public.

13
14
15 A full true and correct copy of the Original filed June
16 6th, 1871 at 8 o'clock A. M., and recorded at the request of
17 Wells Fargo and Co. at 50 minutes past 10 A. M. June 15th,
18 1871, in Book K of Deeds, page 251.

19 Sydney P. Waite, Recorder.

20 ---oOo---

IN THE
Superior Court
OF THE
County of San Bernardino

State of California

Cucamonga Vineyard Co

Plaintiff

vs.

Mar 22, 1909

Vol. 35

San Antonio Water Co/

Defendant

Index.

F. E. Trask:

Cross Examination by

Haskell, 3100

Waters, 3152

Britt, 3181

I. BENJAMIN, Official Reporter

Monday, March 21, 1904. Thirty-fifth Day.

W. L. THOMPSON.

(Cross Examination resumed.)

Mr. Russell: Q. Mr. Frank, I will read from your testimony in the McPherson case heretofore referred to, beginning at page 1410, line 14:

"Q. That water in your opinion is in contact throughout, that portion of the lands there, isn't it?

"A. Yes, sir; I think it is in contact for this reason:

Because even the impervious material is saturated, and though it may be in contact it does not necessarily imply that there is any great freedom of movement or interchange of waters from one strata to another.

"Q. There is more or less freedom?

"A. There is, of course, through the material that contains large pores or interstices.

"Q. The strata shows that it has been destroyed or shifted in some way?

"A. Yes, sir; that is my opinion.

"Q. That being the case, there would be more or less connection between the different strata?

"A. There might be.

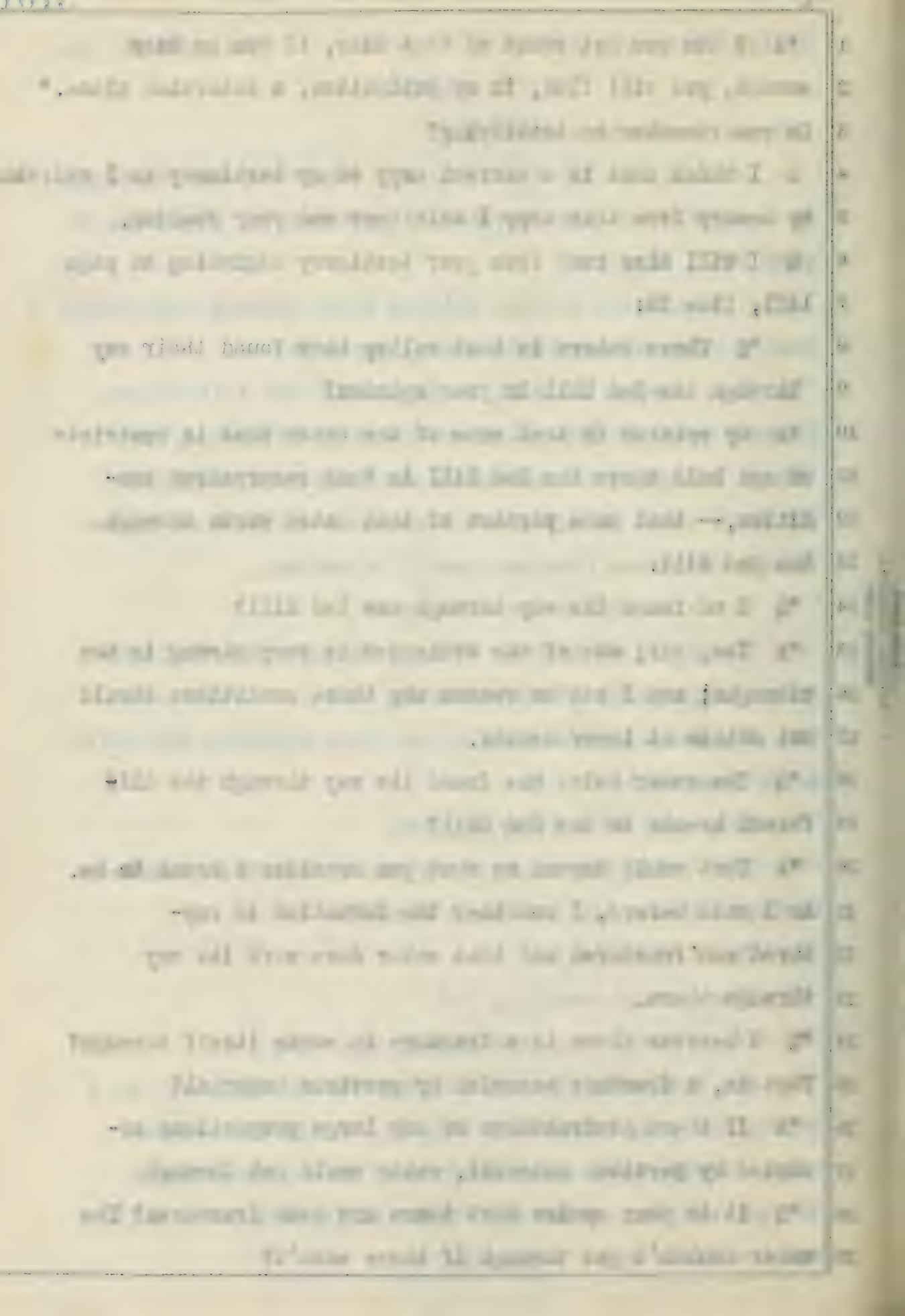
"Q. There would naturally be?

"A. There would be a connection; yes, sir.

"Q. Now the gravel beds all along the Red Hill are, as I understand you, saturated; that is, filled with water below the plane of saturation: what is the condition, in your opinion, south of the Red Hills as to that valley? Are the lands there saturated?

1 "A. It has you get south of that dike, if you go deep
2 enough, you will find, in my estimation, a saturated plane."
3 Do you remember so testifying?
4 "I think that is a correct copy of my testimony as I refresh
5 my memory from this copy I hold here and your reading."
6 "Q. I will also read from your testimony beginning at page
7 141, line 25:
8 "Q. Those waters in that valley have found their way
9 through the Red Hill in your opinion?
10 "A. My opinion is that some of the water that is restrict-
11 ed and held above the Red Hill in that reservoir con-
12 dition,-- that some portion of that water works through
13 the Red Hill.
14 "Q. And found its way through the Red Hill?
15 "A. Yes, sir; one of the evidences is very strong in the
16 circumstances; and I see no reason why those conditions should
17 not obtain at lower depths.
18 "Q. The water below has found its way through the dif-
19 ferent breaks in the Red Hill?
20 "A. That would depend on what you consider a break to be.
21 As I said before, I consider the formation is rup-
22 tured and fractured and that water does work its way
23 through there.
24 "Q. If however there is a fracture it works itself through?
25 That is, a fracture occupied by pervious material?
26 "A. If there are fractures of any large proportions oc-
27 cupied by pervious material, water would get through.
28 "Q. It is your opinion that there are such fractures? The
29 water couldn't get through if there wasn't?

SUPERIOR COURT



SUPERIOR COURT

1 "A In the general breaking up we would expect to find
2 lines through which the water would work"
3 Do you remember so testifying?
4 A I think that is correct. I testified to that effect.
5 Q I will read from the same testimony beginning with page
6 1405, line 8:
7 "Q Now the fact is you find openings-- in your opinion there
8 would be openings in the stratification down below?
9 "A Well, it might differ as to what "openings" means.
10 "Q I mean a portion of it composed of more serious material?
11 "A I don't wish to be understood as assuming or even advancing
12 the proposition that there are openings running down a Red
13 hill, or a ~~portion~~ as in continuous openings, uninterrupted.
14 I do wish to be put in this position: That I believe that the
15 material in that Red Hill, or a portion of it, is much more
16 pervious than other portions, and that there are points, ele-
17 vations, and places in that hill where water can get through;
18 I don't think there are any rivers or any streams running
19 through it; I don't think the conditions indicate it, and I
20 don't think the formation indicates it in any way, form or
21 shape, but I do believe that water goes through that Red Hill;
22 in other words, that it is not a tight dam; that it is a dike
23 which has a tendency to control the water in the gravel beds
24 above it, but not to completely restrict the water passing
25 against it on the north side; in other words, that some of the
26 water gets away and flows away below.
27 "Q There are some places through which the water from the
28 strata and gravel beds north of the Red Hill pass to the
29 south of it?

1 "A I have not any doubt but that the water finds its way
2 through there in some quantity, and at varying depths, and
3 throughout that formation; I would guess that from the springs
4 I have seen of the wells.

5 "Q And there would be places of considerable size, where
6 there are voids through which it can pass?

7 "A Well, I don't know of any place where you could run a
8 Niagara through, or anything of that kind, and I would not
9 expect to find there in that jammed up mass that we have seen
10 in percolation, the ease as the water runs through on to the
11 mesa that makes those cienegas.

12 "Q What do you mean by percolation?

13 "A I mean water moving through material with interstices of
14 ground matter-- earth matter, that meets with resistance at
15 every period of its progress, and moves slowly-- filters
16 through the material, the voids of the material; not as a
17 unit."

18 Do you remember it so testifying?

19 Yes.

20 "Q Do you still have the same opinion of the formation of the
21 Red Hill?

22 "A In general terms, I have the same opinion. The Red Hill,
23 as my testimony shows, is made up of the older formation;
24 and in that early testimony I had some idea that possibly
25 volcanic action had acted there. The recent developments in
26 the past years, well boring, etc., have eliminated any prob-
27 ability, in my judgment, of the throw-up being volcanic.

28 I think it is more of a folding nature; and that the water ex-
29 passes through the Red Hill the same as I indicated here in



3103
1 this testimony, at points where it has not been tapped into
2 by wells and tunnels, and finds its way out. Some of it is
3 taken out of the Stowell wells and some of it through the
4 springs. But I still believe that there is water which passes
5 through the stratification and gets away, as I testified
6 heretofore in this case.

7 Q You have changed your mind about the volcanic character
8 of that hill, have you?

9 A My judgment even in the McPherson case-- it was not spec-
10 ulative than anything else-- judging from some irregularities
11 of the wells around the Haskell tract and in and around the
12 Eddy tunnel, on the Stowell tract. The well logs there show-
13 ed a very irregular disconnected mass of material, when you
14 come to compare one well record with another, and in my
15 speculations of the reasonable possibilities or probability
16 of the upraising of the hills I suggested that volcanic ac-
17 tion might have been responsible for that indication there,
18 and there would have been more or less of a breaking up and
19 fracturing and readjustment of the mass. But in all the
20 subsequent years the developments have steadily accumulated
21 and the facts have accumulated showing that that is a fold-
22 ing-- that the hills are a folding rather than a fracture
23 of the earth's crust; and in regard to the breaking up of
24 the material there that, in the recent developments, is ac-
25 counted for by virtue of the tapping into the different lens-
26 es in the general formation.

27 Q But in this case you have shown on Exhibit Q the ancient
28 formation of igneous rock, haven't you?

29 A Underlying as a primary rock there.



Q What do you understand igneous rocks to be?

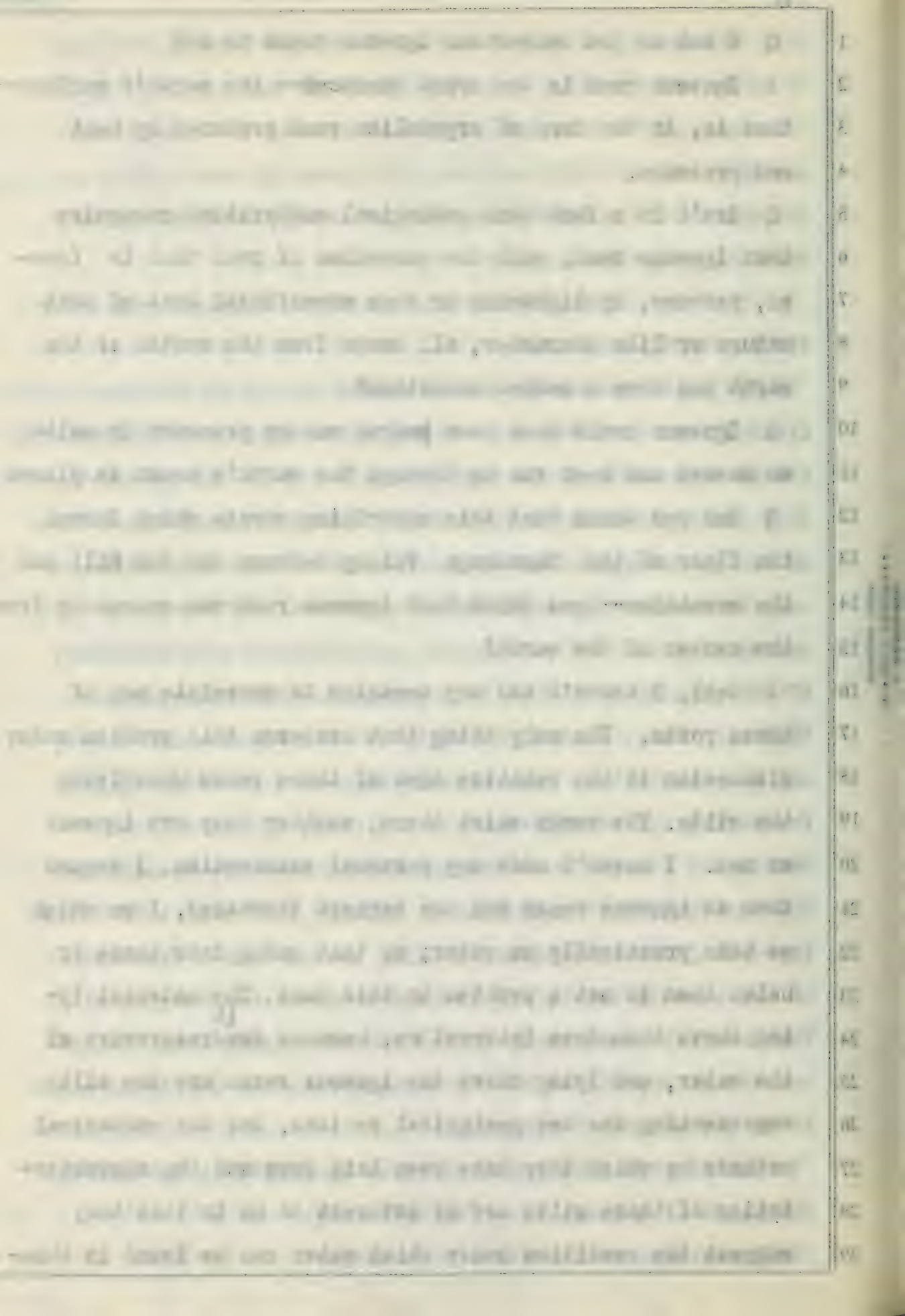
A Igneous rock is the crust surface-- the earth's surface-- that is, in the form of crystalline rock produced by heat and pressure.

Q Isn't it a fact that geological authorities recognize that igneous rock, with the exception of rock that is formed, perhaps, by lightning or some superficial heat of that nature or like character, all comes from the center of the earth and from a heated condition?

A Igneous rocks have been poured out by pressure in molten passages and have run up through the earth's crust in places.

Q And you think that this underlying strata which formed the floor of the Cuchumatanes Valley between the Red Hill and the mountains-- you think that igneous rock was poured up from the center of the earth?

A Well, I haven't had any occasion to correlate any of those rocks. The only thing that concerns this problem under discussion is the relative ages of those rocks underlying the silts. The rocks exist there, whether they are igneous or not. I haven't made any personal examination. I regard them as igneous rocks and the hardest formation, from which we take practically no water; so that going into those or below them is not a problem in this case. The material lying above ^{it} does interest us, because ~~the~~ reservoirs ~~are~~ the water, and lying above the igneous rocks are the silts representing the two geological periods. And the mechanical methods by which they have been laid down and the characteristics of those silts are of interest to us in that they suggest the condition under which water can be found in local-



1 and that it can move through them and can be drawn through
2 or from them.

3 A This igneous rock which you have delineated on exhibit
4 Q has never been found in any borings of wells, has it?

5 A Not so far as I know in connection with wells that have
6 been bored around the Red Hill.

7 A Isn't it a fact that in boring wells in and around the
8 Red Hill and in the saturated plane north of the Red Hill to
9 that it has been found necessary to bore these wells to a
10 great depth in order to get water in large quantities?

11 A Some of them that may be true, and others it is not.
12 Your term "great depths" is a very indefinite one.

13 Q Well, the depth of four or five or six hundred feet.

14 A Those are called shallow wells by well borers.

15 A Isn't it found that in boring wells to a depth of a ro-
16 imately 500 feet north of the Red Hill that larger quantities
17 of water are found than at shallower depths?

18 A I am not aware of the fact. That case of material north
19 of the Red Hill-- the gravel does-- when you get down into
20 the saturated mass there is as much water near the surface as
21 there is lower down, as long as you don't penetrate into the
22 old alluviums underlying.

23 A The 16th Street wells were bored to their present depth
24 under your advice and supervision?

25 A Oh, yes and no. That is, I was there and they put the
26 wells down, some of them-- with some suggestions. But I wasn't
27 there to direct when they should quit. In fact, I didn't
28 direct as to any of them. The object was to get down low
29 enough in the gravel so as to give plenty of water in area

[illegible]

1 for the draught upon the underground waters there, and re-
2 duce the frictional resistance as much as possible, and
3 pumping operations were inaugurated.

4 Q Were you not consulted as to the depths to which these
5 wells should be constructed?

6 A I have no recollection of being asked to what depth to
7 go. I know in the general discussion it was thought best
8 to go down five or six hundred feet to see what the variation
9 was. Some of the wells are 700 and others only a little over
10 400 or possibly 500 feet.

11 Q You found water in the first instance there at 60 or 70
12 feet, did you not?

13 A There seems to be a little conflict here. My recollect-
14 tion was 60 feet or 60-odd feet; and I presume that record
15 is in the record. In the Jefferson case it is probably wrong.

16 Q And the depth to water in '19 when the wells were put
17 down was about 60 or 70 feet, was it not?

18 A As I say, my recollection is that it was 60-some-odd feet.

19 Q In 1920, early in the season, before the pumping opera-
20 tions began, it was approximately at the same depth, was it
21 not?

22 A I think not.

23 Q Will you please turn to your notes on that?

24 A I have it.

25 Q Here cited at page 2600, line 2 of the transcript in
26 this case that it was 1400 feet to the water in well no. 3.

27 A That date was that?

28 Q The date isn't given at that line, and that is one of the
29 things I want to inquire of you. The elevation of the water

1 The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was
2 that the temperature was just what I needed. It was a
3 perfect blend of cool and warm, just what I needed.
4 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
5 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
6 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
7 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
8 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
9 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
10 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
11 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
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13 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
14 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
15 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
16 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
17 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
18 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
19 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
20 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
21 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
22 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
23 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
24 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
25 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
26 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
27 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
28 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
29 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.
30 I had heard that the weather was perfect, but I didn't
31 know what that meant. It was just what I needed.

of well is given at page 2600, line 2 of the transcript in this case at 1400 feet.

A In relation to the elevations in well no. 3, the bench mark level-- my present bench mark is 1403.2. That is the elevation above sea level of the present bench mark at well no. 3.

Q That is the elevation of the surface of the ground?

A Yes, sir; the surface of the ground or approximately that. And that is practically the same as it was in 1900, but I haven't compared them to see if they varied. Now in the McInerason testimony it seems that the transcript gives the elevation of the water or depth to water at the time that well was bored as about 34 feet or something like that.

Q It does state that there is another well that is some 60-odd feet.

A I haven't looked up my notes on that, but ~~I~~ assuming that it was 34 feet, then the water level would have been 1449.2 feet at the time the shaft was dug. Assuming that the water level was 60 feet, then the water level would have been-- assuming the depth to water to have been 60 feet, the water elevation would have been 1423.2 feet. That was in 1900. Now in 1903 this measurement 1402.9 was taken in January-- I don't know what date, but I think some time about the 8th or 10th of January, 1900-- and that elevation is 1402.9 feet.

Q Now I will call your attention to the testimony that you gave in respect to some elevation of water in well no. 3, on page 2340 of the transcript. And if I have it noted correctly it is as follows:

1 January 1960, 1401.9 feet-- Have you got that original
2 memorandum?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q March 12, 1401.2; April 3, 1401.2; May 3, 1395.6;

5 June 3, 1390.2; July 3, 1383.0 ; August 6, 1379.6. Are
6 these elevations correctly given?

7 A Those are measurements made during that season of 1960 w
8 when well no. 3 was pumping.

9 Q And it was pumping?

10 A Yes, sir.

11 Q That is what I wanted to follow up. Those would not
12 represent the true water level ~~after~~ ~~the~~ of the various areas?
13 In part they would represent the pumping cone ?

14 A Depending on how much they were pumping.

15 Q In order to make those measurements did you stop the
16 pumping operations, or did you measure to the bottom of the
17 suction limit?

18 A I didn't do either.

19 Q How did you make it?

20 A I simply dropped a float down into the shaft and found
21 what the depth to water was.

22 Q When the pump was in operation?

23 A Yes. That is true in all my measurements when the pumps
24 were running. Some times I couldn't get the depth to water
25 when it was drawn out of the bottom of the shaft.

26 Q What kind of a pump did you have in those wells? A deep
27 well pump or force pump or a centrifugal suction pump?

28 A I have no notes here, but I think we used a centrifugal
29 pump in those wells.

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1972-1973, 1974-1975, 1976-1977, 1978-1979, 1980-1981, 1982-1983, 1984-1985, 1986-1987, 1988-1989, 1990-1991, 1992-1993, 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1998-1999, 2000-2001, 2002-2003, 2004-2005, 2006-2007, 2008-2009, 2010-2011, 2012-2013, 2014-2015, 2016-2017, 2018-2019, 2020-2021, 2022-2023, 2024-2025, 2026-2027, 2028-2029, 2030-2031, 2032-2033, 2034-2035, 2036-2037, 2038-2039, 2040-2041, 2042-2043, 2044-2045, 2046-2047, 2048-2049, 2050-2051, 2052-2053, 2054-2055, 2056-2057, 2058-2059, 2060-2061, 2062-2063, 2064-2065, 2066-2067, 2068-2069, 2070-2071, 2072-2073, 2074-2075, 2076-2077, 2078-2079, 2080-2081, 2082-2083, 2084-2085, 2086-2087, 2088-2089, 2090-2091, 2092-2093, 2094-2095, 2096-2097, 2098-2099, 2100-2101, 2102-2103, 2104-2105, 2106-2107, 2108-2109, 2110-2111, 2112-2113, 2114-2115, 2116-2117, 2118-2119, 2120-2121, 2122-2123, 2124-2125, 2126-2127, 2128-2129, 2130-2131, 2132-2133, 2134-2135, 2136-2137, 2138-2139, 2140-2141, 2142-2143, 2144-2145, 2146-2147, 2148-2149, 2150-2151, 2152-2153, 2154-2155, 2156-2157, 2158-2159, 2160-2161, 2162-2163, 2164-2165, 2166-2167, 2168-2169, 2170-2171, 2172-2173, 2174-2175, 2176-2177, 2178-2179, 2180-2181, 2182-2183, 2184-2185, 2186-2187, 2188-2189, 2190-2191, 2192-2193, 2194-2195, 2196-2197, 2198-2199, 2200-2201, 2202-2203, 2204-2205, 2206-2207, 2208-2209, 2210-2211, 2212-2213, 2214-2215, 2216-2217, 2218-2219, 2220-2221, 2222-2223, 2224-2225, 2226-2227, 2228-2229, 2230-2231, 2232-2233, 2234-2235, 2236-2237, 2238-2239, 2240-2241, 2242-2243, 2244-2245, 2246-2247, 2248-2249, 2250-2251, 2252-2253, 2254-2255, 2256-2257, 2258-2259, 2260-2261, 2262-2263, 2264-2265, 2266-2267, 2268-2269, 2270-2271, 2272-2273, 2274-2275, 2276-2277, 2278-2279, 2280-2281, 2282-2283, 2284-2285, 2286-2287, 2288-2289, 2290-2291, 2292-2293, 2294-2295, 2296-2297, 2298-2299, 2300-2301, 2302-2303, 2304-2305, 2306-2307, 2308-2309, 2310-2311, 2312-2313, 2314-2315, 2316-2317, 2318-2319, 2320-2321, 2322-2323, 2324-2325, 2326-2327, 2328-2329, 2330-2331, 2332-2333, 2334-2335, 2336-2337, 2338-2339, 2340-2341, 2342-2343, 2344-2345, 2346-2347, 2348-2349, 2350-2351, 2352-2353, 2354-2355, 2356-2357, 2358-2359, 2360-2361, 2362-2363, 2364-2365, 2366-2367, 2368-2369, 2370-2371, 2372-2373, 2374-2375, 2376-2377, 2378-2379, 2380-2381, 2382-2383, 2384-2385, 2386-2387, 2388-2389, 2390-2391, 2392-2393, 2394-2395, 2396-2397, 2398-2399, 2400-2401, 2402-2403, 2404-2405, 2406-2407, 2408-2409, 2410-2411, 2412-2413, 2414-2415, 2416-2417, 2418-2419, 2420-2421, 2422-2423, 2424-2425, 2426-2427, 2428-2429, 2430-2431, 2432-2433, 2434-2435, 2436-2437, 2438-2439, 2440-2441, 2442-2443, 2444-2445, 2446-2447, 2448-2449, 2450-2451, 2452-2453, 2454-2455, 2456-2457, 2458-2459, 2460-2461, 2462-2463, 2464-2465, 2466-2467, 2468-2469, 2470-2471, 2472-2473, 2474-2475, 2476-2477, 2478-2479, 2480-2481, 2482-2483, 2484-2485, 2486-2487, 2488-2489, 2490-2491, 2492-2493, 2494-2495, 2496-2497, 2498-2499, 2500-2501, 2502-2503, 2504-2505, 2506-2507, 2508-2509, 2510-2511, 2512-2513, 2514-2515, 2516-2517, 2518-2519, 2520-2521, 2522-2523, 2524-2525, 2526-2527, 2528-2529, 2530-2531, 2532-2533, 2534-2535, 2536-2537, 2538-2539, 2540-2541, 2542-2543, 2544-2545, 2546-2547, 2548-2549, 2550-2551, 2552-2553, 2554-2555, 2556-2557, 2558-2559, 2560-2561, 2562-2563, 2564-2565, 2566-2567, 2568-2569, 2570-2571, 2572-2573, 2574-2575, 2576-2577, 2578-2579, 2580-2581, 2582-2583, 2584-2585, 2586-2587, 2588-2589, 2590-2591, 2592-2593, 2594-2595, 2596-2597, 2598-2599, 2600-2601, 2602-2603, 2604-2605, 2606-2607, 2608-2609, 2610-2611, 2612-2613, 2614-2615, 2616-2617, 2618-2619, 2620-2621, 2622-2623, 2624-2625, 2626-2627, 2628-2629, 2630-2631, 2632-2633, 2634-2635, 2636-2637, 2638-2639, 2640-2641, 2642-2643, 2644-2645, 2646-2647, 2648-2649, 2650-2651, 2652-2653, 2654-2655, 2656-2657, 2658-2659, 2660-2661, 2662-2663, 2664-2665, 2666-2667, 2668-2669, 2670-2671, 2672-2673, 2674-2675, 2676-2677, 2678-2679, 2680-2681, 2682-2683, 2684-2685, 2686-2687, 2688-2689, 2690-2691, 2692-2693, 2694-2695, 2696-2697, 2698-2699, 2700-2701, 2702-2703, 2704-2705, 2706-2707, 2708-2709, 2710-2711, 2712-2713, 2714-2715, 27

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1. I have no other way to find out what is going on in the world.

Q. And that has been the case from that time down to the present?

A. I won't be positive as to whether or not we might not have used a piston pump in the early days. For the last two years we have used a centrifugal pump wholly.

Q. What is the effective suction limit at that point?

A. We don't aim to have a suction limit of over 10 or 20 feet at that elevation.

Mr. Britt: What is meant by the term "suction limit"?

A. That is the limit that the water level may go below the pumping apparatus and the rise which we will get by virtue of the atmospheric pressure on the water.

Mr. Russell: As a matter of fact can't you operate those centrifugal pumps effectively at 26 feet?

A. Oh, sometimes we do, but we don't create a perfect vacuum.

Q. The theoretical limit is 32 feet?

A. I haven't figured it out for that elevation. The theoretical limit is a certain number of feet at sea level and you have to make deductions as you get on higher ground and reduce that limit.

Q. Now in starting up those pumps and operating them through the season of 1900-- how many pumps did you operate there?

A. The only record I could have of that would be by measurements made of pumped water on those wells during the year 1900.

Q. On page 217 27/19 of the transcript you have made some kind of an estimate that you have taken 220 inches from the 16th street well-- at line 20-- as I understand it, or some-

1 I have just finished reading the book and I am
2 very much interested in it. I have
3 found it to be a very good book and I
4 have enjoyed it very much. I have
5 found it to be a very good book and I
6 have enjoyed it very much. I have
7 found it to be a very good book and I
8 have enjoyed it very much. I have
9 found it to be a very good book and I
10 have enjoyed it very much. I have
11 found it to be a very good book and I
12 have enjoyed it very much. I have
13 found it to be a very good book and I
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16 have enjoyed it very much. I have
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18 have enjoyed it very much. I have
19 found it to be a very good book and I
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29 found it to be a very good book and I
30 have enjoyed it very much. I have

1 thing like that.

2 A How far?

3 Q I have got the reference wrong.

4 A Mr. Britt: It is 2716.

5 Q On page 2716, line 10, it reads in this way:

6 Mr. McIlhenny: I will leave the testimony to the witness,
7 if you have no objection?

8 A Mr. Russell: Certainly.

9 The well, that is made up from measurements or a list of
10 a general average from the general average and inspection
11 of a number in 1900, in which a assumed well no. 7 had
12 pumped during the irrigation season an average of 120 inches.
13 That is the Russell well no. 1. And that well no. 3 had pump-
14 ed through the irrigation season an average of 180 inches.

15 Q Well no. 3 and the Russell well were the only wells pump-
16 ing at a certain time? I am asking you if that is correct?

17 A I could later that time by record of measurements.

18 Q I believe Mr. Britt has gone into this ~~phase~~ phase of it,
19 so I will not pursue that particular question. But you have
20 testified at page 2716, line 10, of the transcript that that
21 pumping would replace a square mile of that saturated plane
22 7.00 feet.

23 A That seems to be the reading of that line. That is cor-
24 rect, according to my original notes.

25 Q Now at a point of fact on August 6, 1900, at the suc-
26 tion point of the well the water stood at 1379.6 feet, is
27 that correct?

28 A That is correct according to my notes.

29 Q Which was 21.3 feet lower than it stood in January, 1900?

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1 ... 25.5 feet difference.

2 ... to that the cone of depression at that point was 25.5
3 feet, was it not?

4 A Well, that would be correct if you assume that there
5 had been no reduction in the general elevation of the
6 saturated ^{water}/~~rock~~; but there is an unknown quantity there.

7 There would undoubtedly have been a reduction--

8 Q Just assuming that there was no other draft upon that
9 saturated plane operating at the same time.

10 A If you assume that the only water abstracted from that
11 formation was,-- or the only influence working on the
12 reduction of the formation was the influence of this pump-
13 ing plant, that would represent the cone of depression sub-
14 ject or responsible for the amount of water that had been
15 abstracted.

16 Q What is your theory as to the form of that cone of de-
17 pression as it reached out from the well in all directions?

18 A Assuming that the material is homogeneous around that
19 well and that there was no supply coming in from any direc-
20 tion, that the water was quiet and no movement of water, the
21 form of that cone would be at the base circular, and there
22 would probably be a frustrum to it. That is, it wouldn't go
23 to zero. But the general form would be a circular ~~section~~ coni-
24 cal section of material out of which the water would have been
25 drawn.

26 Q Is it your theory that that was a perfectly conical form
27 unmodified by the character of the soil through which the
28 water will move?

29 A My theory is that there were other conditions obtain-

1 ing there. If the material was not homogeneous, and if there
2 was water coming in from one source more than another, the
3 shape would be irregular.

4 Q In making this calculation of how many feet a given num-
5 ber of inches would depress a square mile of this water
6 plane, you have assumed or estimated a certain porosity of the
7 soil, have you not?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q That was about 33-1/3 per cent.?

10 A I assumed that in this calculation.

11 Q And you have also estimated that of that 33-1/3 per cent.
12 you could draw out about half of it?

13 A I don't think I have made any statement on that.

14 Q Except as to what your figures show was necessary.

15 A I made a statement that I assumed in my deductions
16 that there were one third voids, and I didn't go any further
17 than that.

18 Q Why didn't you?

19 A It wasn't necessary for the matters in comparison.

20 Q How much can you pump out of that kind of soil in your
21 estimation?

22 A Some of that soil you can pump, in those gravels, 75 or
23 80 per cent. of the amount in saturation-- the amount con-
24 tained. There are some of those soils that you cannot pump
25 out over 30 or 40 per cent., in these very close clays. I
26 don't know that you could even do that.

27 Q Is there any clay in that formation?

28 A There are some pockets of clay in that new formation that
29 have been washed in there from the old formation at differ-

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1 ent times. You find that throughout all recent formations.
2 You find that clays have been washed in at different points.
3 Q Didn't the well logs introduced in this case show that
4 there are strata of clay there 5 or 10 or even 20 feet in
5 thickness?

6 A I don't recollect the figures, but I know that is the
7 characteristic of wells put down in any of these formations,
8 that they bring out material which represents a silted clay,
9 and sometimes a cement gravel clay. You get all gradations,
10 from the old formation to the recent, both in character and
11 fineness etc.

12 Q Out of this clay mass, whatever it may be, what do you
13 estimate you can pump?

14 A That would vary very materially with different clays. If
15 you will bring me any sample of clay I will make you an es-
16 timate closely as to what you can pump out of it. Theoretic-
17 ally you can pump out of some of these clays 10 or 12 or 15
18 or, possibly, 20 per cent. It would vary according to what
19 is mixed in the clays.

20 Q You are speaking of the clay which you find in the well
21 records?

22 A Yes, sir; and such as you find in the borings. And even
23 in those clays you wouldn't find them pure; they are more
24 or less mixed with gravel and silts, and the amount of water
25 you can extract varies materially.

26 Q At the end of the pumping season you have a cone of
27 depression reaching out how far, do you think? How far do
28 you think it reached out the first year?

29 A I haven't made any computations on it.



1 Q Have you any opinion?

2 A That would be a very complicated problem. The supply of w
3 water moving through these gravels from the higher levels to
4 the north would have some influence on that; at some pointsx it
5 might move hundreds of feet and possibly a thousand or two,
6 and in other directions not half as far.

7 Q As a matter of fact, don't you think it has reached
8 over a mile?

9 A I have no facts. It would be purely speculation.

10 Q When the pumps started operations and have created this
11 cone, we will say, at a depth of 15 or 20 feet, what effect
12 has that cone on the water plane surrounding it.

13 A That cone offers a point to which the water immediately
14 adjacent has a tendency to move. In other words, it is a line
15 of least resistance. It creates a gradient for the water sur-
16 face at that point, and there is a tendency for the water
17 to rush towards the point where the voids are created in the
18 saturated mass.

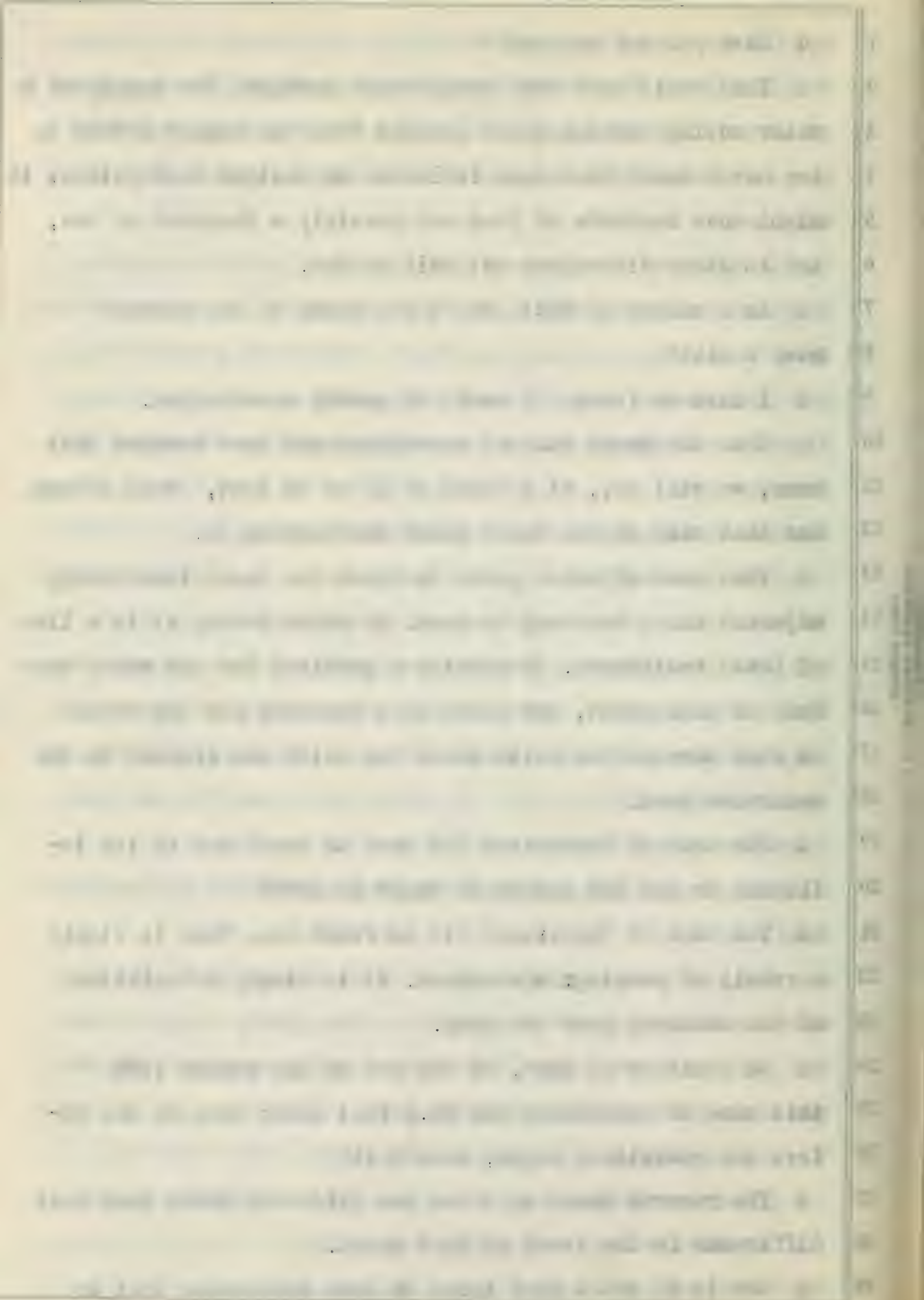
19 Q The cone of depression did have to reach out in its in-
20 fluence to get 220 inches of water in 1900?

21 A The cone of depression did not reach out. That is simply
22 a result of pumpingx operations. It is simply a depletion
23 of the material near the pump.

24 Q As a matter of fact, at the end of the season 1900
25 this cone of depression was 25.3 feet lower than it was be-
26 fore the operations began, wasn't it?

27 A The records taken on those two different dates show that
28 difference in the level at that point.

29 Q Now is it not a fact known to your profession that as



1 soon as this cone of depression is created that it affects
2 within a very short space of time, if not instantly, every
3 other particle of water in that saturated plane, no matter
4 how far removed-- even miles⁰⁰ above the elevation of the
5 bottom of the cone?

6 A I think that is not true, Mr. Haskell. The drawing out
7 of that volume of water and the creating of the cone of depres-
8 sion depends on the character of the material it is flowing
9 through; and if the water is continually drawn, if the draft
10 is continuous~~xx~~ on that cone, the limits within which that
11 interference will be felt in the adjacent material will
12 increase, more or less.

13 Mr. McKinley: I assume that when counsel said facts he meant
14 theory.

15 Q Now when this cone of depression is created what effect
16 will it have on those wells say 500 or 1000 feet away?

17 A The effect of the pumping in the 10th Street wells is
18 that the wells adjacent-- it is noticeable at the wells ad-
19 jacent and that the water level will reduce after a time,
20 and that indicates that the cone of depression reaches that
21 well.

22 Q I will have to sit up a little nearer. I took a little
23 cold last night, I guess. Suppose that the water plane is
24 cut off only one foot: Will it have any more effect on that
25 particular well than the lifting of the pressure of that one
26 foot of water that is taken off?

27 A In what regard?

28 Q In any regard. In the quantity of water that that well
29 will produce.

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1 A It depends on whether it is producing or non-producing at
2 the time.

3 Q Suppose there is a well from which you can pump 50 inches
4 or from which 50 inches of artesian water flows.

5 A Your question is very much involved. The first part of it
6 assumes something that may be done-- it don't assume a con-
7 dition that obtains at all.

8 Q I am not asking you whether it obtains or not. I am ask-
9 ing you if it is so what is the result. I will restate the
10 question. What effect will this cone of depression have where
11 the cone is down, we will say, 20 feet or more, as it was in
12 1900, upon the production or flow of water from artesian wells
13 or pumped wells in adjacent territory where the water plane
14 at the well affected is not reduced more than one foot. Will
15 it have any more effect than simply the weight of that one
16 foot of water plane removed?

17 A Your question mixes up artesian waters and surface wat-
18 ers in rather an indefinite and illogical way which may not
19 admit any absolute answer.

20 Q You can't answer that?

21 A Not that kind of a question. It is too involved.

22 Q How does the creation of a cone of depression in the
23 water plane affect wells removed from the well where the cone
24 of depression is formed?

25 A It depends on whether you are pumping those wells or not.

26 Q Supposing they are artesian wells that flow. How does
27 affect them?

28 A You are mixing up there again surface waters wells
29 with artesian supplies.

1 Q Well, to satisfy you we will say pumped wells.

2 A If you will state a definite hypothetical case I will be
3 pleased to answer. I don't want a mixed up mongrel question
4 like that.

5 Q If you don't understand it, we will start the other way.

6 A I understand it thoroughly, but you don't. You are mix-
7 ing up surface and artesian conditions.

8 Q Which you are not going to permit to be done in this
9 case?

10 Mr. McKinley: I object to that as immaterial. The Court will
11 control the permitting.

12 Q Are you going to permit the mixing up of artesian water
13 with pumped wells in this case if you can help it?

14 Mr. McKinley: Objected to as immaterial.

15 The Court: Sustained.

16 Q How does that cone of depression affect another pumped
17 well near it or adjacent to it?

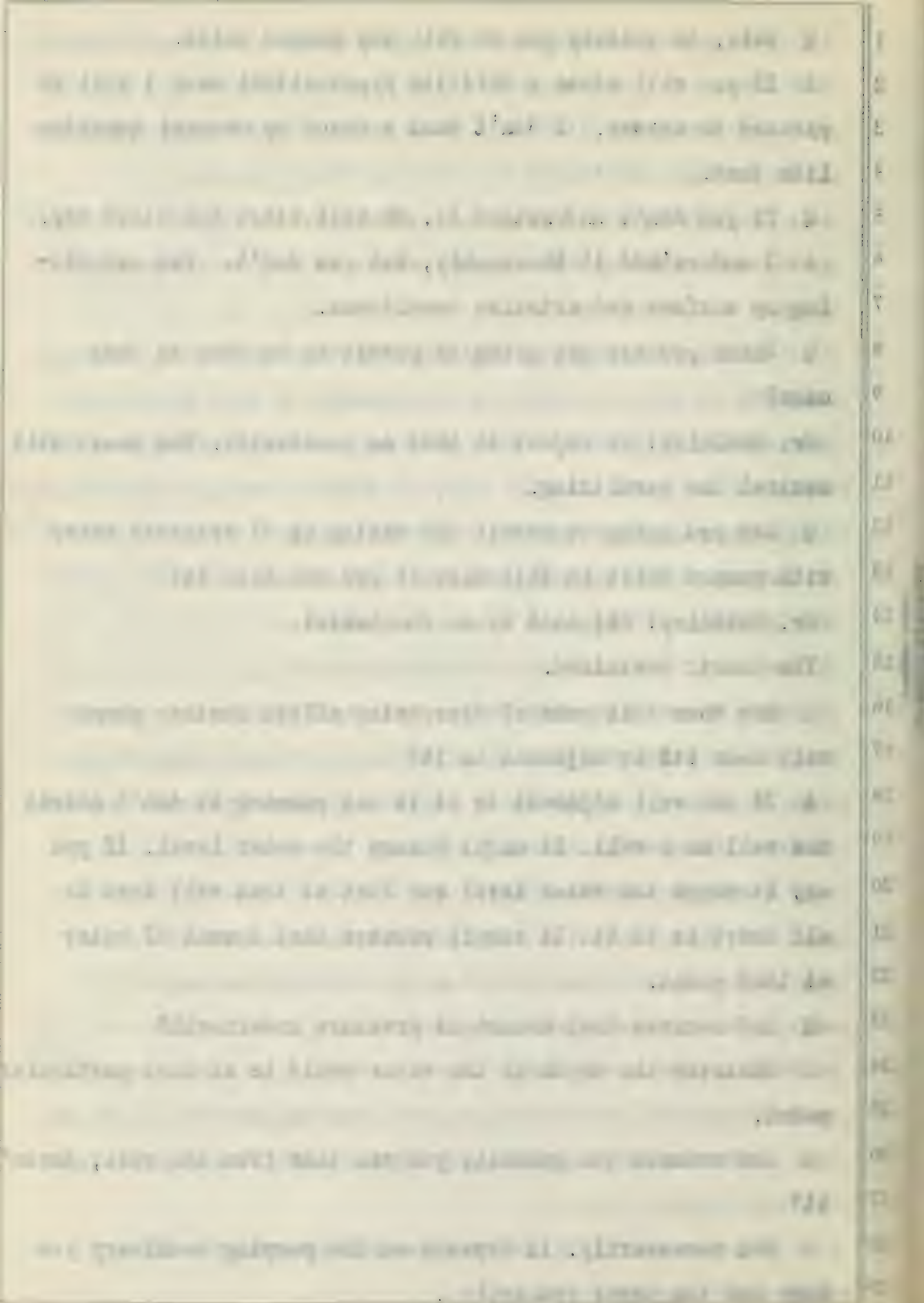
18 A If the well adjacent to it is not pumping it don't affect
19 the well as a well. It might change the water level. If you
20 say it drops the water level one foot at that well that is
21 all there is to it. It simply removes that amount of water
22 at that point.

23 Q And removes that amount of pressure underneath?

24 A Whatever the depth of the water would be at that particular
25 point.

26 Q And reduces the quantity you can take from the well, doesn't
27 it?

28 A Not necessarily. It depends on the pumping machinery you
29 have and the power you apply.



1 Q Suppose you had pumping machinery to the maximum capacity
2 of the well at its normal level and then you reduce the water
3 level one foot: Doesn't it affect the amount of water you
4 can pump from that well?

5 A It would as a mathematical proposition.

6 Q You are not prepared to say how far out this cone of
7 depression reached that was created in 1900, are you?

8 A I have no data that I could use to plot a curve or design-
9 ate or show to you how far it ran on any point of the com-
10 pass at that well. I think that season there was one well
11 pumping there, and it extended a variable distance, depending
12 on the direction you go from the well.

13 Q And you can't tell how far it did reach?

14 A That would be theorizing.

15 Q You can't theoretically tell, can you?

16 A No; because I haven't all the factors in that problem.

17 Q Now you have theoretically told us, as I understand it,
18 as one of the emphatic reasons upon which you base your opin-
19 ion that the springs are not affected by your pumping, is
20 because when a certain cone of depression or when a certain
21 amount of pumping is carried on there that it don't seem to
22 immediately affect these springs or other wells, haven't
23 you?

24 A I have given that as my opinion that it does not. But I
25 assume that your question applies to the pumping of the 16th
26 Street wells and its possible interference or non-interference
27 with the cienegas below.

28 Q And on top of that you tell us that you can't tell us
29 where this cone of depression reaches to.

1 A You asked me specifically about the year 1900, and the
2 conditions were that there was one well pumping with no other
3 wells pumping within a mile.

4 Q The Haskell well and no. 3 were pumping.

5 A I was referring to number 3. That is the one out in the
6 gravel beds which I have been discussing. But in either case
7 there was no pumping near by where you could keep a record
8 and trace the curve.

9 A Suppose you have a conical glass similar to one of these
10 supposed planes of depression, and press it down in a pail
11 of water, and lift out of the pail of water at the same time
12 an amount of water equal to the size of the glass and its
13 capacity: Have you changed the pressure of water in the water
14 pail any at those points?

15 A After you have lifted out the water you have removed
16 part of the water and reduced the volume of water and, of
17 course, the depth in the pail.

18 Q But you have not reduced the pressure of the water at
19 any point?

20 A Surely, if you have taken out the water and reduced the
21 depth.

22 Q But you took a glass which would not hold any water and
23 pressed it down in the pail and left it and lift out the amount
24 of water, the water standing at the same height: You have
25 not changed the pressure?

26 A If you took out some of the water you changed the depth.

27 Q Do you mean to say that the pressure of water is depend-
28 ent on its volume?

29 A On its depth.



1 Q And if you don't change the depth you have left it the
2 same?

3 A You are asking an impossible question, because if you
4 take from a pail of water any amount of water, even an in-
5 finitessimal amount, you reduce the volume in the pail and
6 reduce the depth.

7 Q Not if you put something in the center of that volume of
8 water to hold it in place.

9 A Oh, if you put in a substitute of the same volume, you
10 have not changed the depth of the water.

11 Q Now then, the effect on that water plane is created only
12 by taking off the depth of the water, isn't it?

13 A The interference is caused by the abstraction.

14 Q Oh, yes; but the pressure on all parts of this water
15 plane, wherever found, is only affected by the lowering of
16 the depth of the water, isn't it?

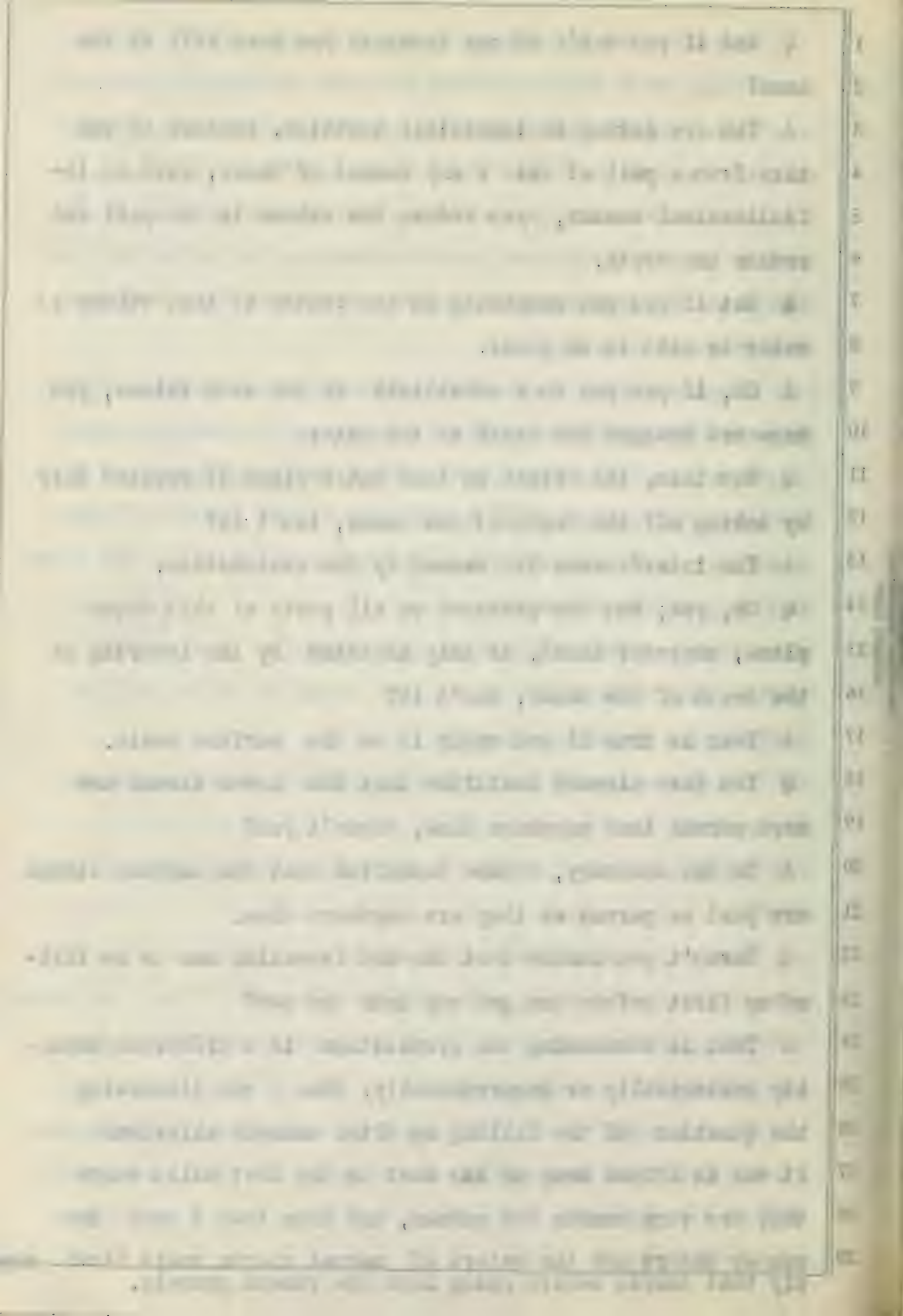
17 A That is true if you apply it to the surface basin.

18 Q You have already testified that the lower strata are
19 more porous than anywhere else, haven't you?

20 A On the contrary, I have testified that the surface strata
21 are just as porous as they are anywhere else.

22 Q Haven't you stated that the old formation has to be fill-
23 ed up first before you get any into the new?

24 A That is discussing the proposition in a different local-
25 ity geologically or geographically. When I was discussing
26 the question of the filling up of the ancient alluviums
27 it was in effect away up ~~xxx~~ next to the foot hills where
28 they are very coarse and porous, and into that I said the
29 super waters and the waters of normal storms would first sup-
ply that source before going into the recent gravels.



1 The reduction of the water-plane, in the height of the
2 water-plane reduces the pressure, doesn't it?

3 A If you reduce the volume of water in any basin, I don't
4 care whether it is a reservoir or pail, you reduce the pres-
5 sure at points below where you take out the water.

6 Q If you have a deep stratum leading clear across in
7 your cone of depression, it will draw from a different part
8 of the water-plane?

9 A Your question is not very clear; I don't see much in it
10 to answer.

11 A Now, you have stated that these streams come down from
12 the mountain, and they had channels, and in those channels
13 there was deposited coarse boulders and rocks, that were
14 very porous: now, imagine that one of those channels
15 passes under your well number 3 at a considerable depth,
16 and on up to the northern limits of the waterplane, and
17 that this particular channel is feeding through the Red Hill
18 which you say it does feed through in places, - now that
19 water reaching beyond your cone of depression through a
20 porous stratum will draw water from another part of the
21 waterplane won't it, and go through the Red Hill?

22 A Well, if your channel which you are aiming to describe
23 is one of those channels in the older alluviums, and is
24 passing through under the basin in which your pumping cone
25 is situated, and has no contact with it whatever, I don't
26 think there would be any interference in any way, form or
27 shape, one with the other; the pumping operations would
28 have nothing to do with it, providing the well from which
29 you were pumping did not penetrate down to and into that

and the following table is a summary of the results.

Fig. 4. Graph of $\log \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$ versus $\log \frac{1}{1-\alpha}$ for the reaction of H_2 with NO at 100°C.

1. If you receive the value of zero it means I am not

one method it is a necessity to call, but some the way

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And if you want a more detailed look at the world of the future, there's nothing better than the *World of the Future* by the same author. It's a book that's been on the shelves for years, and it's still one of the best. It's a book that's been on the shelves for years, and it's still one of the best. It's a book that's been on the shelves for years, and it's still one of the best.

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channel.

Q The water passes more readily and rapidly through the old channels doesn't it?

A The water passes more readily in the old channels in the older alluviums than it does through the silted sides of those channels; it does not pass with equal velocity through the whole mass of the older alluviums.

Q Suppose that one of those older alluvium channels feeds through the Red Hill, the same as you say it does, couldn't it reach beyond the 16th street wells, and not be very much affected by lifting off that pressure of five or six hundred feet that there is there?

A The water going through that older channel in the older alluvium might reach beyond the well to a source entirely separate and distinct from the basin, and in that case there would be no interference.

Q And couldn't the same thing take place in the new alluvium, in the coarse channel, if one existed?

A Well, we don't find any extent to those channels in the new alluvium.

Q I say if one exists?

A Well, you come back to your original question - taking a theoretical proposition, that if the channel existed there, and with the same characteristics that it did in the older alluvium we would get like results; it all depends on the channel.

Q No does your bench mark compare with Mr. Dossin's benchmark?

A I don't know.

SUPERIOR COURT

January.

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3
1 Q You have not compared to see?

2 A I have not; no.

3 Q The amount of water that has been pumped above the
4 16th street wells, has been practically continuous since
5 1900, hasn't it, with the exception of one season, during
6 the irrigation season?

7 A I don't know what you refer to in that question.

8 Q Well, there has been water pumped there every year from
9 the 16th street wells since 1906?

10 A I think the records in this case indicate that.

11 And possibly the water was pumped there that year; there
12 was one year that there seems to have been some doubt about.

13 Q And the waterplane has been going down ever since 1900
14 until the last two or three years, isn't that true?

15 A Yes, that would be generally true; the water plane
16 has been going down ever since 1890; it began going down
17 rapidly then.

18 Q Do you think or do you not think that this cone of de-
19 pression has widened out since 1900 by reason of that?

20 A The cone of depression has a local influence upon it in
21 point of time and position; it depends upon the pumping
22 operations; you speak of the cone of depression as a result
23 of pumping operations; when the pumping ceases the tendency
24 is to wipe out the cone of depression.

25 Q How long do you think it takes to wipe out that cone of
26 depression?

27 A I don't know; you pump a few hours and you may wipe
28 out the cone of depression in a few weeks.

29 Q Don't you know as a matter of fact as an engineer that

Q You have not mentioned to me

A I have not; no.

Q The amount of water that has been pumped across the
19th Street valve, has been practically continuous since
1900, hasn't it, with the exception of one season, hasn't

the irrigation season?

A I don't know what you refer to in that question.

Q Well, there has been water pumped across that valve from

the 19th Street valve since 1900?

A I think the records in this case indicate that.

And possibly the water was pumped there that year; there
was one year that there seems to have been some doubt about.

Q And the waterpump has been going down ever since 1900

until the last two or three years, isn't that right?

A Yes, that would be generally true; the water pump

has been going down ever since 1900; it began going down

rapidly then.

Q Do you think or do you not think that this case of de-

pression has widened out since 1900 by reason of that?

A The case of depression has a local influence upon it in

pointed time and position; it depends upon the pumping

operations; you speak of the case of depression as a result

of pumping operations; with the pumping ceases the tendency

is to wipe out the case of depression.

Q Now just as you talk it takes so long to wipe out the case of

depression?

A I don't know; you pump a few hours and you wipe

out the case of depression in a few weeks.

Q Don't you know as a matter of fact as an engineer that

4
1 that cone of depression does not fill from one end of the
2 year to the other?

3 A I do not; that would depend upon the conditions.

4 Q Doesn't the testimony in this case show that that water
5 in those 16th street wells is constantly rising from the
6 time that you stop pumping, until they begin pumping the
7 next season?

8 A I think the well records indicate that after the rains
9 come on the water levels in those wells begins to rise.

10 Q And doesn't the record in this case show that the water-
11 place in the 16th street wells never have resumed their
12 original level, by some 30 feet or more?

13 A Well, original level is a very indefinite term; you go
14 back to 1890 and the water level was very much higher than
15 it was in 1900; if you begin in 1904 or 1905, it is quite
16 different from what it was, from the other periods I have
17 mentioned; the water level now is within a few feet of where
18 it was in 1900; it depends upon the rainfall and seasonal
19 conditions as well as the pumping; largely upon the rainfall

20 Q Do you think that that cone of depression created by
21 the 16th street wells does not constantly travel towards
22 the mountain, in greater and greater degree as you pump?

23 A Well, it may at times; other times it won't.

24 Q Now, at what times won't it?

25 A When large amounts of water have been spread on the grav-
26 els above it, sufficiently more than to compensate for the
27 draft in that direction.

28 Q Now, you say it won't when the supply is greater than
29 the output?

SUPERIOR COURT

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Yusef, 1997: 201-202.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

any of the other cases in which the value of the

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

1 A It depends upon where the supply is put, or distributed,
2 where it reaches the wells.

3 Q Now, you put a chart before us here, showing the de-
4 pression of the waterplane at different dates didn't you?

5 A I remember of putting a chart in here showing the eleva-
6 tion of the water at different wells at different dates.

7 Q And that chart shows that the water plane was over 30
8 feet lower than it was in 1900 did it not?

9 A I don't remember the chart - I don't remember the fig-
10 ures on the chart definitely; they are there; if you bring
11 the chart here I will analyze it.

12 Q You have attributed the large amount of the depression
13 of the waterplane down to 1900 from what it was before, what
14 ever that may be, to the light rainfall preceding it did
15 you not?

16 A Largely; yes, sir.

17 Q Now, there have been very heavy rainfalls beginning with
18 the winter of 1900-1901, down to the present time, haven't
19 there?

20 A We had several very good years of rainfall.

21 Q And so excessively heavy years that you can't pick out
22 a like number of years within the records of the rainfall in
23 this part of the State, where it has been materially greater,
24 can you?

25 A I don't know; I have made no effort to.

26 Q Now, that being the case, that the rainfall is greater,
27 or whatever the rainfall may be which you now have in mind,
28 than it ever has been before, and combined with this vast
29 amount of water which you claim you have poured into the ~~the~~

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[illegible]

It has been estimated that the average number of the population of the United States has been 100,000,000 since 1900, and that the average number of the population of the United States has been 100,000,000 since 1900, and that the average number of the population of the United States has been 100,000,000 since 1900.

amount of water which you have poured into the ear
then it ever has been before, and combined with this
of whatever the result may be which you have in mind,
I hope, that being the case, that the result is "yes",
I don't know; I have made an effort to
but, can you?

1 watershed itself, how can you account for this waterplane
2 not rising to its former level since the year 1901, and as
3 it stood in 1901?

4 A It has not had sufficient time yet; it takes time to
5 bring that water-plane back to where it was; the water
6 plane is rising all the time; you give it plenty of time
7 and it will get back there.

8 Q The dry year cut it down to 1900; from there on we had
9 wet years; now why has the water plane continued to go down
10 since 1900, especially as we have had wet years, and es-
11 pecially as you say you have poured into this waterplane
12 an enormous amount of water?

13 A Well, the water that has been poured into the water-
14 plane has been largely in the last few years; the last four
15 or five years; the water plane had been going down for 10 or
16 15 years,- 10 years anyway - steadily; and during the last
17 four or five years considerable running has been pumping
18 out; we have been pumping out a part of that water that we
19 have been pouring in artificially.

20 Q One of your computations has been - I am not going to
21 try to make you answer these questions, but I am going to
22 ask them,- one of your computations has been that you have
23 poured into the waterplane above the 16th street wells, more
24 than you took out at the 16th street wells?

25 A I think that is correct; yes, sir.

26 Q And therefore there was no damage to anybody: but you
27 have taken out even in 1908, over 300 inches of water out
28 of the E adie tunnel: what has replaced that? Can you tell?

29 A Certainly.

[illegible]

1 Q Well, what?

2 A Rainfalls in the mountains above, which have poured down
3 on to the gravels near the foothills.

4 Q That has all been replaced has it?

5 A That water has been supplied; that is a continuous draft.

6 Q The waterplane has been going down - -

7 A The surplus of that water which has naturally drained in
8 and been in a measure artificially spread on the gravels,
9 has gone into the gravel beds; but the older alluviums have
10 taken all they could get of that; they have had the first
11 draught of it.

12 Q Why wasn't there some to slop over into the Cucamonga
13 Springs?

14 A Well, I presume some has slopped over into the Cucamonga
15 ga Springs at different points; they seem to be rising slowly.

16 Q They rise slowly in the winter when you people are not
17 pumping.

18 A No; they will average more now in the summer time;
19 they were practically dry when we began spreading those
20 waters up there, near the foothills and on the mesas; they
21 have got back now so during the summer time there is 40
22 or 50 inches of water; it shows they have been benefitted.

23 Q In one year it got down to two or three inches didn't
24 it in the Cucamonga Springs?

25 A I presume if we hadn't spread the waters up there they
26 would have gone down to nothing.

27 Q At the end of three or four very heavy and wet seasons,
28 in the winter time it goes up to 50 or 60 inches more or less
29 don't it?

30 A In the winter time after rains it has the benefit of the
increased supply in the cienegas, plus the local drainage;
that cienega absorbs more or less water, and for two or three
months gives an amount in excess of what it normally does
later.

31 Here the Court takes a recess until 2 O'clock p.m.

1 Afternoon Session 2 p. m.

2 Cross Examination of F. E. Trask. resumed.

3 Mr Haskell, Q I understood you to say that the 10th street
4 wells were bored to a depth of several hundred feet, for the
5 purpose of furnishing a greater area to supply water: is
6 that correct?

7 A In a measure that is true; the object was to get down in-
8 to the different open porous strata, so that the water would
9 come in, without too much resistance, into the pipe line.

10 Q How does that water get up to the pump?

11 A It comes up by virtue of the pressure exerted by the water
12 outside of the pipe.

13 Q It would have the same effect, as far as relieving the
14 pressure is concerned, if a tunnel were run in there to the well
15 and cut off at suction limit?

16 A No, it would have quite a different effect.

17 Q Why?

18 A Because the tunnel in reaching that point would drain
19 out the ground that it perforated.

20 Q But suppose that you could have an absolutely impervi-
21 ous tunnel go in and absolutely connect to the top of the
22 well, without any holes or place for water to escape, and
23 absolutely connect right on the well, it would have the same
24 effect as putting, and cut it off at suction limit, would
25 have the same or similar effect as the pump does now on the
26 well, now wouldn't it?

27 A If you could - Your question presupposes such an im-
28 possibility, as a tunnel running in there that would be
29 strictly impervious to water, except the water at the con-

2
1 section point with that well.

2 Q It could be made of a steel casing.

3 A We might make the material on the ground, but we
4 couldn't put it in place; it is absolutely impossible.

5 Q Suppose it were so; suppose it had been done, cut off
6 at the suction limit of those pumps, - it would have the
7 same effect in producing water as the pump does now when
8 operating to its full capacity, or even greater?

9 A If that supply was drawn upon in the impossible manner
10 which you suggest, under the conditions which you suggest,
11 namely, the non-interference anywhere else except at that
12 particular point, that identical point where the pump
13 suction was placed, you would get approximately the same
14 conditions.

15 Q You would have in effect an artesian well, wouldn't
16 you, flowing?

17 A Well, that would depend.

18 Q Well, it would flow to the surface wherever the outlet
19 was. Suppose the outlet was low enough it would flow out,
20 and you would have an artesian well, wouldn't you?

21 A No, you would have water draining in from the country
22 all around; it would be different from the artesian condi-
23 tions; under those conditions you enumerate you would be
24 simply draining the surface water, not artesian water, because
25 you wouldn't have any strata to hold it and control it.

26 Q It would flow out?

27 A Yes, sir; if your basin had not very much capacity it
28 would flow out in a short time; if the basin was of a large-
29 er capacity it would flow for a longer period of time.

File # 44-38861-2000

alter Day is stated after 11 1/2

• *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most common cause of skin infections.

2. Suppose it were so; suppose it had been thus, say all

at the eastern limit of these woods - it still runs the

only one such group will be able to provide the

Voluntary departure: Aliens not eligible for asylum

1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782-2783-2784-2785-2786-2787-2788-2789-2790-2791-2792-2793-2794-2795-2796-2797-2798-2799-2800-2801-2802-2803-2804-2805-2806-2807-2808

francos per soldo concesso nel primo, francos per soldo

1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 2009-2010, 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2016-2017, 2017-2018, 2018-2019, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, 2021-2022, 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025, 2025-2026, 2026-2027, 2027-2028, 2028-2029, 2029-2030, 2030-2031, 2031-2032, 2032-2033, 2033-2034, 2034-2035, 2035-2036, 2036-2037, 2037-2038, 2038-2039, 2039-2040, 2040-2041, 2041-2042, 2042-2043, 2043-2044, 2044-2045, 2045-2046, 2046-2047, 2047-2048, 2048-2049, 2049-2050, 2050-2051, 2051-2052, 2052-2053, 2053-2054, 2054-2055, 2055-2056, 2056-2057, 2057-2058, 2058-2059, 2059-2060, 2060-2061, 2061-2062, 2062-2063, 2063-2064, 2064-2065, 2065-2066, 2066-2067, 2067-2068, 2068-2069, 2069-2070, 2070-2071, 2071-2072, 2072-2073, 2073-2074, 2074-2075, 2075-2076, 2076-2077, 2077-2078, 2078-2079, 2079-2080, 2080-2081, 2081-2082, 2082-2083, 2083-2084, 2084-2085, 2085-2086, 2086-2087, 2087-2088, 2088-2089, 2089-2090, 2090-2091, 2091-2092, 2092-2093, 2093-2094, 2094-2095, 2095-2096, 2096-2097, 2097-2098, 2098-2099, 2099-2100, 2100-2101, 2101-2102, 2102-2103, 2103-2104, 2104-2105, 2105-2106, 2106-2107, 2107-2108, 2108-2109, 2109-2110, 2110-2111, 2111-2112, 2112-2113, 2113-2114, 2114-2115, 2115-2116, 2116-2117, 2117-2118, 2118-2119, 2119-2120, 2120-2121, 2121-2122, 2122-2123, 2123-2124, 2124-2125, 2125-2126, 2126-2127, 2127-2128, 2128-2129, 2129-2130, 2130-2131, 2131-2132, 2132-2133, 2133-2134, 2134-2135, 2135-2136, 2136-2137, 2137-2138, 2138-2139, 2139-2140, 2140-2141, 2141-2142, 2142-2143, 2143-2144, 2144-2145, 2145-2146, 2146-2147, 2147-2148, 2148-2149, 2149-2150, 2150-2151, 2151-2152, 2152-2153, 2153-2154, 2154-2155, 2155-2156, 2156-2157, 2157-2158, 2158-2159, 2159-2160, 2160-2161, 2161-2162, 2162-2163, 2163-2164, 2164-2165, 2165-2166, 2166-2167, 2167-2168, 2168-2169, 2169-2170, 2170-2171, 2171-2172, 2172-2173, 2173-2174, 2174-2175, 2175-2176, 2176-2177, 2177-2178, 2178-2179, 2179-2180, 2180-2181, 2181-2182, 2182-2183, 2183-2184, 2184-2185, 2185-2186, 2186-2187, 2187-2188, 2188-2189, 2189-2190, 2190-2191, 2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 2282-2283, 2283-2284, 2284-2285, 2285-2286, 2286-2287, 2287-2288, 2288-2289, 2289-2290, 2290-2291, 2291-2292, 2292-2293, 2293-2294, 2294-2295, 2295-2296, 2296-2297, 2297-2298, 2298-2299, 2299-2300, 2300-2301, 2301-2302, 2302-2303, 2303-2304, 2304-2305, 2305-2306, 2306-2307, 2307-2308, 2308-2309, 2309-2310, 2310-2311, 2311-2312, 2312-2313, 2313-2314, 2314-2315, 2315-2316, 2316-2317, 2317-2318, 2318-2319, 2319-2320, 2320-2321, 2321-2322, 2322-2323, 2323-2324, 2324-2325, 2325-2326, 2326-2327, 2327-2328, 2328-2329, 2329-2330, 2330-2331, 2331-2332, 2332-2333, 2333-2334, 2334-2335, 2335-2336, 2336-2337, 2337-2338, 2338-2339, 2339-2340, 2340-2341, 2341-2342, 2342-2343, 2343-2344, 2344-2345, 2345-2346, 2346-2347, 2347-2348, 2348-2349, 2349-2350, 2350-2351, 2351-2352, 2352-2353, 2353-2354, 2354-2355, 2355-2356, 2356-2357, 2357-2358, 2358-2359, 2359-2360, 2360-2361, 2361-2362, 2362-2363, 2363-2364, 23

more and more time involved in their military

DECLASSIFIED BY: 6032
DATE: 01-11-2013

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Abstract: The authors report on a study of the effects of a 12-week intervention on the self-esteem of 100 children with physical disabilities. The results show that the intervention had a significant positive effect on the self-esteem of the children. The authors discuss the implications of these findings for the development of self-esteem in children with physical disabilities.

Page 17 of 17

1 Q I am not asking you how long; I am asking you would it
2 flow out?

3 A It would continue to flow out so long as there was any
4 water within the reach of the point you have suggested; as
5 long as there is any water above that point to approach it.

6 Q It would be essentially artesian water wouldn't it?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q Well, it would be flowing water wouldn't it?

9 A It would be water draining out of the gravels.

10 Q It would be flowing water, caused by lifting out that
11 core of material that has been cut out by the bore of the
12 well, isn't that true?

13 A It would be flowing water by virtue of your having a
14 tunnel to that point, and having the gravels around it.

15 Q It would have to flow out of the well wouldn't it?

16 A It may come out of the gravels right around there.

17 Q You think it would stand right there to you?

18 A I can't think anything about it, under those unposter-
19 ous lines which you enunciate.

20 Before you go any further, I would like to circulation
21 one letter up, about the elevation of the water in wells 1,
22 2 and 3, of the old Frankish and Stuart levels, was
23 back in 1890; it has annoyed me very much to have these
24 figures come in here the way they have, and I have finally
25 threaded around and found the original notes so that I can
26 give you the facts.

27 Q I think you are entitled to give it.

28 A With your permission I will put it in at this time; On
29 January 12, 1900 I was run in levels -

1 Q Excuse me; I understood the experimental wells of which
2 you spoke to have been put down in 1899, according to
3 the former testimony; you say 1900 now.

4 A That is the date I took these levels and I will tell you
5 what I found then; some of the holes dug in 1899 I measured
6 the depth of them, which would establish the water ele-
7 vation at that time; I will tie it all up before I get
8 through. This work was done January 12, 1900, and it was work
9 in connection with getting bench levels over the wells, and
10 other features that entered into the McPherson case which I
11 was preparing at that time; and these bench levels here on
12 this date included the level at shaft number 3; it is re-
13 ferred to as experimental shaft number 4 on Defendant's
14 Exhibit D. and I found the elevation of the curb there at
15 that time to be 1471.5 feet, and I measured the depth to
16 the bottom and found it to be 61 feet below the curbing;
17 I made this note: "No water; when dug 10 inches of water", -
18 that is the note I put in there. On the same date I found
19 the bench level at Frankish and Stamm number 1, which is
20 number 3 of the 16th street wells at the present date, I found
21 the bench level to be 1482.6 feet.

22 Q Mr Britt, the top of the ground?

23 A Well, this bench is a little different bench than the
24 present bench, but they all refer to the original initial
25 bench level, so that the water would compare with the pres-
26 ent levels; it was taken on the cement floor of the pump-
27 ing house for an engine foundation on that date, right at
28 the well; and the water in the shaft was 71 feet from the
29 surface on that date. And the shaft was a 6 by 10 shaft;

1 and the total depth to the bottom of the shaft was 104.8 feet
2 So I measured to the bottom of the shaft on that particu-
3 lar date. At number 2, which is the present number 2, or
4 practically the same location, the bench level was 1483.75
5 and that was taken on the curbing; and I measured it down to
6 the bottom and found it 34.5 feet to the bottom, and I make
7 the note here that the bottom was dry; and at shaft number
8 2 and shaft number 3, when they were dug, they were practi-
9 cally on the same levels when they were dug, the bottoms
10 of them.

11 Q What date was that?

12 A January 12, 1900, when these levels were taken; but
13 that fixes the level of water in experimental shafts 1 and
14 2, at and about the year 1890, as 34 1/2 feet below the
15 surface.

16 Q Mr Britt, I don't see how it fixes it.

17 A Well, it does for this reason -

18 Q - It seems that on January 12, 1900, the well number 3
19 stood, the water in that well stood 71 feet below the sur-
20 face.

21 A That is in the present number 3 - 79 feet.

22 Q I had it 71 feet.

23 A 79 feet.

24 Q It was 114 feet to the bottom of that shaft.

25 A 104.8 feet to the bottom of that shaft; in other words
26 there was considerable water in the shaft at that particu-
27 lar date.

28 Q And the shaft number 2 was 34.5 feet to the bottom?

29 A Yes, sir.

1 Q And dry?

2 A Yes, sir. And there had been no work done in that shaft
3 between the date which it was sunk and the time of my meas-
4 urement, and at the time that shaft was sunk the bottom of
5 shaft number 2 and the bottom of shaft number 1, which is
6 the present well number 3, were practically on a level; the
7 water stood at the same level practically, and there was
8 12 or 15 or 18 inches of water in those shafts when we quit
9 sinking.

10 Q And the bottom of the other shaft number 1 was 61 feet
11 and dry, experimental shaft number 4 as marked here?

12 A Yes, sir; whatever figures I read here.

13 Q 61 feet and dry?

14 A Yes, sir; that was the time I measured it in 1900; when
15 that shaft was sunk it had some water in it; I stopped with
16 a few inches of water; the notes say 10 inches; possibly a
17 foot or 10 or 15 inches of water; I know the men had on
18 rubber boots when we sunk the shafts; in this way I am en-
19 abled to clear up my testimony as to the early record, in
20 the McPherson case.

21 Q That is to say there would be a difference of some 26
22 or 27 feet there between the water in experimental shaft
23 number 4, and that in the two experimental shafts 1 and 2
24 when they were originally put down?

25 A When sunk the water must have stood at 1410 feet in
26 experimental shaft number 4, and when our water stood in
27 experimental shafts 1 and 2, 1449.2; that would make the
28 water level 39.2 feet higher in those wells numbers 2 and 3.

29 Mr Haskell, Q And experimental shaft number 4, at the same

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold, crisp air. It was a relief after the warm, humid air of the tropics. I had heard that the weather in the north was perfect, and I was not disappointed. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear, deep blue. The ground was covered in a soft, green carpet of grass, and the trees were tall and leafy. It was a beautiful sight, and I felt like I had entered a new world. I had heard that the north was a beautiful place, and I was not disappointed. The sun was shining brightly, and the sky was a clear, deep blue. The ground was covered in a soft, green carpet of grass, and the trees were tall and leafy. It was a beautiful sight, and I felt like I had entered a new world.

Reprint requests to: Dr. J. J. van den Broek, Philips Research Laboratories, P.O. Box 118, 5600 XE Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

2. For any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that if $\|x - x_0\| < \delta$, then $\|f(x) - f(x_0)\| < \epsilon$.

E-mail: jay@cs.cmu.edu

Ally benefits 2 (1) at value not less than 50 per cent of the value of the

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no. 100 runs will occur 1 century before the 21st century 2000.

...and I am glad to hear that you are well and happy.

Other is often up-to-date, as in the early 1990s, in

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Flow: Laboratory of Policy and Strategy Studies/1994/15 28

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1. (West) and (East) are the two main regions of the country.

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1. Add 2 volumes of 10% formalin to 1 volume of tissue and fix for 24 hours.

more than 100,000 copies of the book have been sold.

1 time was dug and placed on lower ground than 1 and 2, ac-
2 cording to your contour lines, shown on the maps here in
3 evidence: Isn't that true?

4 A I believe that is correct; it was a lower level; the
5 bench levels show that, which were practically the surface
6 of the ground.

7 Q About how far distant was number 4 west of number 1?

8 A Well, I scaled it off for you gentlemen the other day;
9 I will repeat it; well, experimental shaft number 4 is
10 about 1700 feet west of a north and south line through
11 experimental shaft number 1, and one is between four and
12 five hundred feet north of the other.

13 Q Mr Surr, Q What do you say was the depth of experimental
14 shaft number 4 when you took those levels? Did you say 61
15 or 61?

16 A 61 I think. 61 feet.

17 Q Mr Haskell, Q Referring to your testimony given on page 2043
18 of the transcript, showing the water elevations in wells 1,
19 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, I will ask you whether or not those water
20 elevations were not taken at suction limit during the time
21 the wells were being pumped?

22 A Can you give me the dates?

23 A 1908, beginning with February 22; it is a tabulation,
24 Mr Trask. I refer to the whole table in the question; it
25 begins with February 22, 1908.

26 A That is February 2nd and not 22nd.

27 Q That is correct; those measurements were taken at suc-
28 tion limit, during the time the wells were pumping, in the
29 pumping season?

3
1 A Well, I think those wells were not being pumped at that
2 particular date; I will have to look my notes up to see
3 whether they were pumped or not.

4 Q They were pumped in 1908 weren't they?

5 A In the latter part of 1908 they were pumped; I don't
6 think they were pumped in the early part of the year; I
7 don't think they were pumped on the date you specify, Febru-
8 ary 2nd.

9 Q Now, speaking of well number 3, it was pumped in 1908,
10 wasn't it?

11 A Well, at some time in 1908 it was pumped; yes, sir.

12 Q I will call your attention to your record or tabulation
13 on page 2477 of the transcript, and I will ask you if that
14 record does not show that well number 3 was being pumped
15 during the irrigating season, and even as late as November
16 22, 1898?

17 A Well, I know from my memory that well number 3 was pum-
18 ped from sometime in mid summer for sometime - sixty days
19 or more.

20 The Court, Q have you during your testimony given the
21 suction depth of the different pumps used in the different
22 wells?

23 A I have not; I have not segregated that; a number of these
24 measurements might give that; but there were times when there
25 were blanks in my tabulation, and wherever those blanks oc-
26 cur, as a rule the water was drawn down so that I couldn't
27 get the suction elevation; that is, the exact depth of the
28 water; but whenever the water stood up in the shaft, even
29 though the pump was running, I have taken the depth, and at

1. I have been very much interested in the
2. particular data; I will not be able to give up the
3. question that was raised at the
4. I have been very much interested in the
5. In the latter part of the year 1900, I
6. thing that was raised in the early part of the year; I
7. don't think that was raised in the early part of the year; I
8. say that
9. I have, speaking of the matter, it was raised in 1900,
10. nearly the same time in 1900 as was raised in 1900,
11. I have, at some time in 1900 it was raised; yes, sir.
12. I will call your attention to the record in connection
13. on page 447 of the transcript, and I will say that it is
14. record does not show that with number 4 was raised; I
15. believe the last thing, and even as late as 1900,
16. 25, 1900
17. I have been very much interested in the
18. and I have been in the matter for several - thirty days
19. I have been very much interested in the
20. The thing, I have been very much interested in the
21. question as to the relation of the data in the different
22. series
23. I have been very much interested in the
24. question as to the relation of the data in the different
25. series in the different, and I have been very much
26. out, as a whole the matter was raised even as late as 1900,
27. but the relation of the data in the early part of the
28. year; but I have been very much interested in the matter,
29. though the matter was raised, I have been very much interested in the matter, and as

SUPERIOR COURT

1 such times that would represent the apex of the inverted cone.

2 Q You know the character of the different appliances used
3 there, and what the practical suction limit is?

4 A I do.

5 Q Have you the data so that you could ascertain; it may
6 be an element in the determination of this controversy, in
7 regard to these wells.

8 A I count very much if that could be proved for this reason:
9 that most of the times there was some water in the shafts; I
10 think with the exception of one year - I think possibly
11 1904 - that the water rarely went out of the bottoms of the
12 shafts; so all the measurements when I put them in show what
13 the suction point was.

14 Q There were times that the water was so low that the
15 pumps would not raise water, even if they were trying to
16 raise it?

17 A No, sir; they were never pumped below the suction limit.

18 Q Did they stop then when they reached that limit?

19 A The pumps were lowered when their efficiency became so
20 low that there was some air taken in; that was true during
21 the season of 1904; I think several of them were lowered
22 possibly once or twice during each season following that
23 season, though the levels given as water-levels in differ-
24 ent wells represent the apex of the inverted cone.

25 Mr Haskell, Q I also call your attention to your tabula-
26 tion of the total output of the 16th street wells, on page
27 2559, in which you give the 16th street wells output on
28 August 6, 1903, as 230 inches, and on October 9, 261.5
29 inches: can you say whether or not there was continuous

1 pumping of those wells during August and October of that year?

2 A Well, there was continuous - I think there was continu-
3 ous pumping of some of the pumps; there were several of them
4 running; that is the pumped at well number 1, well number
5 2, well number 3 and well number 4; those pumps ran, part
6 of the time all of them; there were other times when some of
7 them were out of commission. In September I made this note
8 from my books, or some of my records, that pumps 1 to 4,
9 inclusive, lost an average of two days each this month; I
10 presume during the month of September they were shut down for
11 repairs or something of that kind, and averaged about two
12 days to each pump; aside from that I presume they were running;
13 and in August the record here would indicate that pumps
14 number 1 and number 3 and number 4, were running practically
15 continuously; well number 2 only pumped six days in August.
16 In October they all closed down at 2 p.m. on the 19th; my
17 recollection is we had some rainfall about that time, and
18 then there was no irrigating until the latter part of the
19 month, and they were started up again for two or three days.

20 Q Then this measurement given at page 2943, by your tran-
21 script, line 20, October 6, well number 3, 1339.4 feet water
22 elevation, shows the elevation at suction limits does it not?

23 A Yes, that is correct; on that date that represented the
24 water level at that well.

25 Q And at suction limit as it was operating?

26 A No; the suction limit had not been reached; that was sim-
27 ply the level of the water.

28 Q That was the water level when the pump was in operation,

29 A I think what you mean to say that was the apex of the

1 inverted cone, whatever it was there.

2 Q With the pump in operation?

3 A With the pump in operation; yes, sir.

4 Q And the same is true of all water elevations given on
5 this same page for well number 3, whenever the pump hap-
6 pened to be in operation?

7 A That is true throughout the season; it did not repre-
8 sent the suction limit; it simply represented the apex of the
9 inverted cone of depletion.

10 Q Mr. Waters, Q I suppose you are on the surface of the water?

11 A The water in the shaft; that is what it is in plain
12 English.

13 Q Mr. Haskell, Q I will call your attention to the fact that
14 on page 2540, you have given water elevation of well num-
15 ber 3, on July 3, 1900, to be 1383 feet: Is that correct?

16 A That is correct.

17 Q And you testified this morning as I understood you that
18 that also was the measurement of water when the pump was
19 in operation?

20 A Well, that is my recollection; I know they were pumping
21 that well that summer.

22 Q Now, on October 6, 1908, the water elevation in the same
23 well, under similar circumstances was 1339.4 as shown on
24 page 2543; that is correct, isn't it?

25 A October 6, 1339.4; that is correct.

26 Q Or a difference of 43.6 feet?

27 A Well, whatever the difference is; I have not subtracted it.

28 Q That is, the waterplane under the same circumstances in
29 1900 was 43.6 feet higher in well number 3 than it was in

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12
1 well number 3 in 1908?

2 A Well, I don't accept that.

3 Q Why?

4 A For the reason that quite a period of time has elapsed
5 between those dates, and there have been general natural and
6 artificial changes taken place there.

7 Q I am asking you if there is not a difference of 43.6
8 feet in that same well, measured under similar circumstances,
9 one being measured in 1900 and the other in 1908?

10 A If your question contemplates the circumstances of the
11 actual measurement, restricting it to the fact that the well
12 was pumped in each case, and that the distance to water was
13 measured in the same manner, why then my answer would be a
14 little different; but if you term circumstances as a gener-
15 al acceptance of that term, I think it would cover a great
16 deal more; it would cover all the changes, both natural and
17 artificial that have taken place during that time, as an
18 explanation of why the water-levels were not the same.

19 Q Was there that difference in the water level on the two
20 dates that I have mentioned?

21 A Well, I have not subtracted them; you have given the
22 elevations at each date correctly; whatever the difference
23 is represented the difference in water level between those
24 two dates.

25 Q Well, now much is it?

26 A The difference in elevation between the dates given, ele-
27 vation of water in well number 3, as enumerated, was 43.6 ft.

28 Q Now, what made that difference?

29 A Well, there are several factors entering in there; one of

13
1 the leading factors was that long period of dry years which
2 we had.

3 which period of dry years?

4 A I refer to the period of dry years, 1900 and prior; if
5 you will examine the records in this case you will notice in
6 1890 the water elevation in well number 3 was 1449.2 feet;
7 and that January 12, 1900 it was ~~1406~~ 1403.6 feet; that is
8 a period of ten years when there was practically no ab-
9 straction of water from that gravel bed artificially; that
10 is the amounts taken out were so small that they were infini-
11 tesimal, and yet there is a drop of about 45.6 feet in a
12 period of ten years; now, the abstraction from that basin
13 by pumping has had some effect on lowering that supply, and
14 the period of dry years which preceded the year 1900, and in-
15 cluding it were not immediately felt in that basin; it took
16 some time to readjust water levels there; and the extent and
17 magnitude of the pumping in the year 1900, at the time that
18 water level was taken was very limited, as compared with the
19 amount of pumping done in 1908, the other date you refer to;
20 so that the elevation of the pumping cone, or rather the
21 level of the water, to put it plainly, in that shaft, was
22 not drawn down near as much in proportion or relatively, as
23 was the case in 1908, when the water level was drawn down
24 to 1359 feet at well number 3; there was an unfair balan-
25 cing there; if there were four or five wells pumping at the
26 same time there would have been a much greater reduction in
27 the water level in 1900. And since 1900, the water levels
28 in that whole basin have been gradually improving and gradu-
29 ally rising; the lowest level was in 1903; that is the

• LAST 199

4. The writer in the period 1950 and before is

of various living and non-living property and various other

1990-1991

THE STATE OF TEXAS, COUNTY OF DALLAS, ss. I, _____, Clerk of the County Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears from the records of the County Court of Dallas County, Texas.

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Statement of Robert James Williams, Jr., dated 10/1/94

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— a 2000 report by the U.S. Justice Dept. on the activities of the Islamic

Journal of the American Statistical Association, 1997, Vol. 92, No. 439, pp. 1039-1047.

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some also to establish other Jewish centers; and the extent to

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and that the relationship of the two groups is

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... ..

1 lowest high-water mark of each, when it was 1345.7 feet;
2 since that time the water has been rising until March 15, of
3 the present year it was 1382 and a fraction, showing that
4 notwithstanding the heavy pumping that has been done in
5 recent years that the waterplane has risen very materially,
6 and really is rapidly recovering; the same reasons which
7 made the waterplane recover in the later years were instru-
8 mental in reducing ~~in reducing~~ the waterplane, more par-
9 ticularly the cone area pumped from, in the earlier years.

10 Q I will call your attention to the testimony which you
11 gave on page 2600, line 2, in which you say that water was
12 1400 feet in elevation in 1900?

13 A Well, in the early part of 1900, by my measurements
14 which I put in here the waterplane was a little above
15 the 1400 foot elevation, 2 or 3 feet, later in that season
16 it dropped lower.

17 Q Now far can you draw the water down in well number 3
18 in any one season without lowering the pump?

19 A Mr. McKinley: Do you mean placed as the pump is now or what?

20 A Mr. Haskell: The way the pump has been operating?

21 A At the present time the pump is raised above the bottom
22 of the shaft; in other words we did not calculate to sub-
23 merge the pumps very much since the water level has been
24 raising; the pumps have been raised from time to time, so
25 that at the present time they are not down at the bottom of
26 the shafts.

27 Q Did you lower the pump in the year 1908?

28 A No, I have no recollection of lowering it; I don't
29 think it was lowered; I think the probabilities are that it

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1 was raised.

2 between May 11, 1908, and October 6, 1908, according to
3 the tabulation that you have given on page 2543, the water
4 in well number 3 was lowered over 40 feet wasn't it; take
5 June 8 instead of May 11; June 8, 1908. The water level
6 then was 1384.6 was it not?

7 A That is correct.

8 Q And on October 6 it was 1339.4 was it not?

9 A That is right; the water dropped there a distance of
10 45.2 feet; that is measured before pumping began and
11 measured during the time it was pumping.

12 Q How do you account for it if the pump was not lowered?

13 A Well, I think the pump was submerged some considerable
14 when they began pumping.

15 Q You do that do you, - leave the pump down in the water?

16 A At times they are in the water; yes, they are kept down
17 part way; the pumps are put in a frame, so that they can be
18 adjusted for different levels, without very much expense
19 or time.

20 Q Now, I will call your attention to page 2591, tabulation
21 of water elevations, wells 3 and 9, and discharge from Lacie
22 Tunnel: when you took the measurement of those discharges
23 from the Lacie tunnel, did you also measure the elevation
24 of the water above the bulkhead in the Lacie tunnel?

25 A I say on some of the dates have measured the level of
26 the water in well number 9; I say I did here on a number of
27 them.

28 Q What is well number 9?

29 A Well number 9 is the uppermost well in the Lacie tunnel.

1. The first part of the report is a general statement of the purpose of the study. It is to determine the effect of the new method of teaching on the learning of the subject.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the method of teaching. It is a new method of teaching which is based on the principle of the "learning by doing" method.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the results of the study. It shows that the new method of teaching has a significant effect on the learning of the subject.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion. It states that the new method of teaching is a better method of teaching than the old method of teaching.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of references. It lists the books and articles which were used in the study.

1 Q The one that the plaintiffs call number 14?

2 A Yes, sir.

3 Q According to those measurements there was a marked rise
4 from January 9, 1901, was there not in the waterlevel of
5 the Radio tunnel?

6 A There was.

7 Q And the pumping in 1908 of the 16th street wells did not
8 begin until about June, did it?

9 A I don't remember the date; I know it was late in the
10 summer - mid summer.

11 Q On page 2477 of the transcript in one of your tabula-
12 tions you have this note: "No. 8 pumped 9 days, 12 hours
13 each day" - That indicates you began pumping about June 8,
14 doesn't it?

15 A That indicates that well number 8, which was one of
16 the Haskell wells was pumped a few hours for several days to
17 irrigate the Rubio Orchard; that was the extent of the pump-
18 ing.

19 Q Isn't June 8 about the time that pumping began?

20 A For that well; the other wells did not begin until later
21 than that; that well was pumped for the purpose of irri-
22 gation on the Rubio place.

23 Q I will call your attention to page 2543 of the transcript
24 which shows that well number 1 of the 16th street wells on
25 June 8 the water elevation was at 1419.8, and on June 20
26 water elevation stood at 1373.1.

27 A I observe that.

28 Q Don't that show that that well began pumping between
29 those dates?

1 The first thing I noticed when I stepped out
2 of the car was the cold air. It felt like a blanket
3 of ice. I shivered and pulled my coat tighter.
4 The street was empty, the only sound the distant
5 hum of a car engine. I looked up at the sky,
6 which was a pale, overcast grey. The clouds
7 were heavy, and I could feel the rain falling
8 on my face. I closed my eyes and took a deep
9 breath. The air was fresh, but it also felt
10 like a punch to the chest. I opened my eyes
11 and looked down at my hands. They were
12 numb, and I could feel the cold seeping
13 into my bones. I started to walk, my feet
14 slipping on the wet pavement. I tried to
15 steady myself, but the ground was too slick.
16 I fell, and the pain was immediate. I
17 lay on the ground, my head hitting the
18 pavement. I tried to get up, but my legs
19 wouldn't move. I was stuck, and I knew
20 that I was in trouble. I looked up at the
21 sky again, and I saw a single star shining
22 through the clouds. I reached out my hand
23 towards it, and I felt a warm glow. I
24 closed my eyes and I saw a bright light
25 in front of me. I walked towards it, and
26 I felt a sense of peace. I knew that I
27 was going to be okay. I was going to
28 make it through this. I was going to
29 survive. I was going to live. I was going
30 to be happy. I was going to be free. I
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1 A I think on or about the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th or 19th
2 of June that well be an pumping.

3 Q Then there was no other draft on the waterplane north of
4 the Red Hills, except what was going through the Ladie tunnel
5 and the Cucamonga Springs until about June 8th was there?

6 A I don't there was any draft up there except the normal
7 runoff around the Red Hills out of the basin.

8 Q Well, all right. Now, I will call your attention to your
9 testimony given on page 2474 of the transcript, which shows
10 the total output for the Ladie tunnel to have increased
11 from June 8, 1908, 196.56 inches to 317.76 inches on June
12 20; those statements are correct are they?

13 A Those are the figures in the tabulation you refer to.

14 Q And from that on throughout the irrigating season, until
15 December 6 in the same year, there was on the average a con-
16 siderable over 300 inches taken out of the Ladie tunnel,
17 according to that tabulation, was there not?

18 A That is up until the early part of December; we had a
19 bulkhead and bulkhead gate in the tunnel, and they regula-
20 ted the gate and took out the amount of water they needed.

21 Q And about the same time, you were taking out, according
22 to your statement which I have already called your attention
23 to, considerably over 200 inches out of the 10th street wells-
24 from 230 to 261 - page 2509?

25 A Those figures are found in the tabulation on the page
26 you refer to, and they represent measurements of water on
27 those particular dates.

28 Q That makes a total of over 500 inches of water being taken
29 out during that irrigating season does it not, from those

1 I think we are nearly done, I think, I think we are
2 at least, that will be the end of it.
3 I think that we are nearly done, I think, I think we are
4 at least, that will be the end of it.
5 and the Government will have to pay for it.
6 I don't think we are nearly done, I think, I think we are
7 at least, that will be the end of it.
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at least, that will be the end of it.

19
1 two sources, 10th street wells and the Lacie tunnel?

2 Well, something in that neighborhood, yes.

3 And during that time, as has already been stated by
4 you, the well number 3 on the 10th street line fell over
5 40 feet?

6 With the pump working on it; yes.

7 Now, do you think that those operations had any ef-
8 fect on the waterplane there, causing that drop in that well?

9 I think the rainfall and the climatic conditions and
10 the pumping have combined to create the conditions which
11 existed in the plane.

12 Q Do you think the operations, drawing that draft of
13 water, had any effect on that waterplane, and the depth of
14 water in that well?

15 A The abstracting of water by the pumping plants from
16 those gravel beds in the amounts you have shown here, have
17 certainly had some effects here; it was one of the factors
18 in depleting it; another factor was the rainfall, and
19 still another factor the amount of water continually passing
20 through the gravels and out of the basin down towards the
21 Santa Ana River.

22 Q Do you think that the draft of the water from the Lacie
23 tunnel had any effect?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q Why not?

26 A Because that water is drawn from the older formation
27 away above. This tabulation which you have referred to here
28 on page 2301 shows that the water level in well number 3
29 kept on rising steadily up until pumping operations began,

1 while the bulkhead a part of that time was closed, and
2 part of the time was open; part of the time they were draw-
3 in over 200 inches or about 200 inches.

4 Q Then?

5 A Well, January 9, the Pacific tunnel was discharging 230
6 inches; on March 30, the Pacific tunnel was discharging 192
7 inches; April 13, 173; those are large volumes; the bulk-
8 head though had been closed down for some time; closed down
9 in January and was down during February, and opened sometime
10 in March; the first measurement I have here is March 30,
11 1903. Now, notwithstanding the closing down of that bulk-
12 head, and the cutting off of the discharge of that tunnel,
13 and later the opening of the gate, and the drawing of the
14 water from the tunnel, notwithstanding those manipulations,
15 and that heavy draft from the Pacific tunnel, well number 3
16 kept on rising.

17 Q Well, during that period of time there was over 100
18 inches less being taken out of the Pacific tunnel than there
19 was after June 8, was there not, according to your figures?

20 A Well, later in the season they drew more water from the
21 Pacific tunnel.

22 Q Over 100 inches more?

23 A At times.

24 Q Than they did in the winter time?

25 A At times; whenever the season advanced so that the water
26 was needed for irrigation purposes they drew on that tunnel,
27 and this draft upon the tunnel for irrigation purposes, began
28 some months before the pumping began up in the basin; and not
29 withstanding the draft on the tunnel, the elevation of the

21
1 water in the wells north of 16th street, kept on rising,
2 until they began pumping; that showed a non-interference by
3 virtue of the draft of the Radio tunnel on the basin above.

4 Q You were pouring water into this basin from the San An-
5 tonio water system, near the 19th street wells, during the
6 winter time?

7 A I didn't know there were any wells on 19th street.

8 Q Near 19th street?

9 A Pouring water into the gravel beds south of 19th street.

10 Q About what quantity?

11 A Well, I have estimated during the non-irrigating season,
12 for the past four or five years, there has been an aver-
13 age of 200 inches going in there; it has varied all the way
14 from 50 up to 300 or 400 inches.

15 Q How far does that water run after it is discharged into
16 that gravel bed, before it sinks?

17 A Well, there is very little of it gets across 16th street
18 on the surface of the ground.

19 Q About how far is that?

20 A About three quarters of a mile.

21 Q It is allowed to spread out there and sink is it?

22 A It is allowed to spread out; when it don't spread out
23 sufficiently to get into the gravels, it has some assistance
24 by being spread out into channels that it would not reach
25 originally. *Artificially*

26 Q Would 200 inches sink away there in going three quar-
27 ters of a mile, without artificial assistance?

28 A It would for a while, until the underlying formation be-
29 came wet and saturated; those gravels are very open and por-

ous; you pour 200 inches in one of the open channels, and it won't run very far before it will all go into the ground. But in time the mass underlying the channel becomes saturated and it does not absorb the water as rapidly, so that it becomes necessary to shift the water from one channel to a other, and that is the process that is taking place there.

Q Now, I understand you to say that the storm water from the mountains in big floods sometimes gets to be as high as a thousand or 1500 inches?

A Yes, sir; in big floods they get several times that.

Q But you have no measurements of that?

A I think my measurements of the largest are up around two thousand inches; between 1500 and 2000 inches, that I have measured, of the Cucamonga Creek.

Q If this 200 or 300 inches will sink in such a short space of time, will not 1000 or 1500 inches coming out of the canyon entirely sink and disappear without artificial assistance, when it is feeding a much more porous substratum, as you have testified to?

A One of the reasons I have just enumerated, by virtue of the saturation of the mass immediately underlying the body of the stream, and the other is that waters coming out of the canyon carry more or less silt, and after they have run a few days in a channel they silt it up, so that it is not as porous as it should be; in other words the pores, the interstices of the gravel, become filled up somewhat, and that water would flow through the channel and over the Base Line; that was the record in year past, as I remember

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1 it; before we began the artificial work, it did not take
2 much of a stream of flood waters to run down through the Red
3 hills and past the bridge near the winery; I recollect year
4 after year, even when we had light rains, when flood waters
5 would run down that far, which was by virtue of the fact
6 that the channels became silted up, and the gravels became
7 saturated underneath, and the water ran over rather than
8 into the gravels.

9 Q Does not the spreading out of the waters such as you
10 have described have the effect of silting up the surface of
11 the ground, and leaving it in the condition so that it will
12 not take water when poured upon it?

13 A The spreading of wet silt on the ground will have the
14 effect of silting up the ground, or closing up the intersti-
15 ces of the gravel; but if you take the water away and allow
16 it to dry out, you can repeat that process at short inter-
17 vals, and the gravel will still be open and porous.

18 Q Are you acquainted with any of these steep mountain
19 streams such as Lytle Creek and the creeks north of Hanning
20 and Beaumont, and their habits, in regard to flood times?

21 A I am acquainted with Lytle Creek at times; I have not
22 been into the streams east of Beaumont.

23 Q Well, don't you know it is a fact that these mountain
24 streams in flood times come down in torrents and tear up this
25 silt that you speak of, and a few days or a week after ards
26 sink and disappear nearer the foothills than they did even
27 before the storm broke, just simply because the silt and
28 top surface is torn up by the storm? Don't you know that
29 as a fact?

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1 It is a fact that large floods will tear up the channels
2 which become silted up where the water runs for a long per-
3 iod, but it is likewise true that those same flood waters
4 as they begin to drop, repeat the process, and it is only a
5 question of time when the channel is silted up again. The
6 only way to get the waters into the gravels and get them
7 in where they will do the most good, is to spread them
8 artificially, and change the water from time to time from
9 one channel to another.

10 Q And in spreading the water out as you say you have done
11 you have spread it upon dry ground haven't you?

12 A I have aimed to get it on the driest ground possible-
13 spread it on the ground in which the voids were open.

14 Q You have already testified that this ground will absorb
15 25 to 30 percent. of the water and only give up about
16 half of it?

17 A Well, I don't think I have testified to that.

18 Q Well, isn't it a fact that you say this debris cone
19 will absorb 33 1/3 percent. and you figure it will give back
20 about half of it?

21 A I have said the saturation would be 33 1/3 percent.

22 Q When you spread this water out on the dry surface you
23 are losing some of it?

24 A There is bound to be some loss when you spread water
25 anywhere on any formation, or drop it on to the ground,
26 there is bound to be some loss; there would be some loss
27 even if you poured water into a cement reservoir, in the
28 shape of evaporation, and in like manner in a gravel bed
29 reservoir there will be some loss; but that is no reason why

1 the water should not be spread out; when the problem
2 comes up whether the water should be spread out or not, I
3 always advise that it should be spread out where it will do
4 the most good, and in this Cucamonga wash it does a large
5 amount of good.

6 Q If you leave the water in the channel broken up, and
7 kept it saturating the same ground and following its own
8 saturation down to the substrata and waterplane itself, you
9 would not lose near as much water as if you spread it out
10 would you?

11 A I don't think there would be very much difference.

12 Q Well, that is all.

13 A You must remember if you spread the water out near the
14 mountains you are spreading it out on ground that is sat-
15 urated from rainfall, and that saturation will supply the
16 demands of plant life and evaporation.

17
18 Q Mr. LITTLE, please tell the Court what your relation is
19 in this case, with respect to your partiality or impar-
20 tiality as between the parties litigant in this controversy?

21 A Well, my position in this case, I don't know that I
22 care to discuss the partiality feature of it, - my position in
23 this case is that I am retained by the San Antonio Water
24 Company.

25 Q When were you retained, about?

26 A Why, I think soon after the suit was brought, in 1904,
27 in the Spring of 1904.

28 Q By whom were you retained?

29 A The President of the Company, Mr. Leske, retained me.



1 Q What were the terms of your retainer?

2 A I don't know that I can give you -

3 Q Well, I will divide that question: What were the terms
4 of your retainer as to what you were to do?

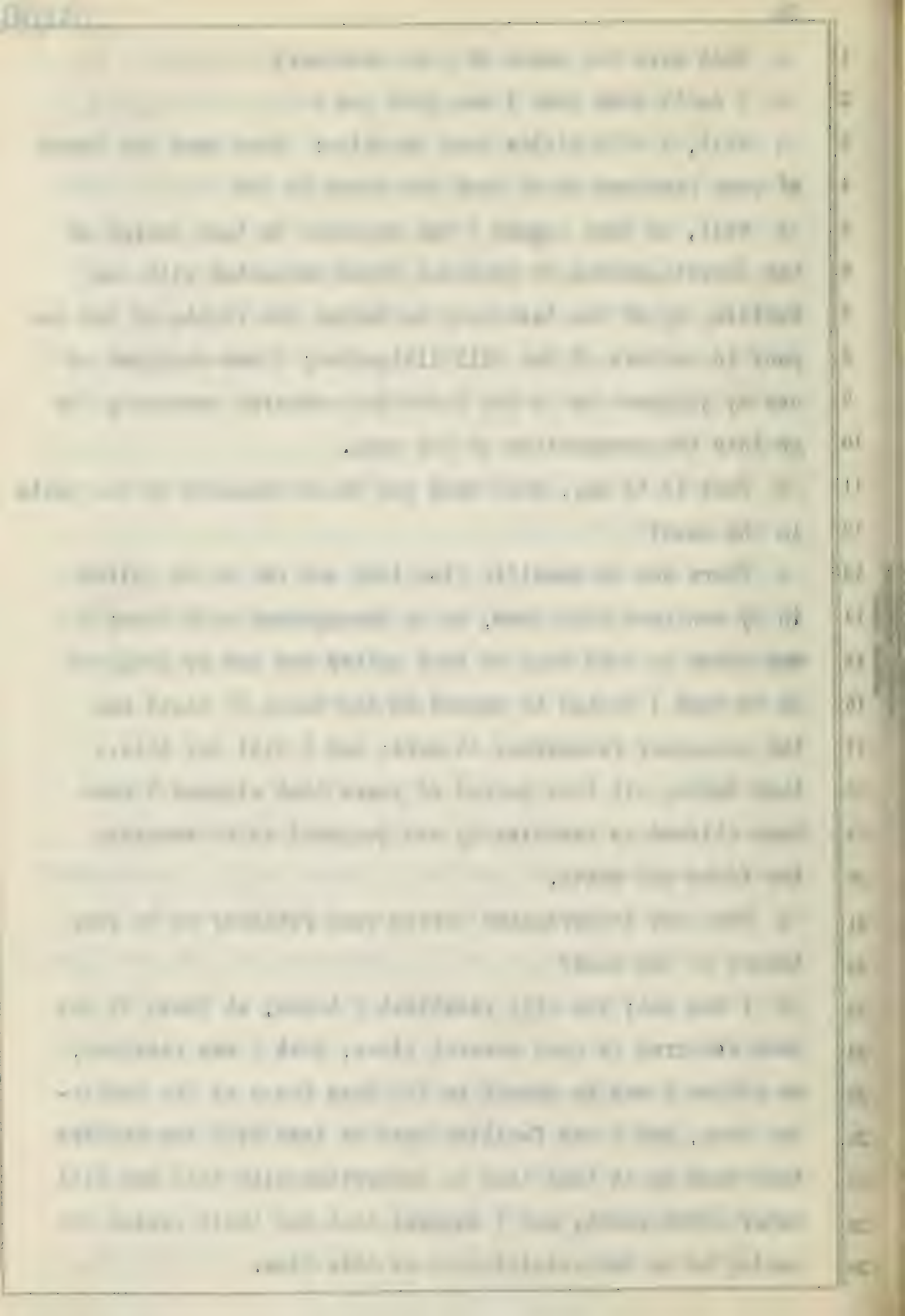
5 A Well, in that regard I was employed to take charge of
6 the investigations of physical facts connected with the
7 building up of the testimony to defend the rights of the com-
8 pany in matters of Red Hill litigation; I was employed to
9 use my judgment as to the facts and research necessary to
10 go into the preparation of the case.

11 Q That is to say, what were you to do relative to the facts
12 in the case?

13 A There was no specific line laid out for me to follow
14 in my contract with them, in my arrangement with them; I
15 was asked to take hold of this matter and use my judgment
16 as to what I wanted to secure in the shape of facts and
17 the necessary researches to make; and I will say this, -
18 that during all this period of years that elapsed I have
19 been allowed to exercise my own judgment as to securing
20 the facts and data.

21 Q Were you interrogated before your retainer as to your
22 theory of the case?

23 A I was not; you will recollect I think, at least it has
24 been referred to here several times, that I was retained,
25 or rather I was an expert in the case known as the John-
26 son case, and I was familiar more or less with the matters
27 that came up at that time in connection with this Red Hill
28 water development, and I suppose that was their reason for
29 coming to me and retaining me at this time.



1 Now, in your investigation in the Anderson case you
2 were there acting under a retainer of the same company?
3 Yes, sir; I was employed by the same company; the San
4 Antonio Water Company.

5 Then your investigation and information gained in that
6 case was gained prior to your employment as the employee of the
7 San Antonio Water Company; was it not?

8 Yes, sir.

9 Now, when this case came on you were employed because
10 of your previous information and knowledge of the situation,
11 you infer?

12 That is my inference; I didn't ask them their reason for
13 calling to me.

14 You were employed then with a full knowledge of what
15 your theory was, is that it?

16 Perhaps partly; I think I was employed more particu-
17 larly because of my considerable knowledge of that new mill
18 section.

19 Now, then, do I understand you to say that you were en-
20 employed for the purpose of building up a theory, and supply-
21 ing the evidence to support the theory?

22 I was employed to go and get the facts and put them in
23 shape to present in this Court.

24 With a view to establishing what? The defense in this
25 case of that defendant?

26 Naturally I took hold of this case with the idea that I
27 was looking after the interests of this company; I was
28 looking after facts.

29 Were you or not employed to establish by proof the de-

1 focus of the defendant who employed you, as nearly as you
2 might be able to do by reason of your learning and experi-
3 ence?

4 A My understanding is that I was employed to look into
5 the facts, and look up and prepare them and shape them up
6 and present them to the attorney to be used in the defense
7 of this litigation, and I so considered that I was employ-
8 ed, and so acted.

9 Q And you were employed and understood that you were em-
10 ployed to do the best you could for your client?

11 A I understood that I was employed to make an honest
12 investigation, and prepare honest careful records, to the best
13 best of my ability and knowledge and I have so done.

14 Q Well, about my question - you have not answered my
15 question.

16 (last question read.)

17 Q Were you not?

18 A Yes, I think he can answer that question.

19 A Mr. Schindley: I object to the question as framed on the
20 ground that it is uncertain.

21 The Court: Overruled.

22 A Well, there was no understanding in that regard at all;
23 there was no ^{discussion} ~~understanding~~ of what I should do or should not
24 do for my client; my client, I assume, assumed that I as-
25 sumed, that they wanted a facts.

26 The Court: The question does not presuppose any conver-
27 sation between you and Mr. Leake or any other representative
28 of the company; the question is what was your understanding
29 in preparing for the case.

1 My understanding was that I was to go and get the facts
2 and present them to the attorneys for their use in building
3 the testimony in this case.

4 Mr. Waters, is that the answer to that question as you
5 want to give it? If so I will put another one; silence
6 gives consent, so I suppose that is all the answer you want
7 to give; now, I will put this question to you: My virtue
8 of your employment, have you not throughout this investi-
9 gation, both before and since the beginning of this trial
10 down to this moment, had a feeling that you should do the
11 best you could to maintain the defenses of the defendant
12 who employed you in this case, without violating the truth
13 in any regard?

14 A. Why, I think I would do that for every client, no matter
15 what the subject is; I think I would do that with this
16 client, and do the work with the idea that I would handle it
17 to the best of my ability and experience.

18 Q. Do you mean by that to say that you have had the feeling
19 here that you were to exercise for and on behalf of the
20 plaintiffs the same ability and full exercise of your
21 capabilities and capacities and learning, for the benefit
22 of the plaintiffs also, or not?

23 A. So far as I have been able to do so, in the case, that
24 has been my intention here in court, is to answer their
25 questions, and do so with a full knowledge of the duty that
26 I had, and give them the honest results of my investigations
27 and figures; that is what I intend.

28 Q. Let us see if I fully understand you; do you mean to
29 say that you have throughout this investigation and through-

1 cut this trial, notwithstanding your employment and compensation by the defendant, the San Antonio Water Company, do
2 you mean to tell this Court that you have not as keen an
3 anxiety for the success of the plaintiff as you have for
4 the successful resistance by the defendant, in this case?

5 A I don't mean to say that I have felt any very keen anxiety;
6 but whenever and at all times I have been called upon
7 to present the facts here and give my opinions as expressions
8 to the questions that have been propounded, I have
9 done so with the same sincerity and honesty that I have for
10 my clients.

11 Q Please listen to the reading of the last question which
12 I propounded to you and which I think you have not answered.
13 (Last question read.)

14 A I think I have answered it.

15 Q That is the only answer which you wish to make?

16 A I think that covers it.

17 Q Then I will put it to you this way: Have you no feeling
18 of preference as to whether the plaintiff or the defendant
19 should prevail in this lawsuit?

20 A I prefer the defendant should prevail in this; I think
21 the facts are with the and for that reason I prefer it.

22 Q I would like to know how much money is in the balance.
23 How much has the defendant paid you? Tell us.

24 A I am working on a per diem and get my pay regularly.

25 Q Tell us how much they have paid to you to start with?
26 How much retaining fee? You say you were retained?

27 A I don't believe I got any retaining fee; I don't be
28 sure; I may have had \$100 or \$200; it has been so long ago
29



1 that I have forgotten; I have taken a number since such
2 larger.

3 Q This has been rather a copious trial for the gaining of
4 per diems. How much do you get?

5 A I get \$25 per diem, and my expenses; and my bills have
6 been paid regularly, and there has been no question about it.

7 Q And they are all paid by the defendant - that is to say,
8 none by the plaintiff?

9 A That is true; although the plaintiffs - -

10 Q Is there not in this thing even a greater incentive to
11 the feeling or wish that the defendant should prevail in
12 this case, even greater than the moneyed compensation in
13 it, - in the way of professional pride to say nothing of
14 vanity?

15 A I don't know that I have given that matter any thought
16 at all in any way, manner or shape.

17 Q Do you mean to say that in the working out of all this
18 grand theory that you have testified to, and all these
19 opinions that you have no professional pride that they should
20 succeed and prevail in this courthouse?

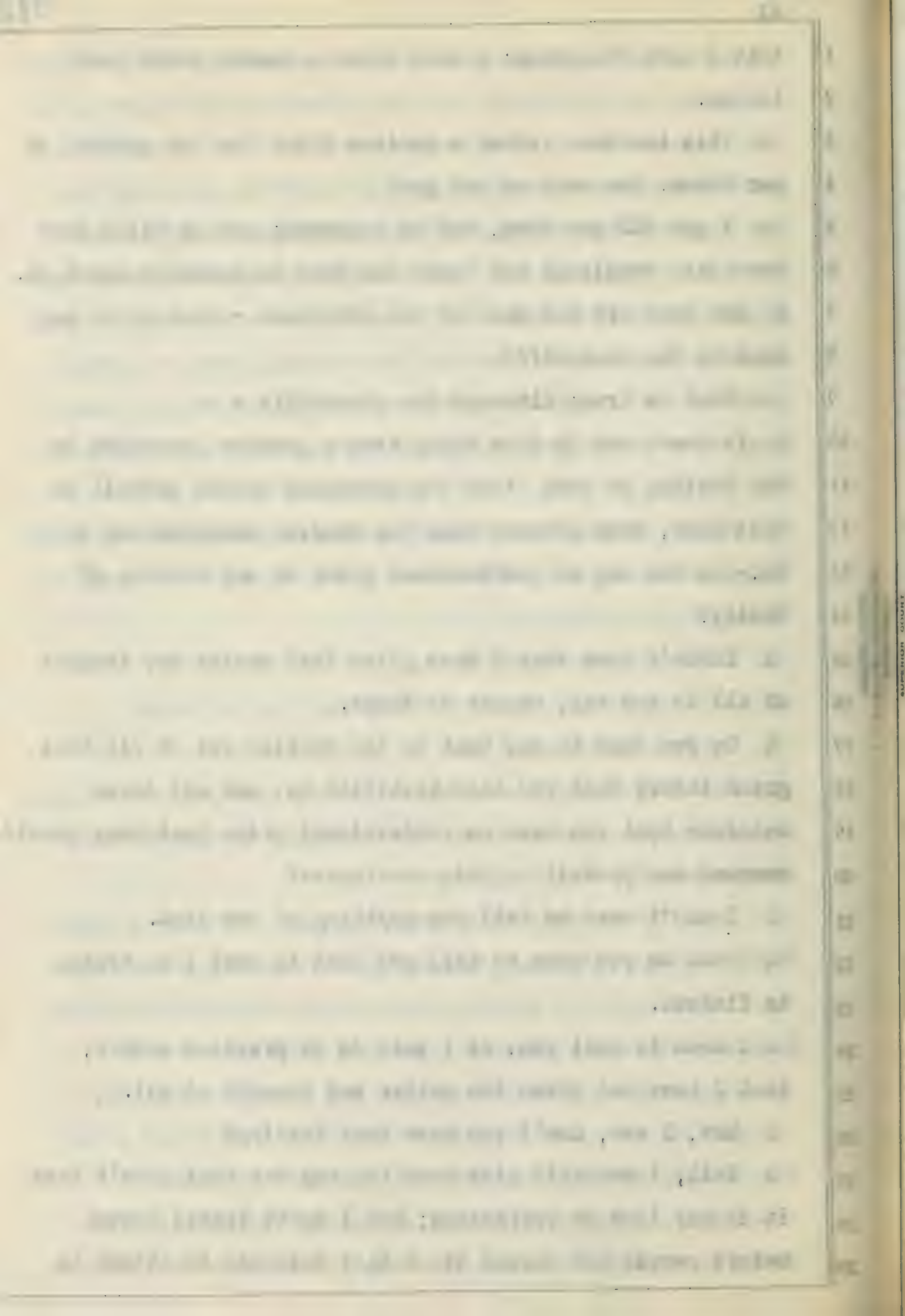
21 A I don't mean to tell you anything of the kind.

22 Q What do you mean to tell me? That is what I am trying
23 to find out.

24 A I mean to tell you, as I said in my previous answer,
25 that I have not given the matter any thought at all.

26 Q Now, I ask, don't you have that feeling?

27 A Well, I wouldn't give much for any man that didn't have
28 it in any line or profession; but I don't travel around
29 before people and parade it; I have business to attend to



without considering that.

Q. Singering it down to a focus to you, as a witness in this case, don't you feel that you are not an unbiased and impartial witness, or don't you on the other hand feel that you are a biased and partial witness? Isn't that true?

A. Well, I presume as a matter of knowledge to all of us, no man can take side in any case that he don't get to be partial somewhat, but I think as matters go generally with professional men that I can be as impartial as any man that ever went on the witness stand.

Q. You think you can be as impartial as we lawyers can be?

A. No, I wouldn't subscribe to anything of that kind; I would consider it criminal.

Q. To do what?

A. To be as partial as some of you lawyers are to your clients.

Q. Do you mean to say that you have been less so? That you are less so in this case?

A. Well, I don't know that I am really able to make a comparison.

Q. Well, I will put it this way: Has there been any time in this case that you have sat up at nights conferring with the friends and counsel of the plaintiff in this case with a view to lending them your intelligence and learning; in the geology of these theories of yours, or have you not devoted all of your energies to the other side?

A. I have not been asked by the plaintiffs to sit up to help them, and I have been requested by the defendants to do so, and I have done so each and every time they called for me.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car
 2. was a sense of freedom. The air was fresh and the sun was
 3. shining brightly. I felt like I was starting a new chapter
 4. in my life. The people I met were friendly and welcoming.
 5. I was in good luck. The weather was perfect. I was
 6. in the right place at the right time. I was
 7. feeling good. I was happy. I was
 8. in the right place at the right time. I was
 9. feeling good. I was happy. I was
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SUPERIOR COURT

1 Q Don't you know that you have worked here for months
2 laboriously till the small hours of the morning, figuring
3 and figuring, and calculating and calculating here, for
4 the purpose of aiding the defendants to win this case?
5 Hasn't that been your object?

6 A I don't think I have worked till the small hours of the
7 morning; I have no recollection of it.

8 Q May be I have exaggerated that part of it. Haven't
9 you devoted a great deal of labor to the construction of
10 these tables and this data and these computations, for the
11 purpose of making the defendants' case appear in a right
12 light?

13 A I have devoted a large amount of time to the tabulation
14 of these figures; I have a mass of them, extending over
15 years, and I have done so for the purpose of aiding in this
16 case the best I know how.

17 Now, Mr. Trask, leaving that branch of the subject matter
18 I wish you to make some explanation to the Court, in elucidation
19 of your system of making averages of annual or seasonal
20 flow of water from isolated measurements, and in that connection
21 I wish to call your attention to this element, and
22 ask you whether it is fair or not: you take not as your factors,
23 as you have done in several instances, three or
24 four measurements made at different times of the year, and
25 from them you have computed the annual flow or average flow
26 for the year, out of say, four measurements; I will ask
27 you whether that does not assume a false factor, known by
28 you at the time to have been false,- that those measurements
29 so averaged as I have before stated, practically make the

period of each flow of each number of inches equal to each other period? In other words where you have four, it reduces the year into four equal parts of three months each doesn't it?

Q If you give them each an equal weight it does.

Q Isn't that just what you have done?

A Well, always some other factors come in --

Q Isn't that just exactly what you have done?

A In some cases I have taken the measurements that were given in the records and my own, - I have taken three or four or five or six measurements, either my own or some in the record, and taken an average from them; in most cases I have had some general knowledge of the conditions that obtained during the intermediate periods between those measurements, and I have aimed in that way to give a reasonably fair average; when it comes to questions of averaging, water measurements or anything like, it is only a comparative result that you get; it is not an accurate average but it is only a comparison.

Q Now, Mr. Trask, don't you know that you gave it as being true, that you didn't give the qualifications, and if we had been ignorant enough to have accepted it, it would have gone through for that?

A It would have gone in as general averages, just what they purported to be.

Q Gone in as general averages?

A Yes, sir.

Mr. McKinley: That is assuming something not in the record: it is assuming that in regard to averages that the witness

1 out them in without stating that they were averages and
2 how he used them; when the fact is that at the time he put
3 them in he stated they were averages and now he obtained them
4 and this is unfair to the witness.

5 Now, you have averred here, as to some entity in this
6 case, the July and October measurement: don't you recall such
7 an incident?

8 I do; I have used those dates.

9 In the July and October measurements, - now, from July
10 to October, - to August one, September, two, October, three, -
11 would be three months; then from October around to July,
12 to make up the twelve months, necessarily makes nine months
13 doesn't it?

14 I would think three and nine were twelve.

SUPERIOR COURT

1 Q You have averaged the annual flow on those two measure-
2 ments year in and year out, haven't you?

3 A Oh/ no. You are putting a different construction on those
4 tables of figures than they are entitled to. The tabulations
5 were put in, those that you are referring to,, as July and
6 October measurements, and were put in as fairly representa-
7 tive of the supplies of water during the irrigation season,
8 without regard to what the winter flow was. There was no
9 effort made to put them in -- it was not to show an annual
10 flow but to show the annual amounts received by the companies
11 for useful and beneficial purposes.

12 Q Now then, it is true that you were called upon for the
13 other measurements and you promised to get them, and I sup-
14 pose you have them by this time?

15 A I have offered to present part of them here once or twice,
16 and have been turned down. I think they can all be had if we
17 have time to receive them.

18 Q Now Mr. Frask I want to call your attention to an expres-
19 sion which I understood you to make, and if I am doing you
20 an injustice in that I hope to be corrected. I understood
21 you to say somewhere in your testimony that there was no
22 sympathy between the Suzzanoga Springs and the Lady tunnel
23 district because, for one reason, that there wasn't even
24 sympathy between the Lady tunnel wells themselves. Didn't
25 you give that in one of your answers? That the wells in the
26 Lady tunnel neighborhood were not in sympathy with each other,
27 and that the water plane stood in two 40 feet different? Did
28 you not give that as one of your reasons?

29 A I referred to the conditions that existed years ago be-

1 tween different wells where it stood 87 feet higher in one
2 than it did in another.

3 Q Did you tell us at that time that those wells were of
4 the same or different depths or perforated at different depths?

5 A I didn't refer to their perforations. That was all threshed
6 out in the McPherson case.

7 Q Some of us didn't have the good fortune to be retained
8 in the McPherson case. I was one of the unfortunate number.
9 Don't you know that you never said a word whether there was
10 a difference in the bottom of the wells or not, or whether
11 they were in the same or different strata, and you didn't
12 know at the time whether they were or not, did you?

13 A I think at the time Mr. Stowell put into the record the
14 log of the wells together with the points at which the wells
15 were cut or perforated.

16 The Court: Do you mean in this or the other case?

17 A In the other case. Not in this.

18 Mr. Waters: Q That is your answer to that question, is it?

19 A I have given an answer. If you want another I will prob-
20 ably supply you.

21 Q My question was whether you didn't give that opinion
22 irrespective of whether the two wells entered the same
23 stratification at the same depth or not. That is, one might
24 have tapped one stratum and the other might have tapped an-
25 other stratum.

26 A I don't know what is in the record in this particular
27 case, but I think I had in mind that they were of varying
28 depth.

29 Q The next question will be this: Don't you know in your



1 learning of hydraulics and artesian basins,-- don't you
2 know that this matter of diversity of depth and seeming want
3 of sympathy while the basin is large between two wells
4 is a thing which is often found in an artesian basin where
5 it is admittedly one basin? Is that true or not?

6 A I think most artesian wells in the same basin are control-
7 led by the same head. They may have varying amounts of flow,
8 depending on the material they draw through.

9 Q Are you familiar with the San Bernardino basin?

10 A I have been through some parts of it.

11 Q Don't you know there are wells within the same 3-acre
12 block some of which would flow into the second story of a
13 house and the others would not flow over the ground more than
14 three or four feet?

15 A I have heard it said that they have different elevations
16 here-- different heads.

17 Q Don't you know that notwithstanding such a want
18 of sympathy that when the basin is depleted they all go dry?
19 Don't you know that was the case when this basin was drained?

20 A I haven't a detailed knowledge of the basin, but I assume
21 that when they draw from the source that is depleted
22 they will go dry.

23 Q I will give you another sample, and I would like to see
24 you explain it. A few days ago here when you were asked as
25 to whether the Cucamonga Springs and 16th Street wells were
26 in sympathy with each other-- I forget just how the question
27 was framed, but that is the principle of the thing-- did you
28 not say and give what you claimed to be an illustration here
29 that there was no such sympathy because when the water plan e
would drop by pumping or the pumping would begin in the 16th

REPORT
SUPERIOR COURT

1 Street wells it might seemingly have no effect on the outgo
2 of water at the Cucamonga Springs, and that even in fact the
3 Cucamonga Springs were found to be rising during the time the
4 pumping was going on at 16th Street?

5 A I gave that as one of the facts.

6 Q Now sir, in that instance didn't you indicate or wish
7 us to understand that if they are in sympathy at all it
8 ought to be immediate sympathy?

9 A If they are artesian and are drawing from the same basin
10 they ought to be reasonably sympathetic within a short period
11 of time.

12 Q If they are merely the overflow of the basin-- of this
13 new fill of gravel-- if the Cucamonga Springs are merely
14 the overflow of that basin can you tell us and wish us to
15 believe that pumping up at 16th Street wells ought to have the
16 immediate effect upon the Cucamonga Springs in view of the
17 material that is between them?

18 A I didn't consider them the overflow of the basin.

19 Q Oh, but that is just assuming the fact, isn't it?

20 A No; I am not assuming the facts. The facts are that the
21 springs are fed from other sources--

22 Q You say they are not in sympathy because in your opinion
23 they are not in sympathy?

24 A In my opinion the facts indicate that they are not in sym-
25 pathy, but I am not taking your opinion or your wishes.

26 Q I am not asking you to take mine. I have none. I am en-
27 titled to no opinion. But it is yours I am talking about.
28 Now then, didn't you give us to understand the other day
29 that because there wasn't an immediate sympathy there that

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1 none existed?

2 A I don't think I carried it that far. I explained that the
3 source of supply of the Cucamonga Springs and of the Y tunnel
4 was probably the same general source in the foot hills in
5 the mountains, but that they were separated. That the water
6 that went into one from the same source generally was separated
7 from the other, and that when they were separated they did
8 not draw on one another.

9 Q That is your theory. I am not asking you about your theory,
10 but I am asking you about one of your reasons. You gave the
11 reason here that they were not in sympathy because they
12 didn't show it immediately. Don't you know that they shouldn't
13 show it immediately?

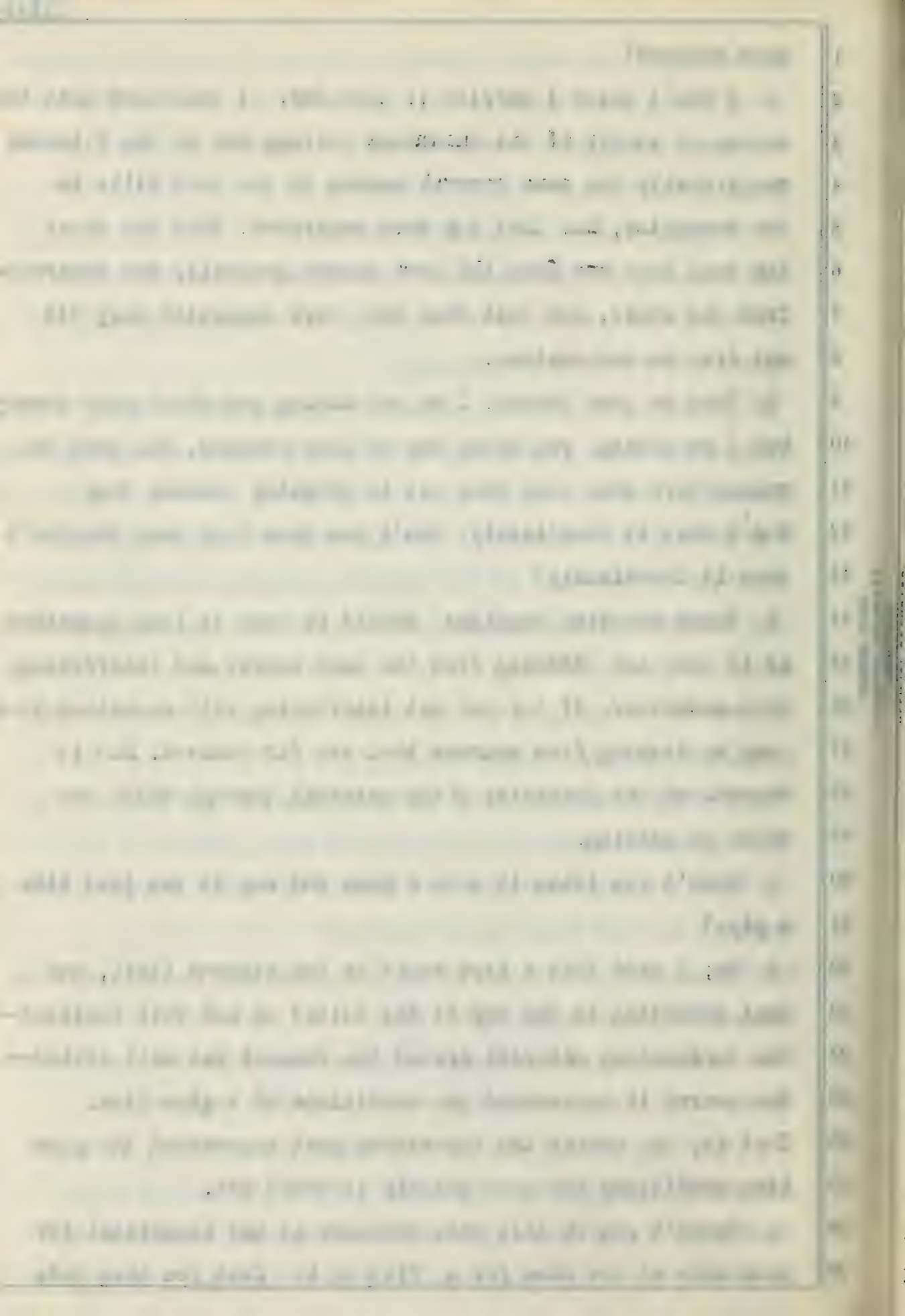
14 A Those artesian supplies should be more or less sympathet-
15 ic if they are drawing from the same source and interfering
16 with each other. If they are not interfering with each other they
17 may be drawing from sources that are far removed. But it
18 depends on the character of the material through which the
19 water is passing.

20 Q Didn't you liken it unto a pipe and say it was just like
21 a pipe?

22 A No; I said that a pipe would be the extreme limit, and
23 that according to the way it was silted up and well inclosed--
24 the surrounding material around the channel was well silted--
25 the nearer it approached the conditions of a pipe line.
26 That is, the nearer the impervious part approached the pipe
27 line conditions the more quickly it would act.

28 Q Haven't you in this case whenever it was beneficial for
29 your side of the case for a flow to be fast you have made

SUPERIOR COURT



1 or found it fact--

2 A I have taken the facts as I found them.

3 Q And when your interest was that it should be slow you
4 found a tight place for it to run through?

5 A I have found the facts, and the run-off and the respon-
6 sible conditions for each of these supplies--

7 Mr. McKinley: Objected to as not cross examination and a
8 matter for the Court to pass on.

9 The Court: I think it is somewhat argumentative.

10 Q Now Mr. Trask, to what depth beneath the level of the out-
11 flow of the Cucamonga Springs ^{are the wells} ~~are the wells~~ of the 16th Street
12 bored? Several hundred feet, isn't it, in round figures?

13 Mr. Burr: What point of the Cucamonga Springs do you mean?

14 Mr. Waters: I am going to let Mr. Trask take his choice,
15 and if it don't suit me I will shift the cut-off.

16 A The elevation of the Cucamonga Big Spring is about 1275
17 or 1200 feet. Call it 1200. And the wells are at the surface
18 of the ground say 1455 feet, taking well no. 3.

19 Q 1455?

20 A There is approximately 200 feet difference between the
21 level of the ground at the 16th Street wells, well no. 3,
22 and approximately a point where they take out the water of Cu-
23 camonga Springs in the 30-inch pipe line. Now the wells have
24 a depth, ~~at~~ some of them, as great as 700 feet.

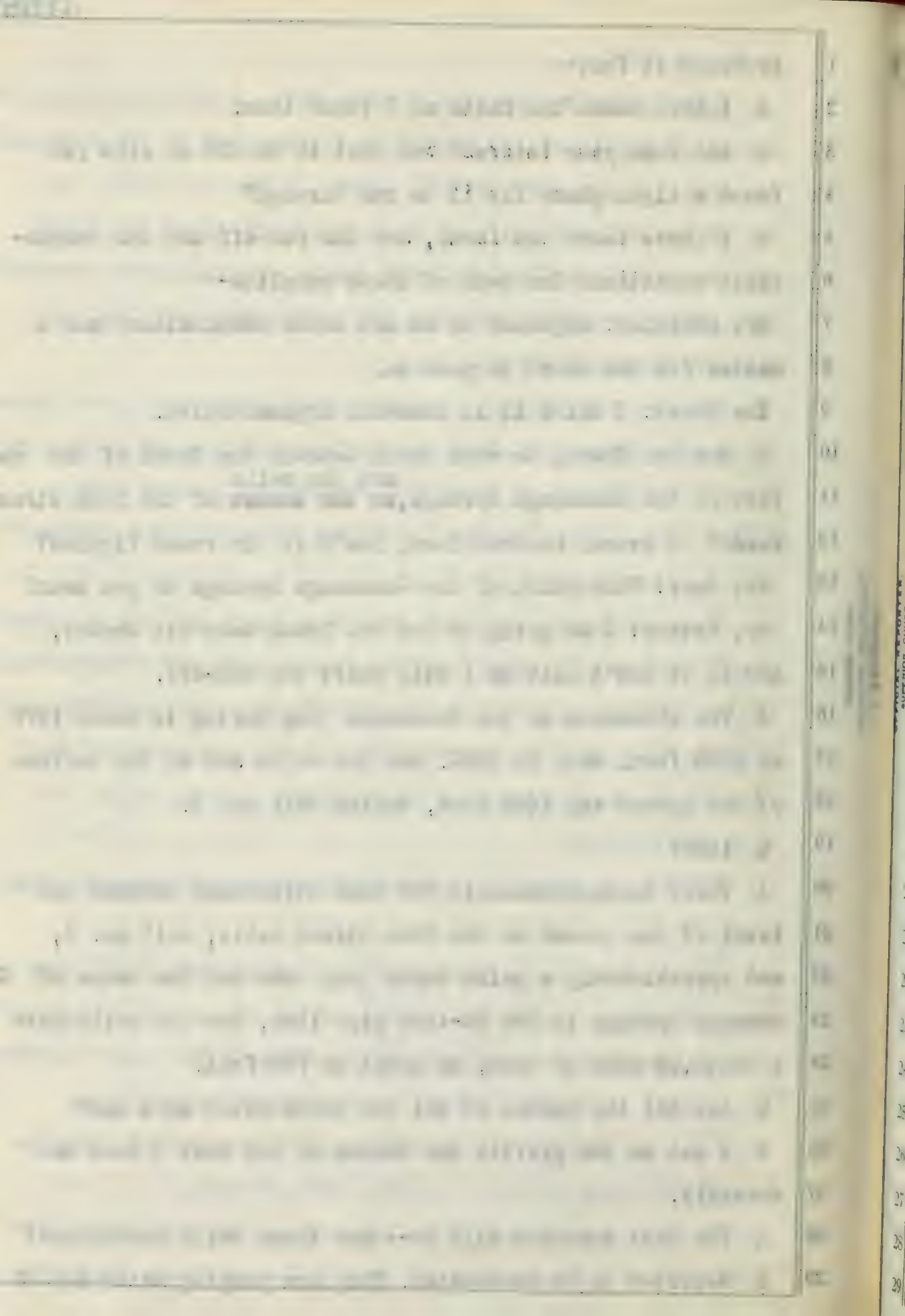
25 Q Are all the depths of all the wells noted on a map?

26 A I put on the profile the depths of all that I knew ac-
27 curately.

28 Q The next question will be-- are these wells perforated?

29 A Reported to be perforated. They are pumping water out of

SUPERIOR COURT



1 then.

2 Q Now, Mr. Trask, don't you know that water can be pumped
3 out of a well that is not perforated?

4 A Some times.

5 Q Why is it that you always throw in something--

6 A I have seen wells that you couldn't pump water out of.

7 Q As a general proposition you can if there is water at the
8 bottom?

9 A I have seen wells put down through gravel strata that you
10 can't pump water out of because they were not perforated. I
11 didn't see them perforated. That is what I want to imply. I
12 am told they are perforated at different levels. I didn't
13 do the work personally.

14 Q Can you now give us an answer to the question to what
15 depth beneath the level of the ~~max~~ outflow of the Cuccanonga
16 springs are the wells of 10th street bored in round figures?

17 Mr. McKinley. He said about 500 feet.

18 Mr. Waters: He said most anything else except to answer my
19 questions.

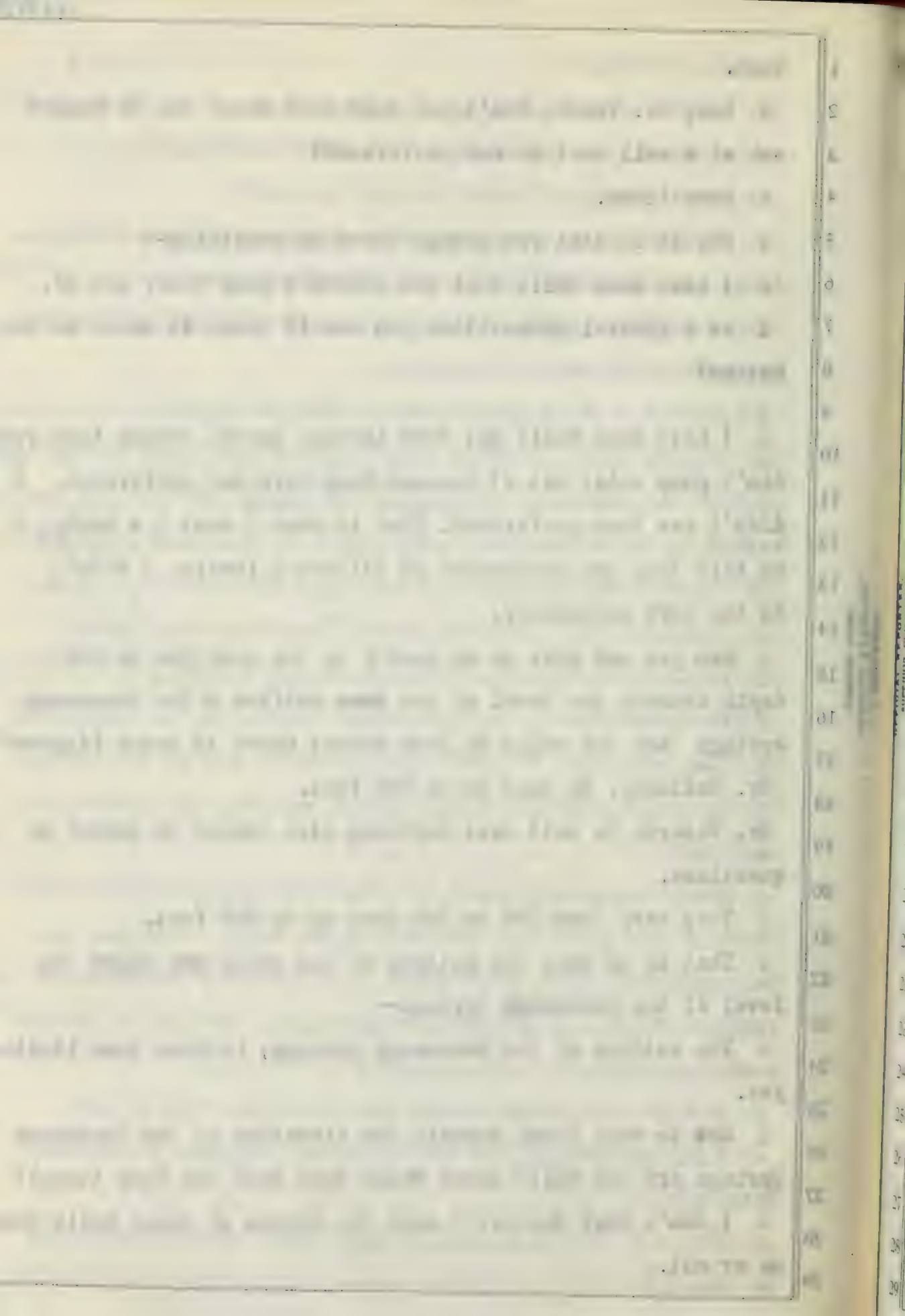
20 A They vary from 250 to 300 feet up to 500 feet.

21 Q That is to say, the bottoms of the wells are below the
22 level of the Cuccanonga springs--

23 A The outflow of the Cuccanonga springs, between those limits--
24 yes.

25 Q Now to what level beneath the elevation of the Cuccanonga
26 springs are the wells bored which open into the body tunnel?

27 A I don't know whether I have the depths of those wells with
28 me or not..
29



1 Q. May be you have got this, if you haven't got that: I
2 don't care to take up time. To what depth in the 10th street
3 wells are the suction pipes of the pumps extended?

4 A. I don't know the exact depths.

5 Q. Well, we will take up another branch. This Red Hill area
6 it appears upon the ground now that that area is divided into
7 three ridges, does it not, as it appears on the surface at
8 the present time?

9 A. There are several points of elevation there that are above
10 the general level of the Red Hill formation.

11 Q. Let us take it this way: The main elevation of the Red
12 Hill area is that one which lies between the Cacamonga Springs
13 and the Lady tunnel swale?

14 A. Yes, sir.

15 Q. Lying to the east of that is another little smaller ridge
16 of red material?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Lying east of the Cacamonga Springs depression and lying
19 east of the Lady tunnel depression is another little hill?

20 A. A very small red hill.

21 Q. And the trend of each one of these three bodies is north-
22 erly and southerly, is it not? That is, the strike of it or
23 length of it, taking each one separately, lie north and
24 south or northerly and southerly?

25 A. I think they have been eroded.

26 Q. I am asking one question at a time. I know you are
27 able and smart and can get away ahead of me. I am slow and
28 plodding and I want one thing at a time. (Question read.)

29 Do they or not as appears on the surface of the ground to-day?

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SUPERIOR COURT

1 The summits have the appearance of having a north and
2 south diameter which is probably in excess of the east and
3 west diameter. The hills are not round; they are somewhat
4 oblong, owing to erosion.

5 Is it your opinion as a geologist and learned in the arts
6 and sciences,-- is it your opinion that these two depressions
7 which make this red hill area into three elevations now,
8 is it your opinion that these depressions are eroded depres-
9 sions and that the hill was originally one hill or one eleva-
10 tion?

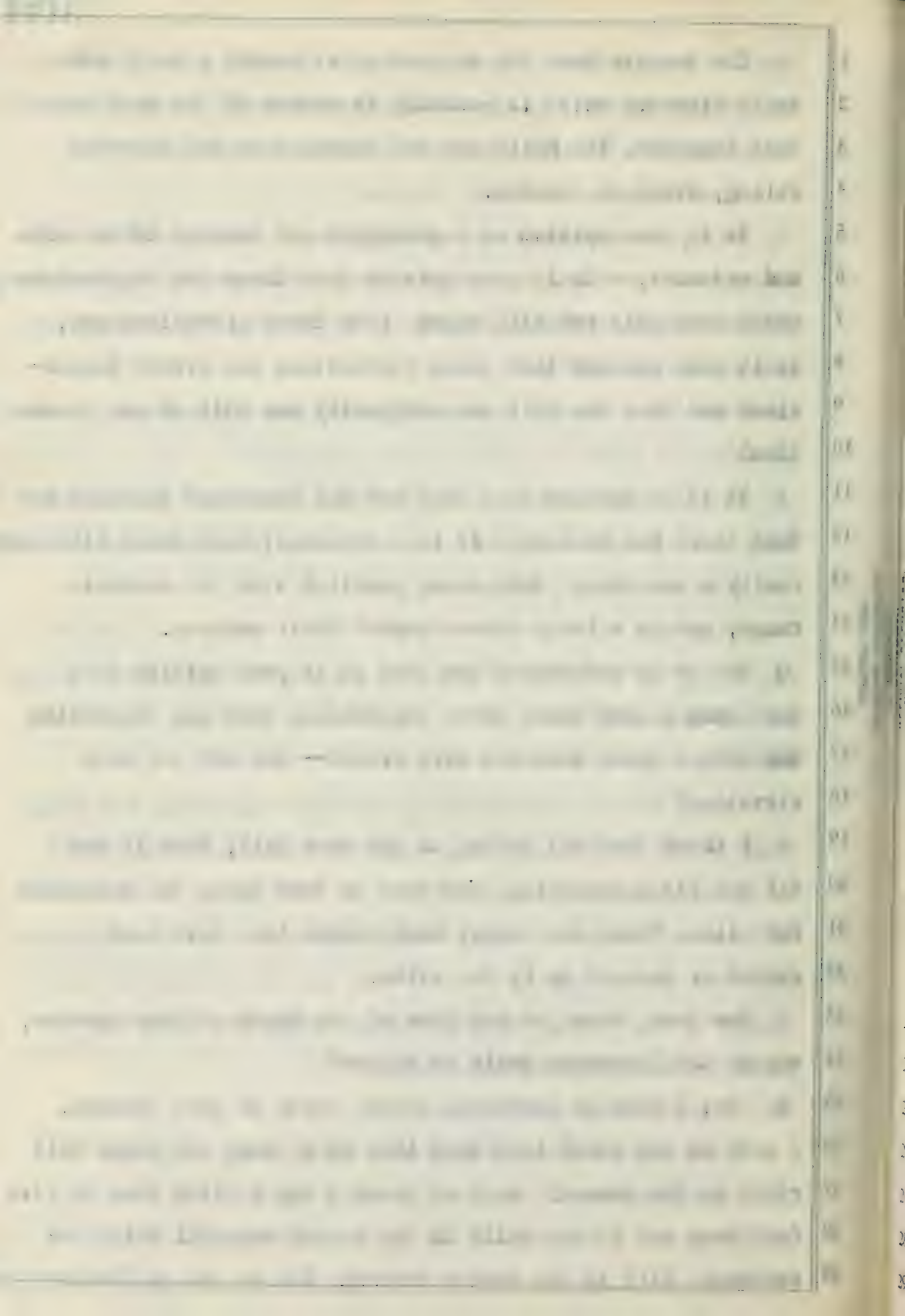
11 It is my opinion that they are all connected together and
12 that there has been more or less erosion; that these hills are
13 really a secondary dike along parallel with the mountain
14 range, and to a large extent beyond their outcrop.

15 Q Are we to understand you that it is your opinion that
16 once upon a time those three depressions were one depression
17 ~~was~~ before these channels were eroded-- one and the same
18 elevation?

19 A I think they all belong to the same hill; that it was
20 all one ridge running from east to west along the mountains
21 for miles. There are simply high points that have been
22 eroded or covered up by the silts.

23 Now then, have you any idea of the depth of this erosion,
24 say in the Casamunga swale or hollow?

25 A No; I have no knowledge of the depth of that erosion.
26 I said on the stand last week that at or near the Rubio well
27 right in the channel west of there I dug a ditch four or five
28 feet deep and it was still in the recent material which re-
29 presents fill in the eroded channel. But as you go further



1 down, I presume, in the hill, has no great depth, although
2 at the Rubio well it has a considerable depth. That Rubio well
3 is north of 16th Street some little distance.

4 Q It is on the upper edge of the bank, isn't it?

5 A It is apparently out of the flood channel on a secondary
6 bench from the main red mesa bench at that point.

7 Q Now then, coming back to my question, have you any opin-
8 ion as to the depth of that depression in the Cucamonga Springs
9 area? In other words, it is overlaid with how much fill now
10 if any?

11 A At what point do you refer? At the Rubio well or further
12 south in the red hill?

13 Q I am asking you about the Cucamonga Springs. At the
14 Cucamonga Springs is it overlaid to any depth with the new
15 fill?

16 A I don't know the depth. I wouldn't imagine it to be very
17 deep, but I don't know the depth.

18 Q Now then, that northerly slope of the Red Hill country,
19 I understand you to state, constitutes the southerly side
20 of the trough which lies between the Red Hill area and the
21 main mountain?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q Now you will not say how much of a lip has been cut out
24 there in the Cucamonga Springs swale or the Lady tunnel
25 swale, will you?

26 A No; there is no method of determining.

27 Q You know there is a lip cut out of it?

28 A There has been an erosion through those hills.

29 Q You know there is a lip cut out?

1 A The evidences and appearance indicate that there has been.

2 Q But you don't know how deep?

3 A I don't know the depth of it. I don't think it is very
4 deep. I think there is some testimony here-- I may be mistak-
5 en about it-- but I have had some ^{facts} ~~XXXX~~ presented to me
6 that indicated that the recent fill was not very deep on the
7 90-acre tract. In discussing the contact of the little Red
8 Hill and the large Red Hill that matter came out at the time
9 the Stowell tunnel was run that data was gathered.

10 In those flood channels I wouldn't expect on that red forma-
11 tion to find the recent material of any great thickness or
12 depth.

13 Q How do you account for those depressions? How did they
14 happen?

15 A Well, I presume there have been erosions through there
16 at different times.

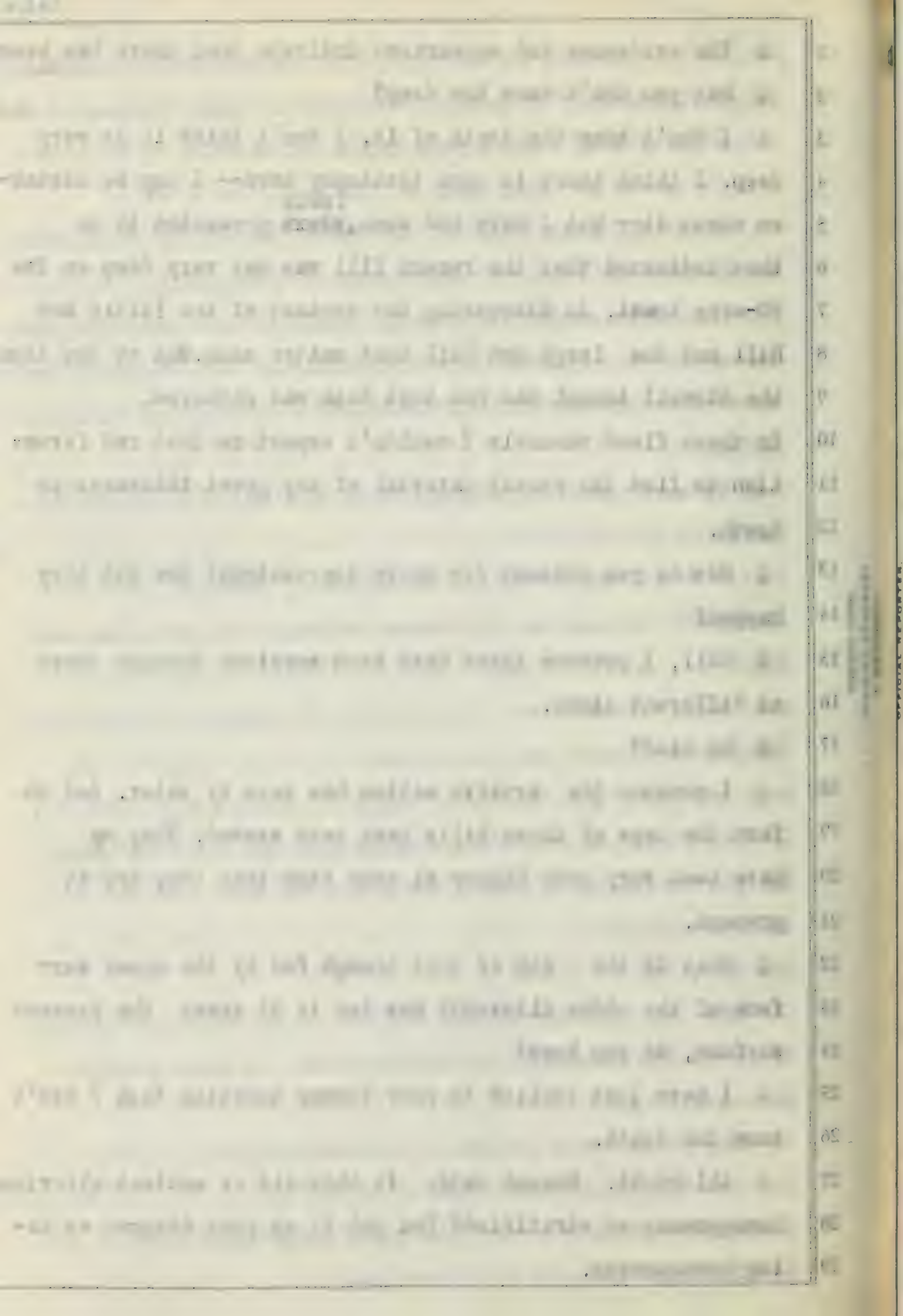
17 Q By wind?

18 A I presume the erosive action has been by water. And in
19 fact the tops of those hills have been eroded. They ~~q~~
20 have been very much higher at some time than they are at
21 present.

22 Q What is the depth of that trough fed by the upper sur-
23 face of the older alluvium? How far is it above the present
24 surface, do you know?

25 A I have just replied to your former question that I don't
26 know the depth.

27 Q All right. Enough said. Is this old or ancient alluvium
28 homogeneous or stratified? You put it on your diagram as be-
29 ing homogeneous.



SUPERIOR COURT

1 A. I think that old formation was laid down under physical
2 conditions about the same as exist at the present time. I think
3 it is built up of heterogeneous masses in lenticular forma-
4 tion.

5 Q. About the same kind of stuff as the new fill?

6 A. In the same way; but it is much more thoroughly decom-
7 posed and a much closer texture, and for that reason we get
8 the artesian supplies through that formation.

9 Q. Is it a fact that your theory of this older alluvium
10 and all that kind of stuff is based upon the eccentricity or
11 want of sympathy of the various water outputs in these
12 various springs and wells? Aint that your basis for your
13 theory?

14 A. The characteristics of these springs and wells are fac-
15 tors in determining the two different formations there,
16 and distinguishing between them.

17 Q. Then you reason back again that that accounts for that
18 want of sympathy of the waters, don't you?

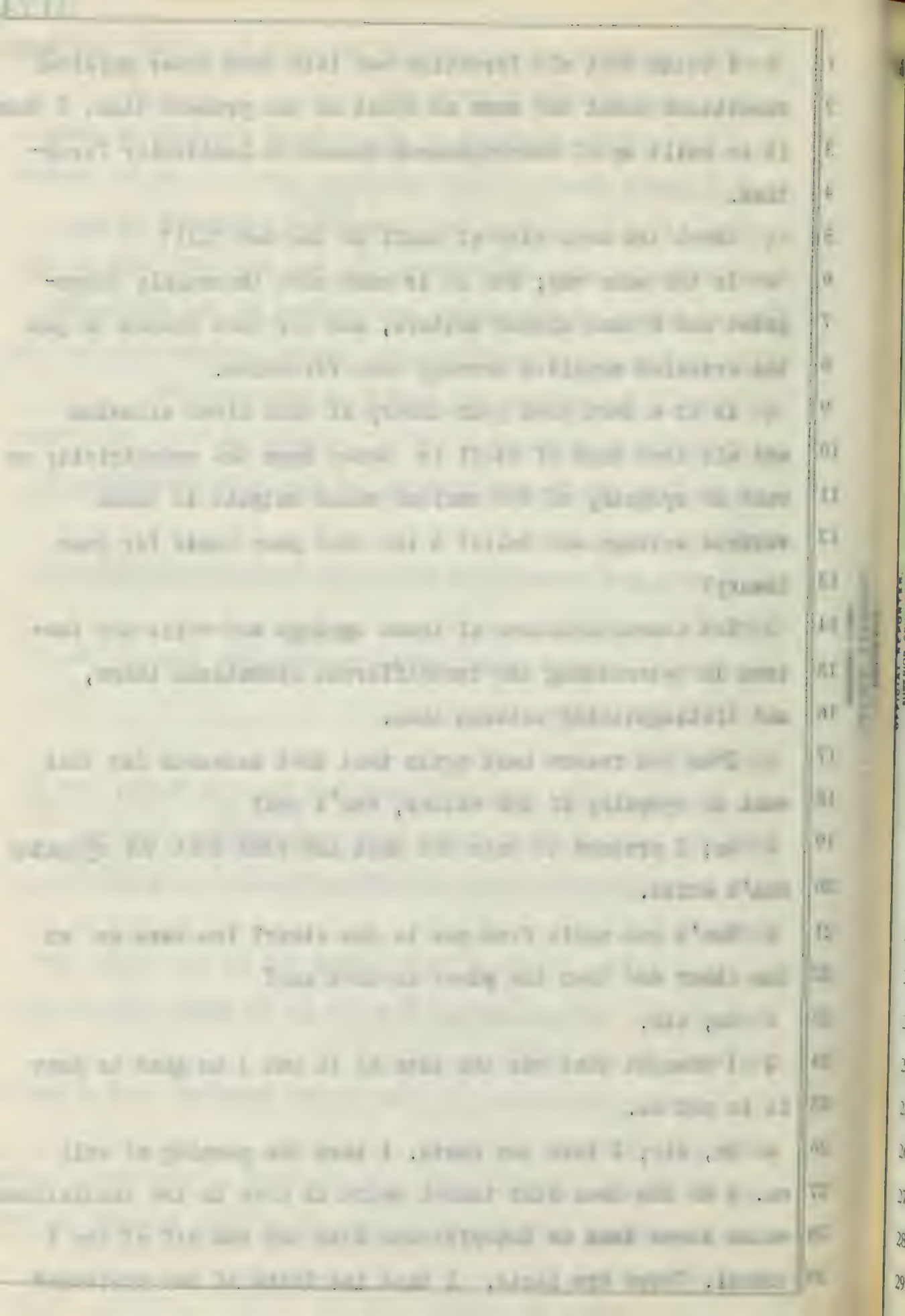
19 A. No; I proceed to make the test and find that the sympathy
20 don't exist.

21 Q. Don't you snift from one to the other? You base on on
22 the other and then the other on that one?

23 A. No, sir.

24 Q. I thought that was the size of it but I am glad to know
25 it is not so.

26 A. No, sir; I take the facts. I take the pumping of well
27 no. 9 of the Lone Star tunnel which is here in the tabulations,
28 which shows ~~that~~ an interference with the run off of the Y
29 tunnel. Those are facts. I take the facts of the continued



1 rise of the water elevation in well no. 3 north of the Lady
2 tunnel, and the change of the draft from the Lady tunnel by
3 the opening or closing of the bulkhead, and it demonstrates
4 non-interference.

5 Q Isn't this true: that wherever there has been so much
6 artificial interference as there has been, isn't it an impos-
7 sibility for you or any other man of finite perception to
8 tell just what is the underground condition there?

9 A We can draw a very good conclusion from the facts we
10 find at this date.

11 Q I will ask you this question: In a state of nature, be-
12 fore interference by man, how did the water get into the
13 water bearing strata of ~~clay~~ gravel in this older alluvium,
14 and the overlying stratum, from the mountains?

15 A The same as it does now.

16 Q From the northerly side?

17 A That has undoubtedly been the source from which the wat-
18 ers supplying the gravels have come, from the mountain range.

19 Q And you know of no developing having been made into the
20 sub-surface of that area which would indicate whether the
21 older and the newer alluvium are connected in water masses
22 or not?

23 A I think the developments do demonstrate that.

24 Q That they are connected?

25 A That they are in contact physically but not-- that is,
26 that one overlies the other immediately, but that they do not
27 interchange waters.

28 Q I don't think you took in the whole scope of my question.
29 Please read the question. If I haven't covered everything

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1 in it I will endeavor to do so. (Question read). Whether
2 it breaks from one into the other. That is what I mean to say.

3 A They are connected in so far as one overlies the other.
4 As far as the interchange of waters the last few years pump-
5 ing operations and tunneling operations and experiments in-
6 dicate that they are separate so far as their sources of
7 discharge are concerned.

8 I am not asking you for your ratiocination with respect
9 to the flow of the water, but whether there are such physical
10 holes bored through one into the other over such an area as
11 to show that that do constitute two separate layers in one
12 and the same basin, or whether there are openings between
13 the two at some places by which the water flows from one to
14 the other.

15 A I haven't found those openings, and the wells put down
16 in the gravels on 14th Street--

17 Q I am asking you if you have ever made such a demonstration
18 in the earth itself.

19 A The wells put down in the gravels on 14th Street
20 have not penetrated into the old formation. If the 14th Street
21 wells were put down deeper, I haven't a doubt but what they
22 could go down to artesian water, and the exact contact demon-
23 strated.

24 Q Have you done so?

25 A I say there have been no such wells carried down on 14th
26 Street.

27 Q Has it been done anywhere in the older formation?

28 A I have no knowledge of wells being put down from the gravel
29 basin into the old formation.

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Q Then it is all theory and not demonstration?

A Not at all. When you drive wells down in the gravel beds north you demonstrate the superficial water conditions there. If you drive the wells deep enough you get the artesian basin. But just there in the Red Hill formation, in the Lone Star tunnel and in the Y tunnel and in the Baby tunnel, wells have been driven down into the old formation--

Q You have been stating that three or four times, and you haven't been asked it.

A There is only one conclusion, that between those wells somewhere the line of contact exists. I don't know just where.

Q Now then, I will again ask you the question: ~~then in~~ In a state of nature, how did the water escape from this stratum? That is to say, the old alluvium stratum or the new. How did the water escape? ~~If any~~

A It fills the old alluviums. If any of those strata were eroded during the process of the wearing down of the hills, the process was going on at the same time the basin north of them hills was being buried. When they were eroded the water would pour out of the points where it was eroded. If not, they would pass under the hills and continue down towards the Santa Ana River. Take the second problem in your question, namely, the discharge of the waters from the gravels. Those waters would seek the lowest point for overflow over the hills, and owing to the general topographical conditions, that would be west of the westerly ~~hill~~ hill or main hill of the Red Hill formation, and I have so marked on the topographical map that I have put in here.

Q Now, Mr. Trask, you have just stated that it would take

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SUPERIOR COURT

1 lowest point of escape which would be west of the Red Hill,
2 meaning the east tunnel swale. Is that what you mean?

3 A No; I think the lowest point is still further west than
4 the Lady tunnel. The shafts put down some little distance
5 west of the Lady tunnel indicate that the recent formation has
6 a much greater depth there.

7 Q It wouldn't go down through the Cucamonga springs, any
8 of it?

9 A The Red Hill formation between the Springs and 10th Street
10 shuts that off. So far as the surface waters in the gravel
11 basin are concerned the Red Hill formation is a most perfect
12 ~~barrier~~.

13 Q In such state of nature would the water which flowed nat-
14 urally from Cucamonga Springs and Cienega receive naturally
15 from the newer alluvium or the other or partly from both the
16 older and the newer alluvium?

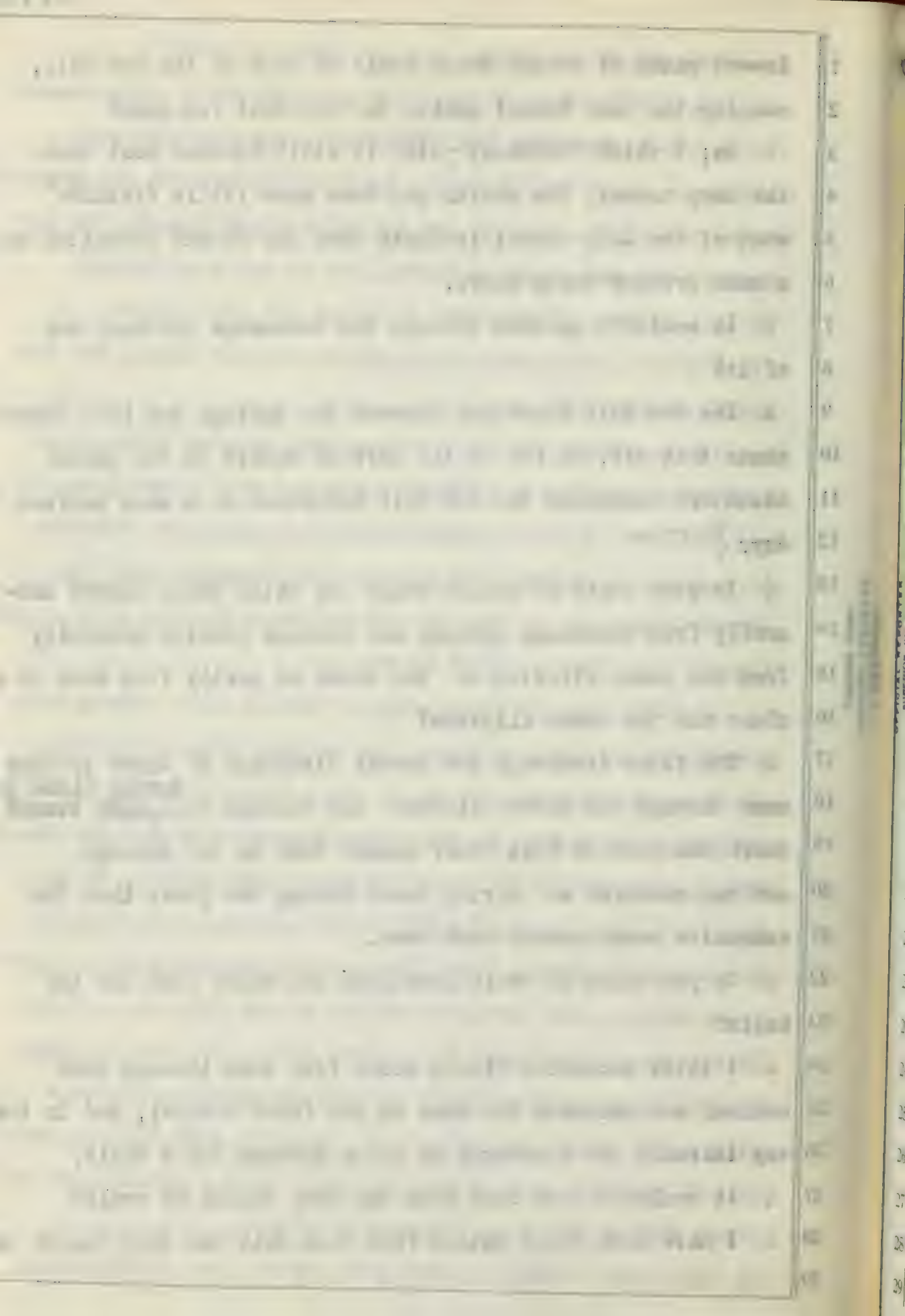
17 A The fixed discharge and normal discharge of those springs
18 come through the older alluvium and through that, ^{during flood times} ~~and itself~~
19 there was more or less water passed down to the springs
20 and was measured as spring water during the years that the
21 excessive measurements were made.

22 Q So you think it would sometimes get water from the top
23 basin?

24 A I think excessive floods would flow down through that
25 channel and saturate the mass in the flood channel, and in that
26 way increase the discharge of those springs for a while.

27 Q It wouldn't ever come into the Lady tunnel or swale?

28 A I have seen flood waters flow down into the Lady tunnel or
29



1 somewhere about the 90-acre tract.

2 Q Didn't such water or basin or trough before in a state
3 of nature escape from both of them or through both of the
4 said depressions in the Red Hill? That is, the depressions
5 where are situated the Cucamonga Springs and also the de-
6 pression where the head of the Lady tunnel is situated?

7 A In a state of nature in the past as in the present at
8 a time when flood waters have gone through the channels
9 some water has gone to those springs, draining out of the
10 gravel~~x~~ formation, and that would apply to the ^{area} ~~and~~ around
11 the Lady tunnel and also to the area around the springs.
12 That would be water that would be superimposed or elevated
13 by reason of the surface stream running there; but as soon
14 as that spread out in the basin above it would cease to over-
15 flow.

16 Q Is there any fact testified to by anyone in this case,
17 or anything observable on the ground, which would indicate
18 that from the Cucamonga Springs northward to the 14th Street
19 wells and thence west to the most westerly of the 16th Street
20 wells, and thence to the Lady tunnel, that there is in the
21 earth to the depth of or in the depth of either the ancient
22 or the new alluvium any ridge, dike or partition of any sort
23 by which the water of such basin or trough is divided ver-
24 tically as distinguished from horizontally/ so that the taking
25 of water by artificial means out of the basin at the 14th street
26 wells or at the head of the Lady tunnel from depths beneath
27 the elevation of the Cucamonga Springs at the surface will not
28 affect the waters rising naturally in and flowing out of
29 the Cucamonga Springs? In other words, I want to know whether

down in those depths there is a diaphragm which cuts off certain of those waters in the west so that they must come through the Lady tunnel and cuts off other waters in the east so that they shall come through the Cucamonga springs? Is there such a diaphragm or division or partition?

I don't know of any diaphragms in that formation. They may be there, but I haven't found them.

Don't your theory necessitate the existence of such a thing?

No. I think my conclusions have been expressed here to the effect that in that older alluvium there are many channels which contain material which is more pervious than the banks surrounding those channels, and in that way those channels control the water and guide the water to the Lady tunnel, some of them; other channels get that water to the Big Springs and others to the Y tunnel cienegas, and there are many others leading through those hills that are passing water to the southerly and out of the basin entirely.

Taking it altogether and in the aggregate, all of the diversions by flowing wells, tunnels, pumped wells operated by all the parties to this case as measured and computed by you, taking the water from the Cucamonga water shed, what in your opinion will be the effect thereof upon the sources ultimately if so continued in the future, if all such taking is to be done at will and without restraint upon any of the parties? What is going to become of it?

That question contains some factors which need considerable explanation. The parties in interest in and around the Cucamonga Red Hills, if they are allowed to go on with

continued developments--

1 Mr. McKinley: This question didn't carry developments.

2 Mr. Waters: This question is very comprehensive. (Question
3 read.)

4 A That contemplates just the present developments. I thought
5 it went further. If the present methods are pursued of taking
6 water as it is needed to cover the necessities of the dif-
7 ferent parties interested, and reasonable care and supervision
8 is exercised, ^{as} to control of flood waters, there is ample water
9 for each and all of the people or parties interested in this
10 case supplied from that watershed conserved in that gravel
11 basin and in those alluvium gathering basins or channels for
12 all time. In other words, there is ample supply for all par-
13 ties in interest there if they will use discretion as to
14 the consumption.

15 Q Then you think the present conditions are all right?

16 A I think if plaintiffs in this case had spent the money
17 that they have spent in litigation in joining the San Anton-
18 io Water Company in conserving that water, there would have
19 been no excuse for coming into court. The rainfall records
20 and run-off records we have over this long period of years
21 justifies that assertion.

22 Q That is all.

23
24 Mr. Britt: Before taking up some of the features of the
25 testimony of the witness embodied in the so-called or osten-
26 sible facts placed in the form of tabulations here, I would
27 like to get a little further information as to the ~~facts~~
28 views of the witness on the water in these two formations
29 respectively, but I won't spend much time on it.



1 Q Mr. Irask, I understand from your answers made to Mr.
2 waters and to Mr. Haskell that this old alluvium lies in a
3 sort of a trough which holds the mass of detritus that you
4 have described as the more recent alluvium, under conditions
5 as exhibited upon this chart exhibit Q. I do not misinter-
6 pret your view, do I?

7 A Not as regards the condition of the country north of the
8 axis of the Red Hills.

9 Q Now before there was any new alluvium or any more recent
10 alluvium, it would seem from this chart that the old alluvium
11 had accumulated to a considerable depth before there was any
12 deposit of the more recent alluvium?

13 A That is correct.

14 Q Was that before the Red Hill was formed or after?

15 A That was before the Red Hill was formed. The Red Hills
16 were formed by thrusting up and bending of this old alluvium.

17 Q Then when they were thrust up-- when the Red Hill eleva-
18 tion was thrust up-- the more recent alluvium began to be
19 filled in behind it between that and the foot of the mountains?

20 A Yes, sir.

21 Q Then when the water came down from the mountains and
22 saturated the more recent alluvium it didn't run out at all,
23 did it? It just stayed there in the form of a lake?

24 A Well, I presume the process of bending those hills and
25 folding them up and the filling in of the recent alluvium
26 were going on somewhat at the same period--

27 Q No, no. I understood you to say--

28 A I don't think it was an immediate effect. I don't think
29 it was done in a day or anything of that kind. I think the

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1 folding process went over a considerable period and a con-
2 siderable quantity of material gathered back of the
3 hills in the basin while that process was going on, and the
4 filling up which you inquire about in your latter question
5 was going on following the completion of the raising of the
6 hills, and the basin would naturally hold whatever water
7 ran in there to that gravel during that long period while the
8 recent gravels were filling in-- filling the basin up to its
9 rim.

10 Q The Red Hill existed there and dammed back the more re-
11 cent alluvium before there was any recent alluvium to dam
12 back or hold back? Is that it?

13 A No; what I wanted to express was this: that that folding
14 was not instantaneous or anything of that kind, but extended
15 over a considerable period, and that silts were forming or
16 being deposited in that basin at some time after the folding
17 was going on, so probably there was no period (unless there
18 was a long period of time when there was no rainfall) there
19 was no period when there was not some material flowing out
20 of that mass.

21 Q How could there be any deposit when there was no rain-
22 fall?

23 A I say if there was no rainfall there was a period when
24 there was no detritus.

25 Q That is an impossible supposition?

26 A I think it is quite likely that there was never an extend-
27 ed period when there was no rainfall.

28 Q Now then, ^{after} ~~in~~ the Red Hill formation there existed ~~during~~ a
29 ~~the~~ period when the newer alluvium was being laid down?

1 A Yes, in general terms.

2 While the recent alluvium was being lain down between
3 the line of the Red Hills and the mountains the Red Hill
4 formation was a good deal higher than the trough behind it,
5 wasn't it?

6 A Undoubtedly.

7 What became of the water which ran down into and satur-
8 ated the more recent alluvium which was held in that trough
9 and held back by the higher elevation of the Red Hill?

10 A There are some indications that it may have formed a
11 channel. There may have been a channel flowing westerly.
12 Of course, it sought its line of least resistance, and that
13 would be the overflow, where the lowest point was. It would
14 fill up the basin up to the point of the lowest outlet and
15 flow out at that point. Now whether that point was near
16 the Red Hills or whether it was between the Indian Hills at
17 Claremont and the Cucamonga Hills, or whether it was farther
18 west, I don't know. The water would go in and act in that
19 basin the same as it would any other.

20 Q Am necessarily put out through some depression over the
21 Red Hill formation?

22 A Some depression over the Red Hill formation.

23 Q Do you think that the Red Hill then had an even surface or
24 the rim was an even elevation?

25 A No; I think probably it was very irregular. But I do
26 think it was coextensive throughout the valley from San
27 Bernardino through to the coast and parallel with the range
28 of mountains. There are evidences all along indicating that
29 that was the condition; that that bending or folding was



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1 common throughout the whole of Southern California parallel
 2 with the mountain range.

3 Q The water then that was held back behind it poured out
 4 through sundry elevations?

5 A Yes; and over the lowest summits in that range of hills,
 6 ~~whatever~~ they were.

7 Q And didn't go through the Red Hill formation?

8 A Not unless there were some breaks and openings, it would
 9 not go through it. The water would seek the line of least
 10 resistance. If there were some breaks it might go through
 11 there, because it would flow over the top and have a
 12 tendency to cut the hills down. There is evidence that the
 13 water did go between the Red Hills and did some erosion. But
 14 how much, it is impossible to tell at this time.

15 Q I understand your statement to be that unless there was a
 16 break of some sort in the Red Hill the water went over the
 17 summit?

18 A I would liken those hills to an artificial dam that you
 19 throw across a channel. If you don't properly construct it
 20 the water will break and form a channel; otherwise it fills
 21 up to the lowest point. I think the hill formation performs
 22 such a service as that.

23 Q Do you think the water from the more recent alluvium to
 24 the north of it flowed through it or over it?

25 A I think it flowed over it.

26 Q It flowed over it at the place where the run was lowest?

27 A Yes, sir.

28 Q Did it flow over as a surface stream?

29 A Well/ it may have done so and probably did at times when

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you might liken it to times of flood at the present time. When there was an excessive amount of water coming from the mountains there was a tendency for the water to flow as surface water, and that would be true when there was a reservoired condition and at times a lake, before the detrital matter completely filled the basin.

What was the flow of water in the Cucamonga Springs in 1885 when 277 inches of water were measured in that creek? What was that then-- from the overflow coming out of the gravel beds and passing over the older alluvium?

I presume part of it was the flood waters. I don't know what the rainfall was then.

That amount was measured in 1885 in the month of August, and it seems to have been less than the average. What was the overflow coming out of the newer alluvium behind it?

That measurement in '85 was a large measurement that was coming out of the ancient alluvium through the old channels.

What was becoming of the water that was in the newer alluvium behind it?

I think in recent times that water has gone around the westerly part of the hill. The low place and the lip seems to be west of the Red Hills. The Red Hills rise to a considerable elevation east of the 16th Street wells. The old formation runs north to 10th Street and seems to form a preventive dike against the flow of the water easterly as well as southerly, and the inference I draw from the facts I have is that the water worked to the west over some lower point of the Red Hills.

You have a well at the foot of the hill 164 feet deep,

1 haven't you-- the Sourwine well? No. 39, I think it was
2 called in the McPherson case, which you have described here.
3 It is entirely dry, isn't it?

4 A As far as I know, it is. I have never seen any water in
5 it.

6 Q And there is no hole in the ground showing the passing
7 of any water west of the Red Hill any considerable distance,
8 is there?

9 A I think there was a well put down between the two Red
10 Hills and there are wells further down in the valley, and I
11 say that the whole formation is saturated. The fact of that
12 dry hole west of the Red Hill would indicate that the old
13 alluvium formation was at a lower depth below the surface
14 and that that was the probable outlet. That is why I have
15 marked on exhibit F the outlet as being west of the Red Hill.

16 Q I understand that you marked on this exhibit F a place
17 which you call outlet, and you also said there was no well
18 there nearer than the one close to the foot of the little
19 Red Hill west of the Eady tunnel.

20 A There is a well put down during the construction of that
21 tunnel by Mr. Stowell. I think there was a drift run from
22 the Eady tunnel to that well and that well is between the two
23 Red Hills.

24 Q I am speaking of what you call the outlet.

25 A There has been a shaft called the Sourwine shaft put
26 down 164 feet. That was all in the recent material, showing
27 that the old alluvium was below that elevation.

28 Q That is a long way to the east of what you call the out-
29 let on exhibit F?

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1 A Well, that outlet is only general there. I marked it
2 at that point more particularly to show that the outlet
3 was west of the Red Hill rather than the location of it,
4 because there are not sufficient wells put down to determine
5 whether that is the point or whether it may not go still further
6 west.

7 Q So that it is all surmise?

8 A No, sir; only to this extent: that the fourwine shaft has
9 demonstrated that the lowest point ~~xxx~~ or rather the greatest
10 depth of the recent material is west of that Red Hill.

11 It would take additional shafts to determine where the very
12 lowest point was between those Red Hills. But the fact demon-
13 strated by that well is that west of the Red Hills there is
14 a low place much more than anything east.

15 Q You think that the water is running out there? That is
16 where most of the waters from the gravel beds run,-- west
17 of the Red Hill?

18 A The overflow is west of the Red Hill, but just the exact
19 location of it I cannot say.

20 Q If that is the line of least resistance why doesn't water
21 in the Red Hill district appear at all?

22 A The water in the Red Hill district does--

23 Q I mean the Cucamonga Springs.

24 A That comes through the older formation. It comes right
25 under that basin of recent ~~formation~~ material.

26 Q Mr. Trask, you talk about the more thorough oxidation
27 of the materials of one sort or another. Do you mean the
28 oxidation of material turns everything red? Is it the oxida-
29 tion that "paints the town red"?-- oxidation of material in

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1 the atmosphere?

2 A No; it does not necessarily follow. But the rotting down--

3 Q You told us that this older material up there where the
4 10th Street wells are, some of them, -- not all of them-- that
5 that in time would turn red.

6 A I think that is correct; give it sufficient time and it
7 will more thoroughly decompose. And the process develops
8 the coloring. The ultimate product of all decomposition is
9 the clays themselves, and they are usually of a reddish
10 color; but they vary somewhat.

11 Q Isn't clay very commonly of a yellowish color?

12 A Oh, we have some clays that are yellowish. It depends
13 more on the minerals contained in the rocks that are melted
14 down.

15 Q Isn't it a fact that the reddish soil is due to the pres-
16 ence of iron?

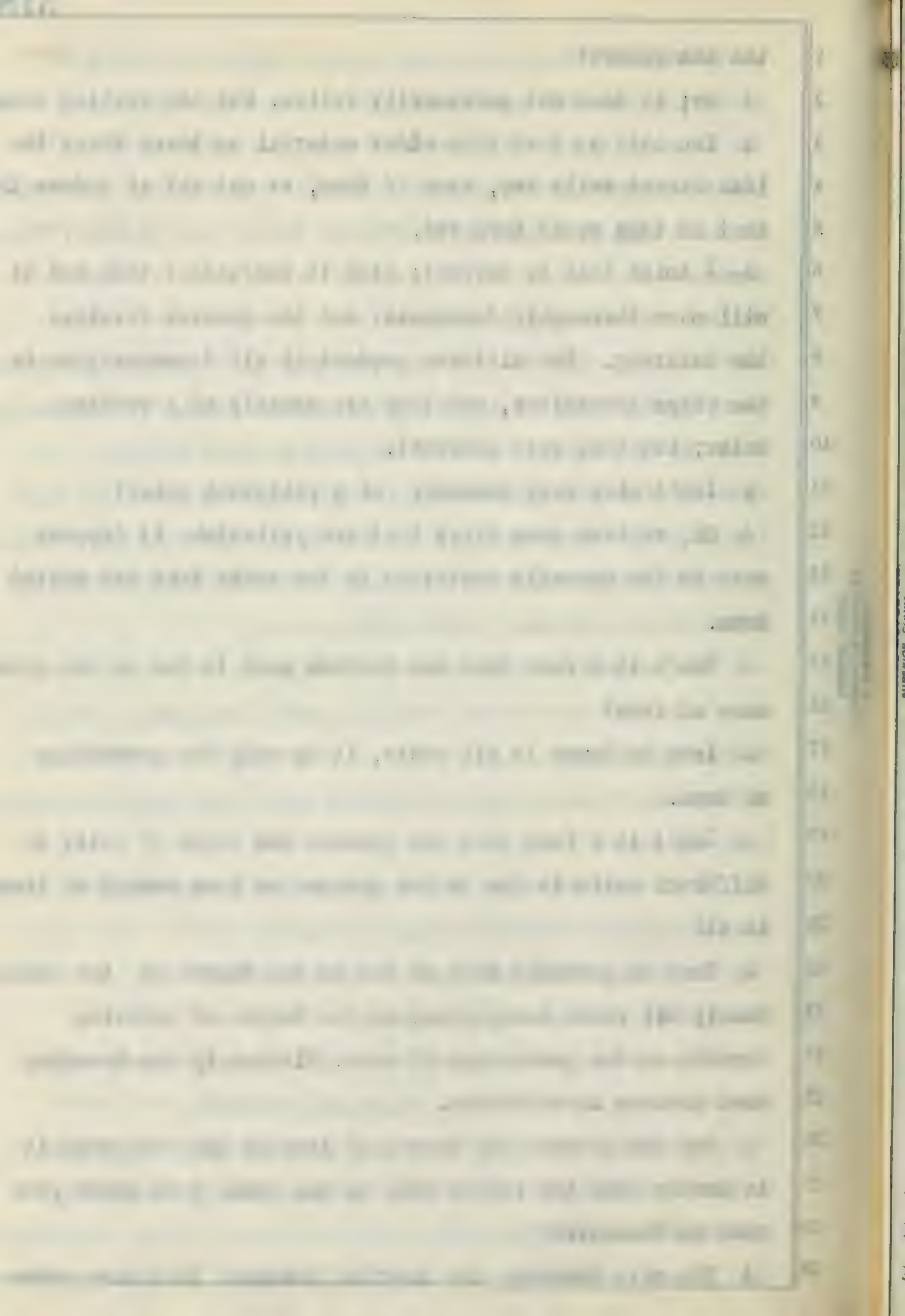
17 A Iron is found in all rocks. It is only the percentage
18 of iron.

19 Q Isn't it a fact that the greater the depth of color in
20 different soils is due to the greater or less amount of iron
21 in it?

22 A That is probably true so far as the degree of the color.
23 Nearly all rocks carry iron; so the degree of coloring
24 depends on the percentage of iron. Ultimately the breaking
25 down process is oxidation.

26 Q And the greater the amount of iron in the rock when it
27 is broken down the redder will be the soil it to which your
28 rock is dissolved?

29 A The more thorough the chemical changes that have taken



1 place the greater will be the development of the iron into
2 iron rust, which is the oxide.

3 Suppose there had been in geological times a flow from
4 the high mountain range to the north of this country that
5 we have been speaking about, a flow of water bringing down
6 deposits of material into the neighborhood of the Red hill (
7 (and I don't care how much farther east or west it were ex-
8 tended) and that there was considerable iron in those deposits.
9 When they were decomposed they would form beds of material, m
10 mesas or plains, of a reddish color, wouldn't they? If
11 there was sufficient iron?

12 That is true, if they had sufficient time to oxidize.

13 Have you seen in the neighborhood of these mountains
14 mesas of this reddish material?

15 You find little patches all along.

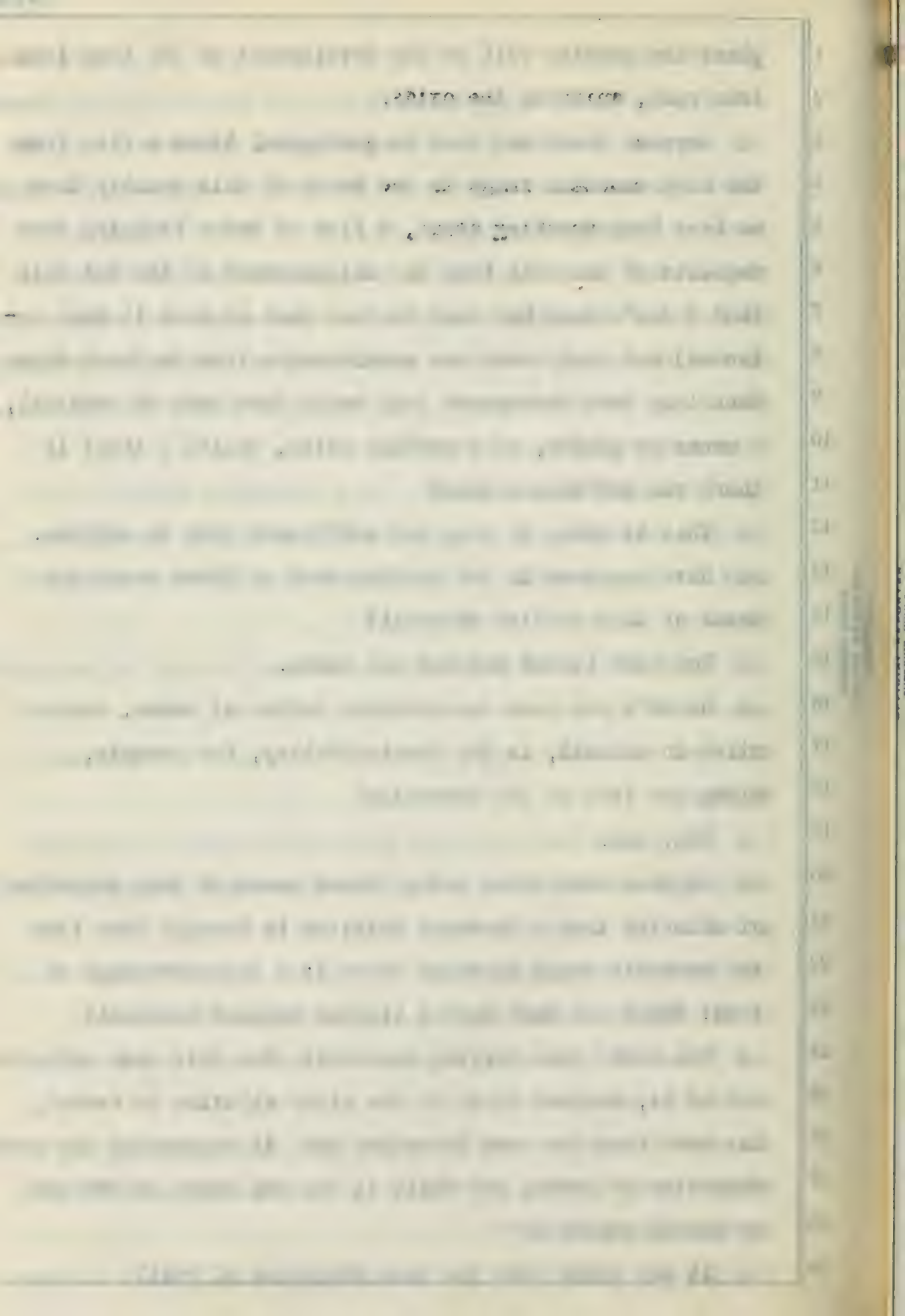
16 Haven't you seen considerable bodies of mesas, several
17 miles in extent, in the Yucapae Valley, for example,
18 along the foot of the mountains?

19 Yes, sir.

20 Suppose that there being formed mesas of this character
21 of material that afterwards detritus is iron it down from
22 the mountain range in which there is a less percentage of
23 iron: would you not have a lighter colored material?

24 You would have varying materials. But this same material,
25 all of it, whether it is in the older alluvium or recent,
26 has come from the same formation and it represents the same
27 character of rocks; and while it may not carry an average
28 or normal amount of--

29 It all comes from the same character of rock?



older

1 It comes from the same formation. All the materials come
2 from the higher elevations of the mountains-- that is, from
3 the tops of the mountains-- points above the present points
4 where erosions took place; but in the earlier times the moun-
5 tains were relatively lower when compared to the valley,
6 and the breaking down process went on much slower and extend-
7 ed over a large period of time, and the rocks were more thorough-
8 ly ~~and~~ rotted and they have had a greater length of time to
9 change the iron into oxide of iron. Geologists all maintain
10 that these recent gravels which we have here if you give
11 them time will melt down and become as thoroughly oxidized
12 as those underlying. It is only a question of giving them the
13 same period of time.

14 They are all brought down through the agency of water?
15 Have you any reason to suppose that the Red Mill formation
16 was not brought down by the agency of streams which came
17 from the direction of the water flowing now in the Cucamonga
18 wash?

19 In general terms I think they came from the same direc-
20 tion. They came from the mountain range along the lines of
21 greatest declivity, and that would be the stream channels
22 which carried the detritus.

23 And at times when the flow of water from the mountains
24 was greater or less than at the present time?

25 I think both. I think there have been times when the
26 rainfall was greater than anything we can comprehend and at
27 times there was rainfall no more than we have now.

28 And you think it was when the rainfall was sometimes
29 greater and sometimes less for countless ages? That is your

1 understanding of it?

2 A Yes, sir; that is my understanding of it.

3 Q Then why should that process have ceased suddenly so as
4 to make an impervious line between what you call the old
5 alluvium and the new alluvium in this trough?

6 A I don't think it ceased suddenly. I think if we were to
7 examine the contact between the two formations we would ~~have~~
8 find what might be called a neutral zone and find much material
9 that we could properly class in either formation. I think
10 there is undoubtedly a zone of that kind.

11 Q In these various grounds about the Red Hill you find the
12 redder formation on top, do you not?

13 A At places you find the redder material throughout the mass.

14 Q Haven't you found it on top as a rule in those wells
15 there?

16 A I do not. The well logs indicate that we find those
17 pockets below the surface.

18 Q Pockets of what?

19 A Pockets of silts and clays. As a rule we don't get much
20 of the dark red clay that we get in the old alluviums, but
21 we get some of it which is undoubtedly washed in from the
22 upper reaches of the old alluvium.

23 Q Is it your view that this oxidation was going on in pits
24 and elevations, and that there were tubes of oxidation
25 running down into the ground?

26 A No; I think the whole mass was undergoing that process
27 slowly, even from the time before it was laid down. I think
28 the process in the mountains as soon as disintegration set
29 in would be one of oxidation.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold air.

2. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car's interior. I shivered slightly as I walked towards the building.

3. The building was a large, imposing structure with many windows. I felt a sense of awe as I approached the entrance.

4. As I entered the building, I was greeted by a friendly smile. The receptionist directed me to the conference room where I was to meet with the committee.

5. The conference room was a large, well-lit space with a long table and several chairs. The committee members were already seated, and I took a moment to observe them.

6. They were all dressed in business attire, and I felt a bit out of place. I took a deep breath and prepared myself for the meeting.

7. The meeting began with a brief introduction by the chairperson. He then turned to me and asked me to present my findings.

8. I stood up and began to speak, feeling a mix of nervousness and confidence. I presented the data I had collected over the past few weeks.

9. The committee members listened intently, and I noticed some of them taking notes. I felt a sense of accomplishment as I finished my presentation.

10. After the presentation, the chairperson thanked me for my contribution. He then opened the floor for questions and comments from the other members.

11. One of the members asked me a question about the methodology I used. I explained it in detail, and they seemed satisfied with my answer.

12. The meeting concluded with a final discussion about the next steps. I felt a sense of relief as the meeting ended, knowing that my work had been heard.

13. As I walked out of the building, I felt a sense of pride in what I had accomplished. I knew that this was just the beginning of my journey.

14. I looked back at the building and thought about the challenges I had faced and the support I had received. I felt a sense of gratitude for everyone who had helped me along the way.

15. I took a deep breath and walked away with a renewed sense of purpose. I knew that I was ready to take on whatever came my way.

16. The sun was shining brightly, and I felt a sense of hope for the future. I knew that I was capable of achieving my goals, and I was determined to do so.

SUPERIOR COURT

1 I think that process is going on all the time.

2 Q Where? On the surface of the ground or where?

3 A On the surface and under it.

4 Q You say you found these pockets, which is not an answer
5 to my question, which is whether or not they don't show
6 the red soil on top of the ground usually on the Red Hills
7 and the neighborhood-- if the red soil is not on top of the
8 ground.

9 A In places it may be.

10 Q I am asking you about the wells in the Red Hill such as
11 the Haskell well and the Rubio well and the Stowell wells
12 and the Bellman wells.

13 A Take the Haskell wells and the Rubio well, and the
14 Haskell wells especially, and probably as far as the
15 surface of the ground is concerned they have that to start
16 with.

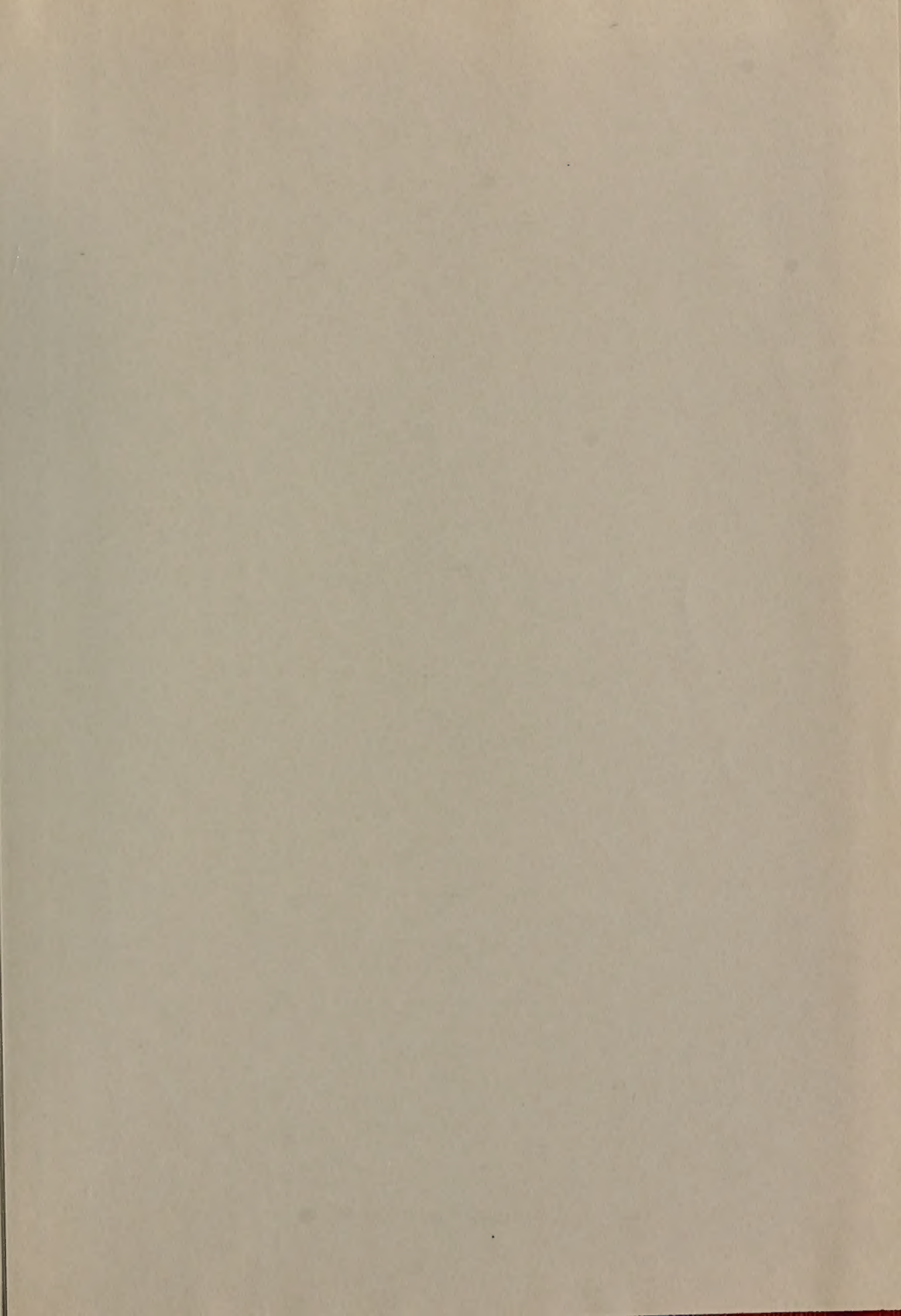
17 Q And so with most of the other wells, is it not?

18 A I think not. If you go to any of the wells south of the
19 Red Hill formation you are in that material. The Haskell well
20 made no raise of water and it indicates that it was not in
21 that formation.

22 Here the Court takes a recess until to-morrow, March 23,
23 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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